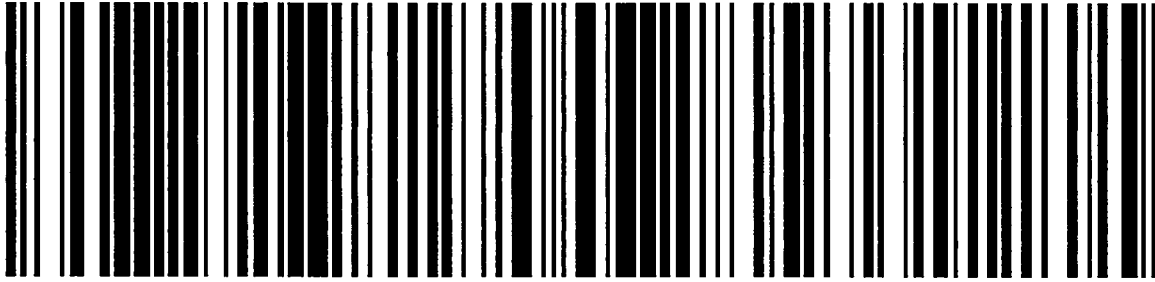


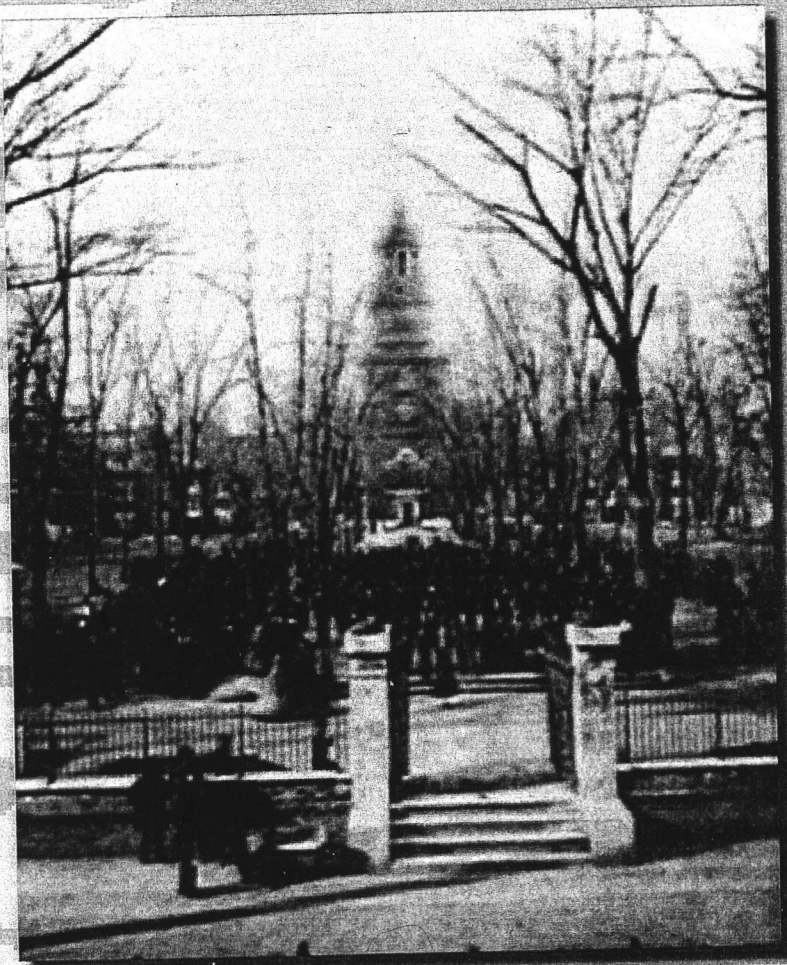
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TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
Independence Square
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

prepared for
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

by
JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

December 2004

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TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

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Roy Goodman
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Friendly Sons of St. Patrick

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Staff and security personnel at Independence National Historical Park

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Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

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TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	ii
LIST OF FIGURES.....	v
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.0 METHODOLOGY.....	4
3.0 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW.....	5
3.1 Independence Square 1732-1800: Government, Culture, and Dissent.....	5
3.2 Independence Square 1801-1890: Commemoration and Conflict.....	6
3.3 Independence Square 1891-1950: Restoration and Regulation.....	10
3.4 Independence Square 1950-1975: Patriotism and Protest.....	15
3.5 Independence Square Post-1975: Protection and Preservation.....	22
3.6 Conclusion: Current Use of Independence Square.....	24
4.0 THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.....	27
4.1 Introduction.....	27
4.2 The American Philosophical Society: 1743-c. 1820.....	27
4.3 The American Philosophical Society: c. 1820-1902.....	28
4.4 The American Philosophical Society: 1902-Present.....	30
4.5 The Interviews.....	31
4.5.1 Mary Dunn.....	31
4.5.2 Carl Miller.....	33
4.6 Conclusion.....	34
5.0 THE PATRIOTIC ORDER SONS OF AMERICA.....	35
5.1 Introduction.....	35
5.2 Junior Sons of America - Formation and Early Years: 1847-1865.....	35
5.3 Patriotic Order Sons of America: 1866-Present.....	36
5.3.1 Reorganization and Definition.....	36
5.3.2 Patriotic vs. Beneficial Order.....	38
5.3.3 POSA Platform.....	39
5.3.4 POSA Events at Independence Square.....	42
5.4 The Interviews.....	47
5.4.1 Richard Fetzer.....	47
5.4.2 William Bushnell.....	49
5.5 Conclusion.....	51

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

6.0	THE SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR.....	53
6.1	Introduction.....	53
6.2	Founding of Sons of Veterans, USA.....	53
6.3	Purpose and Objectives.....	55
6.4	Memorial Day.....	56
6.5	The Interviews.....	61
6.5.1	Jeff Heagy.....	61
6.5.2	Margaret Atkinson.....	62
6.6	Conclusion.....	64
7.0	THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.....	65
7.1	Introduction.....	65
7.2	Founding and Early Years: 1888-c. 1896.....	65
7.3	Annual Events Overview.....	68
7.4	Early Activities: c. 1896-1915.....	70
7.5	World War I Activity: 1916-1919.....	70
7.6	Activity between the Wars: 1920-1938.....	72
7.7	World War II and Post-War Activities: 1939-1967.....	72
7.8	Active Role at Independence Square: 1968 to Present.....	73
7.9	The Interviews.....	77
7.9.1	Curtis Cheyney.....	77
7.9.2	Winchell Carroll.....	79
7.10	Conclusion.....	81
8.0	THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK.....	82
8.1	Introduction.....	82
8.2	Founding of the Society: 1771-1791.....	82
8.3	The Hibernian Society: 1792-1897.....	83
8.4	Friendly Sons of St. Patrick: 1897-Present.....	85
8.5	The Interview.....	86
8.5.1	John Donovan.....	86
8.6	Conclusion.....	88
9.0	CONCLUSION.....	89
10.0	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	91
	APPENDIX A: Ethnography Questionnaire 1	
	APPENDIX B: Ethnography Questionnaire 2	
	APPENDIX C: Independence Square Event Chronology 1913-1974	
	APPENDIX D: Interview Transcript, Jeff Heagy, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, February 12, 2003	
<hr/> John Milner Associates, Inc. December 2004		Table of Contents iii

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

- APPENDIX E: Interview Transcript, Cutis Cheyney III, Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, February 14, 2003
- APPENDIX F: Interview Transcript, Mary Dunn, American Philosophical Society, February 20, 2003
- APPENDIX G: Interview Transcript, Richard Fetzer, Patriotic Order Sons of America, February 24, 2004
- APPENDIX H: Interview Transcript, John Donovan, Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, September 16, 2003
- APPENDIX I: Interview Transcript, Carl Miller, American Philosophical Society, May 26, 2004
- APPENDIX J: Interview Transcript, William Bushnell, Patriotic Order Sons of America, September 27, 2004
- APPENDIX K: Interview Transcript, Winfield Carroll, Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, June 15, 2004
- APPENDIX L: Interview Transcript, Margaret Atkinson, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, August 4, 2004

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

LIST OF FIGURES

- 3-1. Independence Square from Walnut Street prior 1866. H.W. Sellers Collection. Independence Square file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.
- 3-2. Independence Hall from the Square, 1860. Photograph by J. Robinson from the miscellaneous photograph file of the Essex Institute, Salem, Massachusetts. Independence Square file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.
- 3-3. Lincoln at the State House, George Washington Birthday 1861. Copies made for our files from the Library Company, Philadelphia Miscellaneous Views, p. 159, Vol. 7, June 1962. Neg. No. Philadelphia Historical Commission 47930. VIP Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.
- 3-4. The Catafalque of President Lincoln during the funeral in Philadelphia in Independence Square, April 22, 1865. Photograph by E.S. Earley. Independence Square file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.
- 3-5. Independence Hall from the Square looking northwest, March 18, 1880. Glass negative courtesy of David Connor. Independence Square file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.
- 3-6. Independence Square Christmas tree, December 1913. Independence Square file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.
- 3-7. Parade on Chestnut Street in front of Independence Hall, Spring 1915. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.
- 3-8. Independence Hall and Square, 1900. Copy neg. by Albern. Independence Square file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.
- 3-9. Independence Square facing northeast, March 21, 1929. Independence Square file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives. Philadelphia, PA.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

- 3-10. Independence Hall, special events, posted on Supreme Court Building showing Map of Europe, c. 1918. Photograph by B. Wallace, 711 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.
- 3-11. "As they marched through the Court of Honor before Independence Hall", Chestnut Street in front of Independence Hall, May 15, 1919. Photograph by Public Ledger Staff Photographer.
- 3-12. Goddess of Liberty at reception to General Pershing, September 12, 1919. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.
- 3-13. Crowd in Independence Square at reception for Gen. Pershing, September 12, 1919. VIP Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.
- 3-14. Independence Hall, ceremonies, from James A. Hendrickson. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.
- 3-15. Visit of President of Turkey (1st City Troop), April 3, 1967. Photograph by W.A. McCullough. VIP Special events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.
- 3-16. 175th Anniversary Celebration Pageant at Independence Hall, Spectators, July 4, 1951. Photograph by Abbie Rowe, NPS, Washington, D.C. VIP Special events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.
- 3-17. 175th Anniversary Celebration, pageant at Independence Hall, July 4, 1951. Photograph by Abbie Rowe, NPS, Washington, D.C. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.
- 3-18. George Washington Birthday event in front of Independence Hall, February 1954-55. Patriotic Order Sons of America Collection, Philadelphia, PA.
- 3-19. Lafayette Day 200th anniversary with General Mark Clark, September 6, 1957. Photograph by W.A. McCullough. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.
- 3-20. Ghana Independence Day, Independence Hall, at Washington Statue, March 6, 1957. Photograph by W.A. McCullough. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

- Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.
- 3-21. Events, July 4th, Independence Square, July 4, 1958. Photograph by W.A. McCullough. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.
- 3-22. Events, Flag Week School Program, June 12, 1958. Photograph by W.A. McCullough. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.
- 3-23. Events, July 4th 1960 Independence Square raising of 50 star flag for the first time at Independence Hall. Photograph by Herbert Ulrich, 3456 Kensington Ave. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.
- 3-24. President Kennedy at Independence Hall, July 4, 1962. Photography by W.A. McCullough. VIP Special events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.
- 3-25. Special events, Alabama events protest by Temple University students in North Mall, March 18, 1965. Photograph by W.A. McCullough. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.
- 3-26. Demonstration on birthday of late Dr. Martin L. King, January 15, 1970. Photograph by W.A. McCullough. Special Events file.
- 3-27. Independence Square, February 22, 2004. Note absence of visitors in front of Independence Hall. Photograph by John Milner Associates, Inc.
- 3-28. Independence Square, February 22, 2004. Note absence of visitors in front of Independence Hall. Photograph by John Milner Associates, Inc.
- 5-1. Chalfont Retirement Home, Doylestown, PA, 1980. Patriotic Order Sons of America Collection, Philadelphia, PA.
- 5-2. Patriotic Order Sons of America event at, Valley Forge Park, 2000. Patriotic Order Sons of America Collection, Philadelphia, PA.
- 5-3. Members and Delegates of the George Washington Bi-Centennial State Camp, Patriotic Order Sons of America, Independence Hall, August 29, 1932. Patriotic Order Sons of America Collection, Philadelphia, PA.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

- 5-4. George Washington birthday event in front of Independence Hall, February, late 1940s. Patriotic Order Sons of America Collection, Philadelphia, PA.
- 5-5. George Washington birthday event in front of Independence Hall, February 1954-55. Patriotic Order Sons of America Collection, Philadelphia, PA.
- 5-6. George Washington birthday event in front of Independence Hall, February 1987. Patriotic Order Sons of America Collection, Philadelphia, PA.
- 5-7. George Washington birthday event in front of Independence Hall, February 1991. Patriotic Order Sons of America Collection, Philadelphia, PA.
- 5-8. George Washington birthday event in front of Independence Hall, February 2000. Patriotic Order Sons of America Collection, Philadelphia, PA.
- 5-9. George Washington birthday event, February 22, 2004. Photograph by JMA, Inc.
- 6-1. Headquarters Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, at Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia. From a photograph made during 33d National Encampment, September, 1899. Frank, H. Taylor, Philadelphia in the Civil War 1861-1865, Philadelphia: City of Philadelphia, 1913.
- 6-2. Memorial Day event, unknown date. Sons of Union Veterans Photo archive. Grand Army of the Republic Museum Library, Philadelphia, PA.
- 6-3. Memorial Day event in Independence Square, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, May 26, 2003. Photo by John Milner Associates, Inc.
- 6-4. Memorial Day event in Independence Square, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, May 26, 2003. Photo by John Milner Associates, Inc.
- 6-5. Memorial Day event in Independence Square, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, May 26, 2003. Photo by John Milner Associates, Inc.
- 6-6. Memorial Day event in Independence Square, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, May 26, 2003. Photo by John Milner Associates, Inc.
- 6-7. Memorial Day event in Independence Square, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, May 26, 2003. Photo by John Milner Associates, Inc.
- 6-8. Memorial Day event in Independence Square, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, May 26, 2003. Photo by John Milner Associates, Inc.
- 6-9. Memorial Day event in Independence Square, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, May 26, 2003. Photo by John Milner Associates, Inc.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

- 7-1. 22nd Annual Celebration of Evacuation by the Pennsylvania Society Sons of Revolution, Valley Forge, June 20, 1914. Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution collection, Philadelphia, PA.
- 7-2. "The President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and the Color Guard, at the State House (Independence Hall) on the occasion of the visit of the French War Mission, May 9, 1917. Annual Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution 1916-1917, Philadelphia: Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, 1917.
- 7-3. Honor Guard at Independence Hall in honor of the return of the 28th Division from World War I, May 15, 1919. The Color Guard of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution collection, Philadelphia, PA.
- 7-4. Let Freedom Ring ceremony in Independence Square, Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, July 4, 2003. Photo by John Milner Associates, Inc.
- 7-5. Let Freedom Ring ceremony in Independence Square, Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, July 4, 2003. Photo by John Milner Associates, Inc.
- 7-6. Let Freedom Ring ceremony in Independence Square, Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, July 4, 2003. Photo by John Milner Associates, Inc.
- 7-7. Let Freedom Ring ceremony in Giurgola Bell Pavilion, Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, July 4, 2003. Photo by John Milner Associates, Inc.
- 7-8. Let Freedom Ring ceremony in Giurgola Bell Pavilion, Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, July 4, 2003. Photo by John Milner Associates, Inc.
- 7-9. Let Freedom Ring ceremony in Independence Square, Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, July 4, 2003. Photo by John Milner Associates, Inc.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

John Milner Associates, Inc. was commissioned by the National Park Service (NPS), Independence National Historical Park, to provide a Traditional Use Study of Independence Square in advance of the rehabilitation of Independence Square. The study included interviews with five ethnographic groups, identified by the NPS, who traditionally used Independence Square prior to the site becoming a federal park in 1948. Identified as stakeholders, the ethnographic groups were interviewed and their annual events observed during 2003-2004 in order to understand how the groups used Independence Square, how they viewed its significance, and what they thought of the proposed rehabilitation project. The identified ethnographic groups included the American Philosophical Society, the Patriotic Order Sons of America, the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

Independence Square has a rich history of public commemoration and protest extending from the eighteenth to the twentieth centuries. Beginning in the Revolutionary War era, when Independence Square was the center of government and culture, through the nineteenth century, when labor unrest, slave trials, and Civil War recruitment occurred there, Independence Square was both the seat of government and a focus of dissent. Patriotic fervor and protest co-existed up to the early years of the twentieth century. In 1913, the City Council of Philadelphia passed an ordinance restricting the use of the square to groups with approved permits. Smaller groups of pro-labor activists, the unemployed, and communists demonstrated on the fringes of the square, but most activities were solidly patriotic and sanctioned by the city. After Independence National Historical Park was created in 1950, the NPS took over administration of Independence Square. The NPS continued to sanction a slate of predominantly patriotic events in the square during its first decade of stewardship. However, during the Civil Rights and Vietnam War era (1960 to 1974) the tradition of expressing both patriotism and dissent was again tolerated. The removal of the Liberty Bell from Independence Hall in 1975 marked the end of protest at Independence Square. The traditional groups now sanctioned to hold their events on the square do not reflect the full history of the use of the site.

The American Philosophical Society held in Philadelphia for Promoting Useful Knowledge was founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1743 as a society of learned men in the American colonies. The society constructed Philosophical Hall, located on Independence Square, as its headquarters in 1789. The society has continued its role as an organization of scholars and scientists to the present, though with a noted lack of rigor during much of the nineteenth century. In the twentieth century, the society established itself as an international organization and a respected archive and library. The society does not hold regular commemorations on Independence Square, but experiences the square on a daily basis as both national landmark and urban square.

Founded in 1847, the Patriotic Order Sons of America began as a nativist, patriotic organization that evolved into a mutual aid, fraternal society, and is now an all-male patriotic organization, open to non-native born American citizens. In 1914, the Patriotic Order Sons of America began holding semi-regular commemorations at Independence Square in honor of George

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Washington's birthday. These events included speeches, placing a wreath at the George Washington statue, and, later, presenting flags to the NPS for the park's use.

The Sons of Union Veterans is an all-male society composed of descendants of men who fought in the Civil War. First formed by sons of members of the Grand Army of the Republic 1866-1878, the Sons of Union Veterans has carried on the legacy of the Grand Army of the Republic, particularly in observing Memorial Day. Members of the Grand Army of the Republic were the primary observers of Memorial Day at Independence Hall from 1888-1940, when the Sons of Union Veterans assumed this responsibility. Memorial Day continues to be observed by the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War with a reading of the Gettysburg Address, military parade, and speeches.

The Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution was formed in 1888 by men descended from ancestors involved in the cause of the Revolutionary War. Though some individual members have been involved with Independence Square for a long time, the society has only been active at the square since 1968. The society does not strictly fit the definition of an ethnographic group since it became active after the creation of the park. However, the Color Guard of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution has been prominent in commemorations at Independence Square since 1918, often acting as honor guard. Currently, the society is the most prominent non-government organization involved in events at Independence Square, organizing the annual Let Freedom Ring ceremonies held on the square on July Fourth.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick traces its roots to a pre-Revolutionary War social organization formed in 1771. After the war, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick merged with the Hibernian Society, a charity organization dedicated to helping recent Irish immigrants. Returning to its original name in 1897, the all-male Friendly Sons of St. Patrick erected the Commodore Barry statue located in Independence Square in 1907 and was later involved in the Barry Day events inaugurated in 1936.

Overall, the ethnographic groups expressed few concerns about the proposed rehabilitation of Independence Square. They were, however, concerned with the changes in security made at the square after the attacks of September 11, 2001, and the effects those changes have had on their annual ceremonies. During the two years that this study was conducted there was a constant flux in security arrangements within the park, with security measures still in a temporary state. The security measures caused some groups to alter their events and others to cancel or curtail their activities. One exception was the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, which does not regularly hold events in the square and did not find the security measures discouraging. Members of the American Philosophical Society, long time residents at Independence Square, appreciated the responsibility of the NPS, but mourned the loss of the casual use of the square and did not like the temporary metal barricades.

The Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution held their July Fourth "Let Freedom Ring" ceremony in Washington Square in 2002 and 2003 because of heightened security concerns. The society returned to Independence Square in 2004. The society has had excellent cooperation from the NPS in order to continue their "Let Freedom Ring" activities on July Fourth. Attendees at the

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

bell tapping event are screened in advance and small groups are shuttled between Independence Square and the Liberty Bell pavilion with NPS assistance. The speeches and other activities take place in Independence Square outside of the secure area near Independence Hall. Improved audio-visual equipment might enhance this event which takes place in two locations simultaneously.

The Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War has altered their Memorial Day ceremonies because of the security measures. Rather than hold the event on the Chestnut Street side of the square, the commemoration is now held within the secured area on the south side of Independence Hall where tourists gather to watch. A small contingent is dispatched during the ceremony to lay a wreath on the Lincoln tablet located on the Chestnut Street side of the square. The Patriotic Order Sons of America has been discouraged from continuing its annual George Washington Birthday event at Independence Square because of the security issues. In order to hold its event, all attendees and boxes of flags must pass through security and then be conducted to the George Washington statue in front of Independence Hall, an area now off limits to tourists. It is possible that the Patriotic Sons of America event could be altered with assistance from the NPS to allow a small contingent to lay the wreath at the George Washington statue in front of Independence Hall while members passed out pamphlets and flags to visitors at the rear.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

In advance of commencing interviews, a standard set of questions was established through collaboration between John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) and Doris Fanelli, ethnographer and chief of the division of cultural resource management at Independence National Historical Park (see Appendix A). The questions focused on the organization, the organization's use of Independence Square, and its current relationship with the square. JMA performed two rounds of interviews. In 2003, the first set of interviews was conducted with each ethnographic group based on the established survey form. Each interview was recorded with a handheld tape recorder and later transcribed. Following the first set of interviews, JMA attended annual events held by the Patriotic Order Sons of America on George Washington's Birthday, the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War on Memorial Day, and the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution on July Fourth. JMA missed the opportunity to attend a commemorative event held by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. The American Philosophical Society resides on Independence Square and does not hold any special events in the square. Following the first set of interviews and observations of commemorative events, JMA revised the questionnaire in consultation with Dr. Fanelli. A second JMA interviewer used the revised questionnaire for another round of interviews with different members of the ethnographic groups in 2004. All groups with the exception of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick were interviewed twice. Each interview was recorded on a handheld tape recorder and later transcribed (see Appendices D-L).

In addition, JMA researched the history of each of the ethnographic groups and the historical use of Independence Square. Secondary sources provided valuable overviews of the history of Independence Square, notably Coxe Toogood's Cultural Landscape Report of Independence Square and Charlene Mires' *Independence Hall: An American Memory*. JMA examined primary documents at the Independence National Historic Park archives, including the extensive photographic files. Research into the individual ethnographic groups involved combing through organizational archives, files, annual reports, and published histories. The American Philosophical Society maintains its own library adjacent to Independence Square in Philadelphia. The history of the Patriotic Order Sons of America is preserved primarily through published histories and annual proceedings with recent history preserved in newsletters and photographs at the organizational headquarters in Philadelphia. The Sons of Union Veterans archives are located at the Grand Army of the Republic Museum in Philadelphia. The records of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of Revolution are printed in the files and annual proceedings of the society located at the organization's headquarters in Philadelphia. The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick have several published histories and additional documents on file at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The research was used to develop organizational histories with a focus on their historical use of Independence Square. An Event Chronology for events held at Independence Square 1913-1974 was created based on all these resources (see Appendix B).

3.0 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

3.1 Independence Square 1732-1800: Government, Culture, and Dissent

Independence Square began as the rear yard of the Pennsylvania State House, now known as Independence Hall, erected 1732-1749. At the time of its construction, the Pennsylvania State House was located on the outskirts of the eighteenth-century city, which initially grew north and south along the banks of the Delaware River. The State House was built in the style of a British gentleman's house in the country with surrounding grounds. By 1749, though a few other structures existed on the square, the area surrounding the State House was called the State House yard. In 1761, the state of Pennsylvania passed a bill declaring that the State House yard should be kept "a public green and walk forever."¹ By the 1770s, the entire area now known as Independence Square was owned by the state and was improved with a seven-foot tall brick wall around its perimeter.² In addition to being the seat of state and city governments, the yard also witnessed the observation of the Transit of Venus, the infliction of corporeal punishment on convicted criminals, and pro-revolutionary demonstrations by lower- and middle-class citizens.³ During the Revolutionary War era, the yard was left unimproved and was the site of militia musters, munitions storage, and jail during the British occupation of the city. Most notably, the yard was the center of public communication of news, including the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence. It was a loud place, full of drums and wagons, cursed by the founding fathers for its noise and bustle, but also a convenient place for walks and private discussions.

After the Revolutionary War, the State House yard received its first formal landscape treatment. In 1784-1785 Samuel Vaughan designed the yard with plantings from the celebrated botanist, John Bartram, perhaps in hopes of keeping the federal government in Philadelphia. Though the yard was landscaped and the surrounding streets improved, the national government did not return to Philadelphia until 1790, kept away by political protests and yellow fever. From 1790-1800, the State House and its yard were the seat of the federal, state, and city governments. Education and culture were also centered in the yard during this time, with Charles Wilson Peale's public museum, the American Philosophical Society, the College of Physicians, and the burgeoning University of Pennsylvania all residing on the square. The yard was the site of protests against federal taxes, the inaugurations of both Washington and Adams, and political debates that overflowed the overheated State House, as well as July Fourth celebrations.⁴ Life on the square changed after 1800 when the Pennsylvania state capital moved to Lancaster and the federal government relocated to Washington, D.C.

¹ As quoted in Anna Coxie Toogood, Cultural Landscape Report: Independence Square Historical Narrative (Independence National Historical Park, National Park Service, January 1998): 22.

² Charlene Mires, *Independence Hall: An American Memory* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2002): 4-10.

³ Toogood, 34-37.

⁴ Mires, 35-37.

3.2 Independence Square 1801-1890: Commemoration and Conflict

According to accounts from 1802, the State House yard, once overflowing with activity, had become a site of "vice and indecorum."⁵ Peale's museum moved into the second floor of the State House and visitors flocked to see his collection of oddities and portraits of important persons rather than to see the famous site of the American Revolution. Revolutionary commemorations focused on the personalities of the era, especially George Washington, rather than on battlefields and buildings. The State House and yard were so little revered that the State House was altered in 1812 by the addition of buildings in place of the arcades, giving it the appearance of a row of brick buildings. The Pennsylvania government planned to parcel and sell the yard in order to fund the new state capital in Harrisburg. However, the Philadelphia City Council purchased the block and resolved in 1813 that the State House was not to be sold or demolished, that the yard was hallowed ground, and that private buildings could not be constructed upon it.⁶ The yard was the site of the gathering of troops and ammunition during the War of 1812 and musters of militia groups. The July Fourth celebrations in the State House yard in the early part of the nineteenth century resulted in violence against the free black population, which had established themselves and their institutions in the neighborhood to the south of the yard.⁷

Interest in the State House as a relic of the Revolution did not begin until around 1820.⁸ The triumphant return of the Marquis de Lafayette in 1824-1825 brought renewed attention to sites relating to the American Revolution. Philadelphia's preparations for the visit included the renovation of the east room of the State House where the Declaration of Independence was signed. The east room was named "Independence Hall," a name that was eventually used for the entire building. Lafayette greeted thousands of school children in the State House yard during his visit; the yard soon after was called "Independence Square." The square was also the site of a memorial for Adams and Jefferson on the fiftieth anniversary of their deaths in 1826.⁹

In addition to the restoration of the east room, the tower of Independence Hall was reconstructed to its Revolutionary era appearance. The east room became the formal space for public ceremonies and feting visiting dignitaries. The square beyond was used by the masses for unscripted demonstrations and protests that revealed the divisions of society, which had widened due to the industrial revolution, increased immigration, and political upheaval. Independence Square witnessed both pro- and anti-Jackson demonstrations in the 1830s, precursors of the labor protests and union strikes that followed during the next two decades. Patriotic gatherings occurred to mark the beginning and end of the Mexican-American War 1846-1848. European immigrants, supported by members of the black community, demonstrated against support for European monarchies in 1848.¹⁰

⁵ Mires, 42.

⁶ Mires, 65.

⁷ Mires, 53.

⁸ Mires, 58.

⁹ Mires, 68-73.

¹⁰ Mires, 84-85.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

The long established black community near Independence Square rarely attended commemorations or protests in Independence Square, probably out of fear of violence. However, abolitionists used the words of the Declaration of Independence and the symbol of the Liberty Bell in the antislavery movement. With Frederick Douglass as speaker, abolitionists demonstrated in the shadow of Independence Hall in 1844, by then considered a symbol of unfulfilled promises. Independence Square became the gathering place for freed blacks to await the outcomes of slave trials being carried out in the U.S. Marshal and District Court located in the second floor of Independence Hall, particularly after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850.¹¹

Independence Square was also the scene of incitement and calls for peace in the nativist violence against recent immigrants during the 1840s. The recent influx of immigrants had created a backlash among native-born citizens who feared the loss of jobs to cheaper immigrant labor and the undermining of the power of the Protestant majority. Nativists gained political power in Philadelphia in the 1850s and were responsible for collecting relics and creating a shrine to the founding fathers of the Revolution in the east room.¹²

Independence Square became an important center for protest, commemoration, and celebration during the Civil War (see figures 3-1 and 3-2). In the years leading up to the conflict, demonstrations were held in the square, primarily against abolitionists, who were held responsible for pushing the nation towards war by leading Philadelphia politicians. These "Peace Democrats" lost their power in Philadelphia over their criticism of the government and the newly elected City Council proposed banning all political rallies in



Figure 3-1. Independence Square from Walnut Street prior 1866. H.W. Sellers Collection. Independence Square file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.



Figure 3-2. Walnut Street gate, looking north, before 1866. Original in Library Company of Philadelphia Print Company. Image from copy in Independence Square file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹¹ Mires. 93-94.

¹² Mires. 99-103.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

the square in order to silence the Democrats. In 1861, President Lincoln spoke at Independence Square to rally citizens around the principle of the Declaration of Independence and to raise the new 34 state flag (see figure 3-3). War heroes, including Lincoln, were laid in state in Independence Hall and mourners gathered in the square (see figure 3-4).

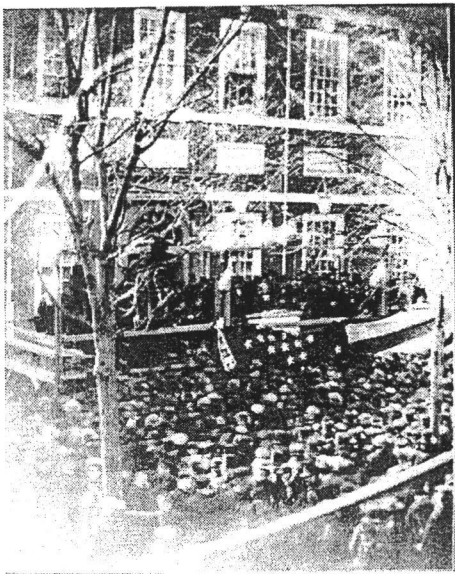


Figure 3-3. Lincoln at the State House, George Washington Birthday 1861. Copies made from the Library Company, Philadelphia Miscellaneous Views, p. 159, Vol. 7, June 1962. Neg. No. Philadelphia Historical Commission 47930. VIP Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

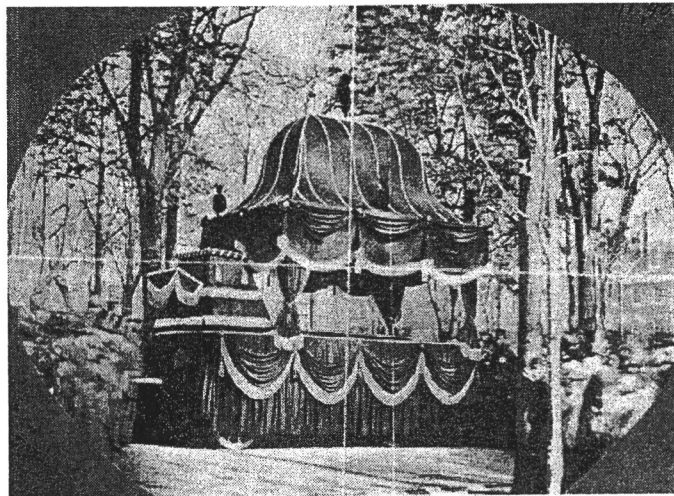


Figure 3-4. The Catafalque of President Lincoln during the funeral in Philadelphia in Independence Square, April 22, 1865. Photograph by E.S. Earley. Independence Square file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

The square was an important place for military recruitment and for communication of news during the war. Camp Independence had the best recruitment record in Philadelphia and was the first to recruit black soldiers in 1863. For their own protection, black soldiers were not allowed to wear military uniforms when marching past Independence Square.¹³

In 1866, Philadelphia celebrated the end of the war on July Fourth when all of the Pennsylvania regiments ceremoniously turned in their flags at Independence Hall. After parading down Market and Chestnut Streets, the parade ended at Independence Square. Orphans and families of fallen soldiers were given precedence: "Closely behind these came a garden of banners, each war-worn flag carried by a sergeant and escorted by six corporals. What cheering! What a tumult of glorious color flaunting in the breeze! What tears from pent-up emotions of patriotic joy!"¹⁴ After these scenes, the City Council limited the use of Independence Square for public meetings to "any responsible parties" in 1868. These included a mass demonstration by soldiers and sailors as well as a celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment by "colored citizens."¹⁵

¹³ Toogood, 205-207.

¹⁴ Frank H. Taylor, *Philadelphia in the Civil War 1861-1865* (Philadelphia: City of Philadelphia, 1913): 316.

¹⁵ Toogood, 211.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

The fate of Independence Square was debated as post-Civil War Philadelphia searched for the site of a new City Hall. City Councils proposed a Second Empire style building on the square that would have taken up the majority of the open space and dwarfed Independence Hall. A voter referendum decided that Independence Square should remain intact and City Hall was constructed on the alternate site of Penn Square.¹⁶ This move reflected the westward growth of the city. The center of city government and business was shifting west, away from the oldest part of the city surrounding the square.

Independence Hall and the surrounding square became the focus of patriotic commemoration during the 1876 Centennial. Socially prominent women under curator Frank M. Etting were given the responsibility of setting up an exhibit in Independence Hall, while the square was relandscaped with slate walks, low granite perimeter walls, and gas lights (see figure 3-5). New

Year's Eve and July Fourth festivities were held at Independence Square, while much of the other Centennial events took place at the grounds in Fairmount Park. At the July Fourth celebration, suffragettes fighting for women's voting rights unexpectedly presented the U.S. Vice President with a Women's Declaration of Rights.¹⁷ The less grand centennial of the writing of the Constitution was celebrated in 1887 at the square with President Cleveland in attendance.



Figure 3-5. Independence Hall from the Square looking northwest, March 18, 1880. Glass negative courtesy of David Connor. Independence Square file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁶ Mires, 119-121.

¹⁷ Mires, 126, 134.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

3.3 Independence Square 1891-1950: Restoration and Regulation

After the centennial celebrations, the histories of the Liberty Bell and Independence Square began to diverge. In Philadelphia, as the city government slowly removed to the new City Hall on Penn Square through the 1890s, Independence Hall was given over to the Daughters of the American Revolution who reconfigured the second floor. Reaction against this work, which was based more on fashion than historical facts, caused the American Institute of Architects (AIA) to become involved with the restoration. The Revolutionary era arcades were reconstructed and the restored interior was open to the public in 1898.¹⁸ The AIA then embarked on the restoration of Congress Hall (1913-1915), Independence Square (1915-1916), Old City Hall (1919-1922), and the second floor of Independence Hall (1924). Outside the hall, Independence Square was the site of annual Christmas, New Years, and July Fourth events (see figure 3-6), as well as parades down Chestnut Street (see figure 3-7). The Square was also the refuge of the homeless and the unemployed as the city suffered from high unemployment and the exodus of the wealthier populations to the suburbs (see figure 3-8).¹⁹



Figure 3-6. Independence Square Christmas tree, December 1913. Independence Square file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

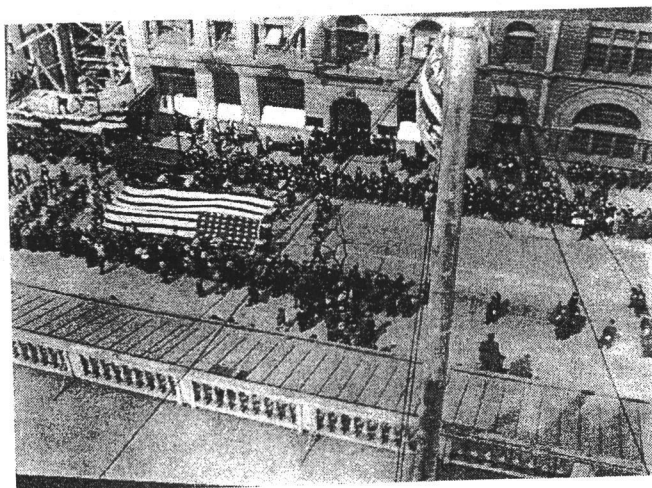


Figure 3-7. Parade on Chestnut Street in front of Independence Hall, Spring 1915. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁸ Mires, 142-143.

¹⁹ Toogood, 258.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

While Independence Square was being faithfully restored to its 1776 appearance, the Liberty Bell was taking on a life of its own. From 1885-1915, the bell traveled the country to the Chicago exposition. The importance of the bell at Independence Hall began in the 1840s. In 1847, George Lippard created the story of the bell being rung at the announcement of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.²⁰ The symbol of the Liberty Bell, though not originally associated with the bell at Independence Hall, had been used by the abolitionists. Later, the symbolic bell tolling for freedom for all and the bell that was believed to have announced the Declaration of Independence became one and the same, the Liberty Bell. As the Liberty Bell traveled across the country, it evolved into the timeless symbol of liberty and justice for all, separate from the historic site, which was rooted in time and place. The Women's Suffrage movement adopted the bell as its symbol as well, parading a replica in their rallies, and ringing the replica bell during celebrations of the 19th Amendment at Independence Square in 1920. By the time of the 1926 Sesqui-Centennial celebrations, the Liberty Bell had surpassed Independence Hall as the national symbol.²¹

The neighborhood surrounding the square was changing after the turn of the century: a reform movement was endeavoring to improve the traditionally black neighborhoods to the south and publishing and insurance companies were developing large-scale buildings as real estate prices dipped (see figure 3-9). In 1913, in an effort to regulate activities on Independence Square, the City Council banned all meetings except for city patriotic meetings and celebrations. Any group wanting to hold an event was required to get a permit in advance. Groups who received permits in this era included women suffragists, State Fencibles, Patriotic Order Sons of America, Boy Scouts, and Pennsylvania Society Sons of Revolution (see Appendix C: Event Chronology).

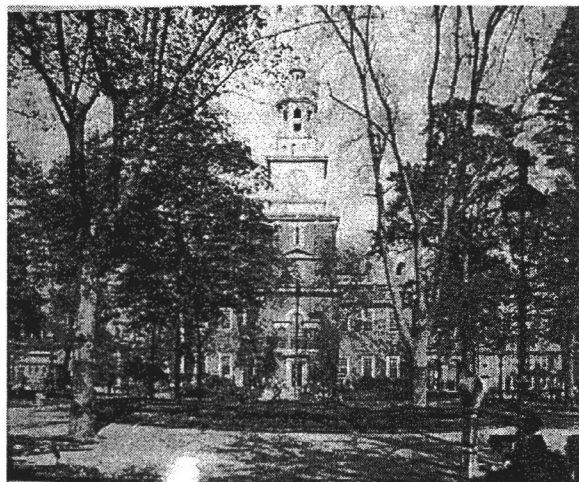


Figure 3-8. Independence Hall and Square, 1900. Copy neg. by Albern. Independence Square file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.



Figure 3-9. Independence Square facing northeast, March 21, 1929. Independence Square file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

²⁰ Mires, 82.

²¹ Mires, 166.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Patriotic activities increased in Independence Square during World War I. The city sponsored the usual July Fourth celebrations as well as more international events, such as Bastille Day, Lafayette's Birthday, the Birth of Slav Nations, and the victory of Italian arms (see figure 3-10). Independence Hall bells were rung to mark the Allied victory and an estimated 60,000 to 70,000 people visited the Liberty Bell on November 11, 1918.²² In May 1919, a grand civic parade in honor of the homecoming of the 28th Keystone Division took two hours to pass Independence Hall, where the Liberty Bell was placed on Chestnut Street (figure 3-11).²³ In September, another celebration was held for General Pershing in Independence Square (see figures 3-12 and 3-13).

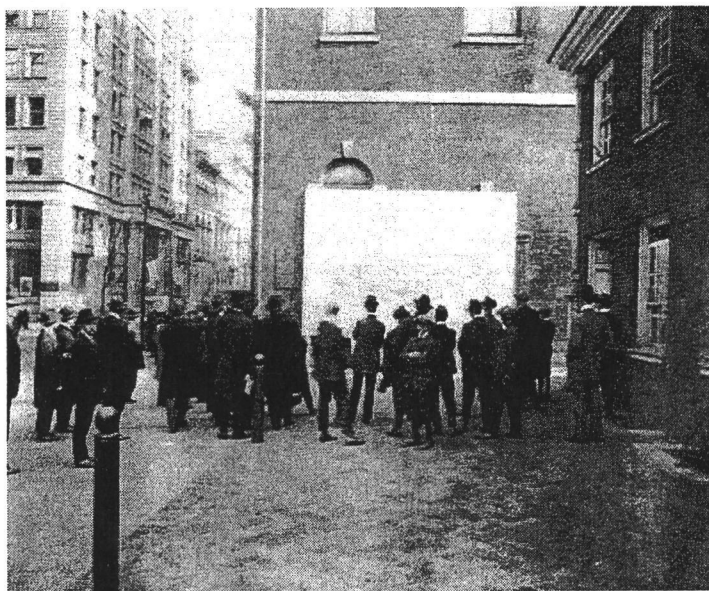


Figure 3-10. Independence Hall, special events, posted on Supreme Court Building showing Map of Europe, c. 1918. Photograph by B. Wallace, 711 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

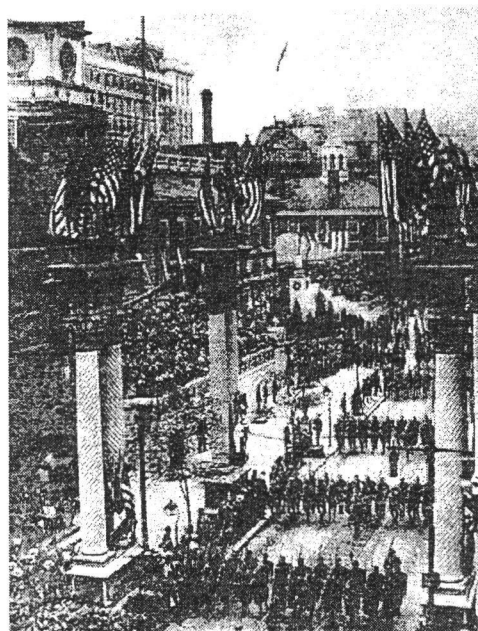


Figure 3-11. "As they marched through the Court of Honor before Independence Hall", Chestnut Street in front of Independence Hall, May 15, 1919. Photograph by Public Ledger Staff Photographer.

²² Horace T. Carpenter, Superintendent's Daily Record 1917-19-, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 44, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA: 33.

²³ Carpenter: 44-45.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

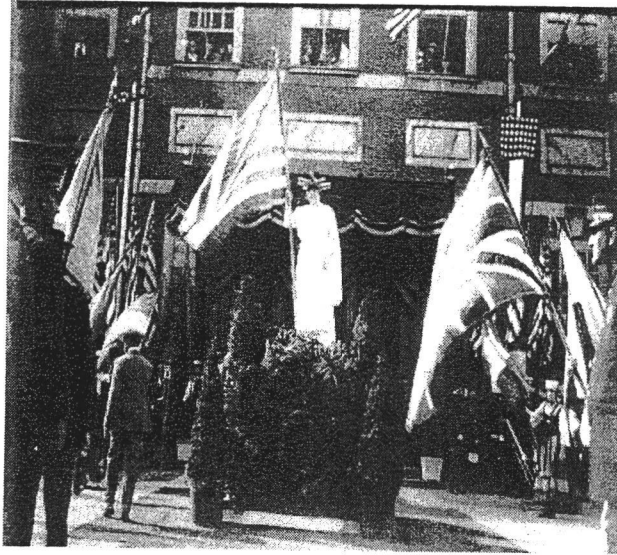


Figure 3-12. Goddess of Liberty at reception to General Pershing, September 12, 1919. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.



Figure 3-13. Crowd in Independence Square at reception for Gen. Pershing, September 12, 1919. VIP Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

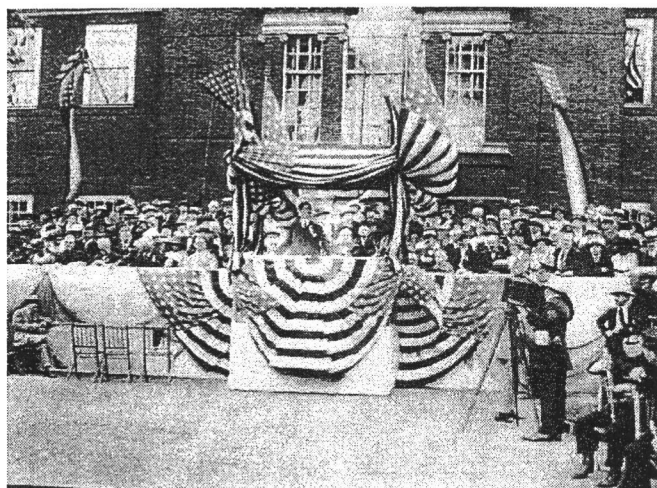


Figure 3-14. Independence Hall, ceremonies, from James A. Hendrickson. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

The next two decades at Independence Square are well documented by Superintendent Carpenter, who kept a daily journal of events, maintenance, and personal commentary. The city often used Independence Hall and the square for visiting dignitaries and for sanctioned civic events, such as Flag Day, July Fourth, Lafayette's Birthday, Constitution Day, Armistice Day, and Christmas (see figure 3-14). The square was used for special events as well, such as memorials for fallen soldiers and President Harding, as well as for the many patriotic events surrounding the 1926 Sesqui-Centennial. Small, non-civic events were also held by approved groups, either in the square or in front of Independence on Chestnut Street; the sanctioned groups were comprised primarily of veterans associations, patriotic organizations, and

Masonic lodges.²⁴ Many of these groups counted members who were well connected to the Philadelphia establishment or City Councils, made up of men who frequently belonged to several fraternal organizations.²⁵

The Chestnut Street side of Independence Hall was in frequent use for reviewing parades, including Old Guard State Fencibles, Army Day, Barry Day, Pulaski Day, and Columbus Day parades. On the eve of World War II, patriotic events often included an Americanization element, an anti-communist movement aimed at assimilating immigrants into perceived American culture and values. Many of the city sponsored ethnic events, such as Barry Day for the Irish, Pulaski Day for the Polish, and Columbus Day for the Italians, were part of this effort. Americanization Day was offered as an anti-communist May Day, celebrated with military parades. The annual spring "I am an American Day," aimed at recent immigrants, drew large crowds including children, soldiers, and families in native costumes. Ethnic heroes from American history were revered while immigrant patriotism was also bolstered by such events.

²⁴ The non-civic events included Navy Day wreath laying at the John Barry statue, Lincoln's Birthday wreath laying by Sons and Daughters of Union Veterans, Memorial or Decoration Day wreath laying by the Grand Army of the Republic, religious services by the Loyal Orange Institution, ceremonies for anniversaries of the International Order of Odd Fellows, the Patriotic Order Sons of America, Knights Templar, and the Order of Independent Americans, meeting of United Spanish War Veterans and Veterans of Foreign Wars, and wreath laying at the Washington statue by the War Mothers, Boy Scouts, British War Veterans, Daughters of the American Revolution, Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Mystic Shriners, Patriotic Order Sons of America, Purple Heart Association, and Sons of the American Revolution.

²⁵ W. Freeland Kendrick, mayor of Philadelphia 1924-28, was a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America and Mystic Shrine Lulu temple. *Proceedings of the Fifty-eighth Annual Sessions Pennsylvania State Camp Patriotic Order Sons of America held at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania August 28, 29, 1923*, (Allentown, PA: H. Ray Haas & Co., 1923): 239.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

The commingling of ethnic identity and national military figures aimed to unite potentially divided loyalties into a strong commitment to the nation.

On the fringes of the established events were demonstrations by the unemployed, communist meetings, pro-labor May Day events, veterans against a reduction in compensation, and religious revivals. A few unorthodox events were also sanctioned, such as the public broadcasting of the Dempsey v. Sharkey fight and the World Series games in 1927, a Fire Fighting Demonstration in 1936, and a marble game tournament in 1938. Events such as National Freedom Day, commemorating the Emancipation Proclamation, and the freeing of West Indies slaves were also held. These events always involved wreath laying at the Liberty Bell inside Independence Hall, while at the same time avoiding tributes to the Declaration of Independence or the Constitution. Black Americans remained ambivalent about the history of Independence Hall and the square, marred by memories of violence and injustice.

World War II colored all of the patriotic events held at Independence Square and brought new celebrations and commemorations. The fire fighting demonstrations continued as security and protection measures surrounding Independence Hall were increased. Morale boosting patriotic events were held in Independence Square on the one year anniversary of Pearl Harbor and with "France Forever" events. Strategically located countries, such as Liberia, were honored at the square. Jewish anti-fascist groups and high school students mourning the deaths of fellow student soldiers joined the ranks of patriotic organizations laying wreaths at the Washington statue. War bond, Liberty Loan, and Red Cross drives were held to raise funds for the war. Victory in Europe celebrations were held in Independence Square and elsewhere throughout the city.

In 1947, the city ordinance passed in 1913 to restrict the use of Independence Square was revoked by federal court order in a case brought by anti-conscription groups which were denied the right to demonstrate. Progressive Citizens of America did meet in Independence Square in November 1947 under a barrage of insults from a disorderly crowd calling them communists. The city passed a new ordinance allowing events at Independence Hall and Square on only sixteen days a year for patriotic days and military victories, as well as ethnic celebrations and Freedom Day.²⁶ However, the city did not get to implement the new plan as Independence Square was soon placed under the administration of the National Park Service, which was embarking on a grand plan for the creation of Independence National Historical Park.

3.4 Independence Square 1950-1975: Patriotism and Protest

Congress authorized the creation of Independence National Historical Park on June 28, 1948, and the City of Philadelphia formally transferred management of Independence Square to the National Park Service (NPS) in 1950. An expansion of the commemorative space surrounding Independence Hall had been proposed as early as 1915; the expansion would have involved opening up half of the block north of Independence Hall to allow greater room for spectators during parades and other events.²⁷ Jacques Greber, landscape architect of Philadelphia's Benjamin Franklin Parkway, proposed several plans in 1924 and 1930 that encompassed

²⁶ Mires, 207.

²⁷ Toogood, 278.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

relandscaping Independence Square and the entire block north of Independence Hall for the same purpose.²⁸

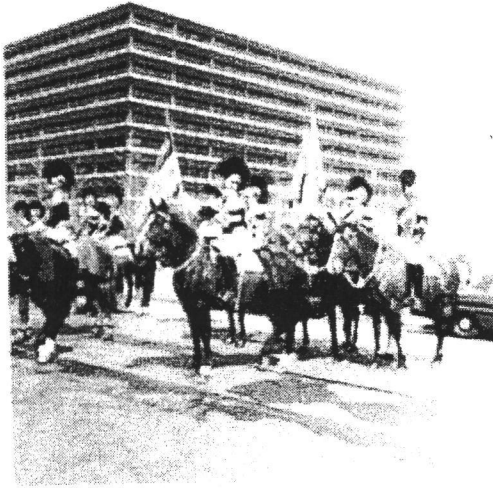


Figure 3-15. Visit of President of Turkey (1st City Troop), April 3, 1967. Photograph by W.A. McCullough. VIP Special events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

The new park, which was to stretch three blocks north and east of Independence Square, surpassed all earlier projects. More space was required to commemorate the founding fathers and the birth of the nation. The park was dedicated to preserving, reconstructing, and interpreting the area during the years 1774 to 1800. Buildings dating to later than 1800 were demolished unless they possessed national significance or particular architectural merit. One-hundred-fifty years of urban fabric was demolished in order to create a park that focused on the past while at the same time new buildings were being built on its periphery that represented the progressive ideals of the post-War society (see figure 3-15). The Penn Mutual Tower, constructed in 1971 on the south side of Independence Square, was one of those buildings.

The creation of the park and demolition of old buildings provided a catalyst for the redevelopment

of the historically black neighborhood to the south of the square. That neighborhood, restored during the 1960s with the help of the Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority,²⁹ ultimately became an exclusive, predominantly white, area known as Society Hill.

The early vision of Independence National Historical Park involved clearing away the clutter of accumulated urban fabric in order to focus on an important, but narrow, period of American history. While this involved a visible pruning of surrounding buildings, it also involved simplifying the history of the site, removing the clutter of protest, dissent, and oppression. During the 1950s, the park became the focus of the era's patriotism, firmly anti-communist, progressive, and monolithic. Events held at the square during this period reflect the

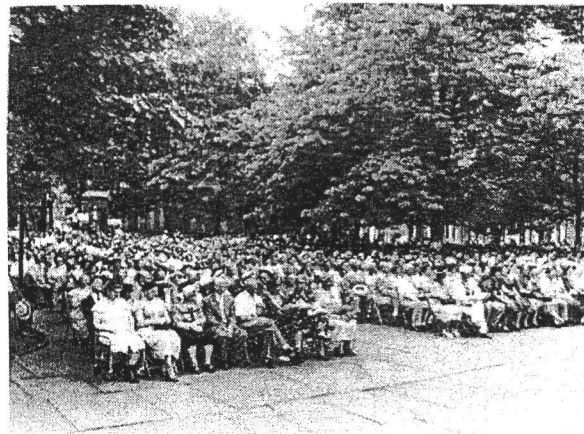


Figure 3-16. 175th Anniversary Celebration Pageant at Independence Hall, Spectators, July 4, 1951. Photograph by Abbie Rowe, NPS, Washington, D.C. VIP Special events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

²⁸ Toogood, 325.

²⁹ Mires, 224-225.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

national desire to simplify American values into a uniform and unwavering patriotism.

Documentation of events at Independence Square during the early 1950s is sparse. Patriotic celebrations predominated (see figures 3-16 and 3-17), with the continuation of wreath laying by Sons of Union Veterans and the Patriotic Order Sons of America (see figure 3-18). Speeches were delivered by dignitaries, such as Dwight Eisenhower, campaigning for President in 1952, and Cold War adversaries, such as the Prime Minister Mossadeh of Iran. By the second half of the 1950s, the pre-park activities are documented as continuing or resuming at Independence Square. These events



Figure 3-17. 175th Anniversary Celebration, pageant at Independence Hall, July 4, 1951. Photograph by Abbie Rowe, NPS, Washington, D.C. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

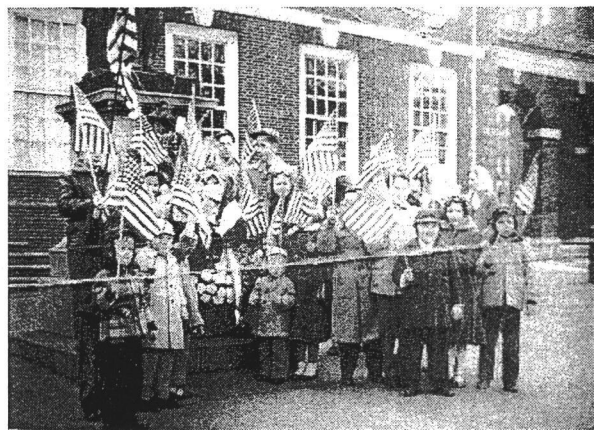


Figure 3-18. George Washington Birthday event in front of Independence Hall, February 1954-55. Patriotic Order Sons of America Collection, Philadelphia, PA.

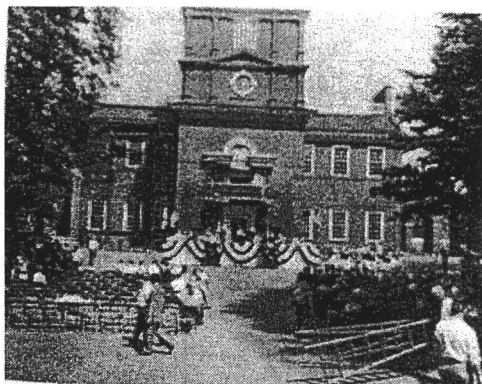


Figure 3-19. Lafayette Day 200th anniversary with General Mark Clark, September 6, 1957. Photograph by W.A. McCullough. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

included Flag Day, Benjamin Franklin's Birthday, and Lafayette's Birthday (see figure 3-19), as well as the ethnic celebrations of Commodore Barry Day, Pulaski Day, and Columbus Day. Added to this schedule were several new national patriotic holidays: Citizenship Day, Loyalty Day, and Armed Forces Day. Aimed at recent immigrants, Citizenship Day was observed on the anniversary of the signing of the Constitution; it was officially sanctioned in 1952 but originated in 1940 as "I am an American Day." Loyalty Day began as Americanization Day in the 1920s and was celebrated on May 1 as a pro-American, anti-communist alternative to May Day celebrations. Armed Forces Day was inaugurated in 1950 as a single day event to reflect the joining of the Army, Navy, and Air Force under the Department of Defense. Several international events were also celebrated at Independence Square, which

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA



Figure 3-20. Ghana Independence Day, Independence Hall, at Washington Statue, March 6, 1957. Photograph by W.A. McCullough. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

tied the formation of the United States to the spread of democracy in the world. These events included Ghana Independence Day in 1957 and the anniversary of the State of Israel (see figure 3-20). Images of these events are notable for the new sense of order in the square (see figures 3-21 and 3-22). The throngs of people, massed as close as possible to the speakers or parade, are replaced by attendees seated in neat rows with ample space near the action for press and film crews.

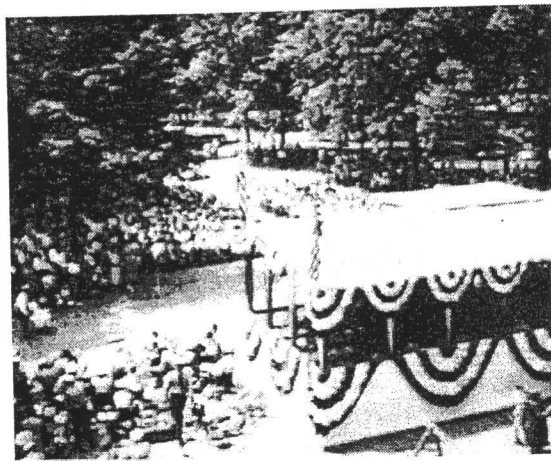


Figure 3-21. Events, July 4th, Independence Square, July 4, 1958. Photograph by W.A. McCullough. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

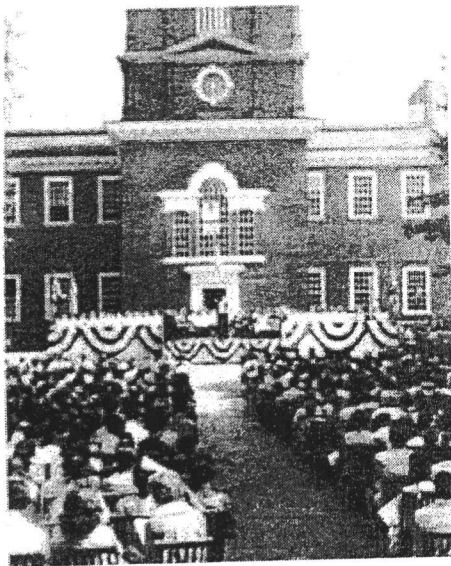


Figure 13-22. Events, Flag Week School Program, June 12, 1958. Photograph by W.A. McCullough. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

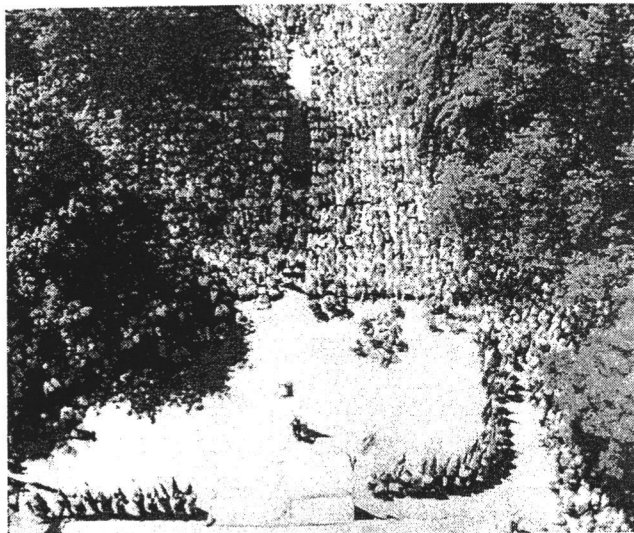


Figure 3-23. Events, July 4th 1960 Independence Square raising of 50 star flag for the first time at Independence Hall. Photograph by Herbert Ulrich, 3456 Kensington Ave. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

The NAACP held a meeting in Independence Square in 1958 commemorating the fourth anniversary of the Supreme Court decision banning segregation in schools. This meeting was a quiet precursor of the dramatic demonstrations and protests that occurred at 1970s. During these tumultuous decades, the monolithic patriotism of the 1950s began to topple under waves of dissent and protest. The NPS tolerated peaceful protests at Independence Square during this era to an extent not seen since the early nineteenth century. The efforts made to coalesce America's patriotism at Independence Hall during the 1950s revived the sense that Independence Square was a relevant stage for national debate.

In spite of the climate of dissent in the 1960s and 1970s, traditional patriotic events

continued to be held at Independence Square. Events included wreath laying commemorations at the Washington statue and Lincoln tablet and parades by Historic Military Commands, a shadow of the Old Guard State Fencibles. Long-running patriotic events including Flag Day, Lafayette's Birthday, and July Fourth, which swelled into Freedom Week (see figure 3-23), also continued. The massive July Fourth celebration of 1962 attracted 85,000 people and included a memorable speech by President John F. Kennedy (see figure 3-24). After his assassination in 1963 Kennedy's speech was commemorated with a plaque where memorials were held and wreaths were laid.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA



Figure 3-24. President Kennedy at Independence Hall, July 4, 1962. Photography by W.A. McCullough. VIP Special events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

The slate of patriotic events inaugurated in the 1950s continued. Loyalty Day expanded into Loyalty Week and merged with Americanization Week in late April and early May, in order to crowd out May Day events. The international menace of communism was also reiterated by events such as Captive Nations Week, United Nations Week, anniversaries of the Soviet enslavement of Baltic states and Polish massacres from World War II, and rallies to protest Soviet anti-semitism. Solidarity with fellow democracies and the local Jewish and Greek communities was reinforced with celebrations of the anniversary of the State of Israel and Greek Independence Day. Ethnic celebrations such as Commodore Barry Day, Pulaski Day, Columbus Day, and the newly created Puerto Rican Day and Baron von Steuben Day events, continued to draw large crowds to Independence Square.

Interspersed with the sanctioned patriotic celebrations were new voices: protestors against Castro, pro-labor activists supported by the AFL-CIO, protestors from the Philadelphia Council for a Sane Nuclear Policy, the Veteran Boxers Association honoring George Washington, homosexual rights demonstrators, supporters of peace in the Middle East, environmentalists celebrating Earth Week, and demonstrators from Against Women's Liberation. A wide variety of religious organizations also held events at Independence Square including the Protestant Sunday School Association, Catholic War Veterans Parade, Salvation Army Witness Parade, Baptist

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

National Convention, the Christian fundamentalist American Council of Christian Churches, B'nai B'rith Council of Greater Philadelphia, Mormon Youth Festival, Door to Life Ministries, Inc., and the Blue Army of Our Lady of Fatima and Lay Carmelites.

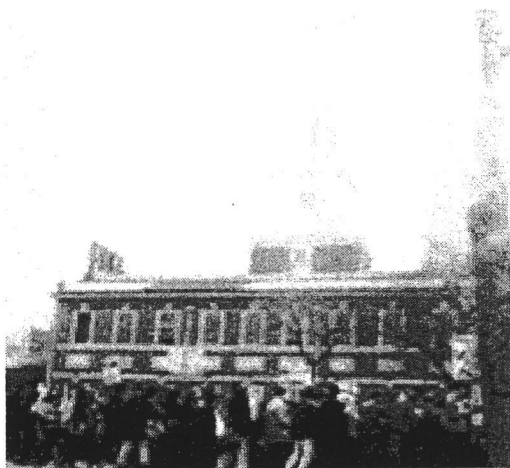


Figure 3-25. Special events, Alabama events protest by Temple University students in North Mall, March 18, 1965. Photograph by W.A. McCullough. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.



Figure 3-26. Demonstration on birthday of late Dr. Martin L. King, January 15, 1970. Photograph by W.A. McCullough. Special Events file.

The most dramatic protest of the era involved members of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) which held a sit-in during September 1963 at the Liberty Bell. The sit-in followed a prayer vigil in Independence Square held for the four girls killed in a church bombing in Alabama. Over the next few years local student members of the NAACP and Student Nonviolence organizations (1963), the Inter-Religious Witness for Civil Rights and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (1964), and Temple University Students (1965) (see figure 3-25) demonstrated for civil rights outside Independence Hall and small Labor Day rallies were held in support of the Civil Rights movement. By the end of 1968, records of Civil Rights rallies at Independence Square noted that the Philadelphia Civil Disobedience Squad was also in attendance. This may have been partly in response to arrests made in 1965 for those plotting to blow up the Liberty Bell and other patriotic symbols. After the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., memorials and parades were held in his memory (see figure 3-26). The officially sanctioned Crispus Attucks Day was briefly celebrated in 1970 in an effort to use Revolutionary War heroes to incorporate another unrepresented group into the patriotic community.

Post-World War II independence movements in Africa, along with rising support for the Civil Rights movement, brought new celebrations and rallies to Independence Square. The All African Students Union Islamic and African Institute picketed against colonialism and apartheid in 1960. African Students Memorial for Lumumba honored George Washington's statue with a wreath in 1961.³⁰ The brief independence of the Republic of Biafra and the resulting genocide were marked by events held from 1967-1969, watched over by members of the Civil Disobedience Squad. The

³⁰ Patrice Lumumba was an African Nationalist leader from the Democratic Republic of the Congo who was assassinated in January 1961.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Ethiopian Students Union held protests against the regime of Haile Sellassie in 1970. While only a small part of events held at Independence Square, the interests of the black community were now being publicly acknowledged.

Vietnam War protests, both for and against the war, began in early 1965 and continued through 1972. The first documented protest included Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) protesting strikes against the Viet Cong, while a handful of citizens urged more forceful retaliation. Rallies were held to support lowering the voting age to 18, the age that men could be drafted to serve in the war. These were countered by pro-war rallies by conservative patriotic and veterans organizations in 1965-1970, as well as by the year round patriotic ceremonies. Opposite sides often protested at the same time, as in August 1966 with anti-war protesters in Independence Square and pro-war Veterans of Foreign Wars across Chestnut Street. The July Fourth celebrations of 1966 were also marred by violence between pro- and anti-war factions.

By the mid-1970s, events formerly held in Independence Square were being shifted to new ground on Independence Mall. The mall was formally dedicated in October 1967 and was the preferred location for large gatherings, and eventually most public events. The 1971 Master Plan document for Independence National Historical Park recommended that the Liberty Bell be moved to a separate building on Independence Mall in order to improve traffic flow in anticipation of the Bicentennial celebrations of 1976. Patriotic observances, political meetings, demonstrations, and entertainments were also to move to the mall, rather than be held at Independence Square in proximity to historic buildings.³¹ Many of the civic parades that had ended with a reviewing stand in front of Independence Hall on Chestnut Street were shifted to the Benjamin Franklin Parkway, ending with a stand at City Hall. Independence Square was no longer the ultimate destination of city sponsored events, which were more conveniently held elsewhere. Plans for Independence Mall were officially adopted when Independence Mall was deeded to the NPS by the city of Philadelphia in 1974.

3.5 Independence Square Post-1975: Protection and Preservation

On New Year's Eve 1975 the Liberty Bell was moved from Independence Hall to the Mitchell Giurgola pavilion one block north on Market Street. This event marked the complete separation of the bell from Independence Square, a rift that had first opened in the beginning of the twentieth century. The preservation and interpretation of the historic buildings in Independence National Historical Park were the ultimate goals of the NPS. The large gatherings for patriotic and civic events were seen as potentially harmful to Independence Hall and were therefore removed from the square. A new free speech area was designated on Market Street in front of the new pavilion. By jointly removing the Liberty Bell from Independence Hall, and restricting most events held at Independence Square, the NPS confined the significance of the site to one period in time. The dynamic history of contemporary commemorations and protests shifted from Independence Square with the removal of the Liberty Bell to the new pavilion.

Independence Mall was redesigned in the 1990s in an effort to update the facilities, including new restrooms and public spaces, and expand interpretation, with the new Liberty Bell Center

³¹ Toogood. 364-365.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Museum, Visitors Center, and Constitution Center, as well as to realign the mall with the surrounding urban fabric. In the recently completed phase of work, a new Liberty Bell pavilion was constructed at Sixth and Chestnut Streets, off of the main axis, where the bell was installed in July 2003. Unfortunately, security concerns following the attacks of September 11, 2001, wreaked havoc with the new mall design, which was planned with greater openness, accessibility, and integration with the city. Tightened security measures required makeshift screening centers, initially set up in temporary trailers and tents on Independence Mall and in the square. In an effort to cordon off screened visitors from the unscreened public, temporary barricades have been erected around Independence Hall. The Chestnut Street side of Independence Hall has been completely blocked by barriers and is not open to tourists (see figures 3-27 and 3-28). The northern third of Independence Square closest to Independence Hall is barricaded and only screened visitors have access to this area. Plans for increased security at Independence Hall include erecting a permanent security fence that would run east-west across the northern third of the square. This would be the first major change in the design of Independence Square since 1915.



Figure 3-27. Independence Square, February 22, 2004. Note absence of visitors in front of Independence Hall. Photograph by John Milner Associates, Inc.

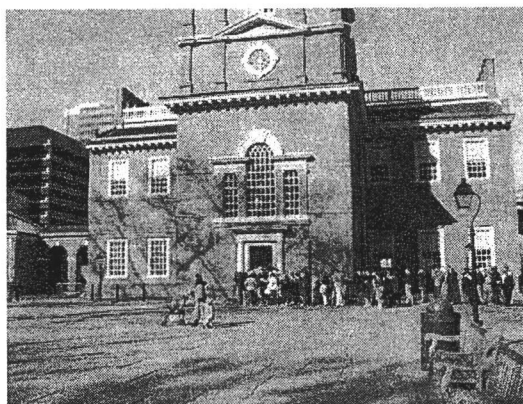


Figure 3-28. Independence Square, February 22, 2004. Visitors lining up at rear of Independence Hall. Photograph by John Milner Associates, Inc.

Currently, all events held in Independence National Historical Park require a permit from the Special Events Office of NPS and are regulated under federal law and by the park superintendent.³² All events must be consistent with the laws and policies of the park, not endanger life or property, not interfere with normal park operations, and not materially benefit the sponsors or participants. In addition, special events must contribute to visitor understanding of the significance of the park, have a meaningful association with the park, and not detract from the values and purposes of the park.³³ First Amendment activities are protected by the NPS; these

³² See Special Events regulation 36 CFR 2.50, NPS-53, First Amendment activities regulation 36 CFR 2.51, NPS-53, and Independence National Historical Park Superintendent's Compendium.

³³ Superintendent's 2004 Compendium of Designations, Closures, Permit Requirements, and Other Restrictions for Independence National Historical Park, Gloria Dei (Old Swede's) Church NHS, Thaddeus Kosciuszko National

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

events are also regulated, require a permit, and are restricted to designated areas: the first block north of Independence Square on the Market Street side of the old bell pavilion, now security screening pavilion, the second block north of Independence Square adjacent to the new visitors center, the terraced area near the new Constitution Center, and Welcome Park, located several blocks away on Second Street.³⁴

3.6 Conclusion: Current Use of Independence Square

Special events at Independence Square are regulated by stricter measures than other sites in the park in order to protect it as a historic landscape. The NPS restricts such events in order "to preserve the atmosphere of peace and tranquility and to avoid unreasonable interference with interpretation, visitor services or other program activities."³⁵

Special events may only be held if they meet the following criteria:

- The National Park Service sponsors the event.
- The event is sponsored by a government agency, has a direct association with the events that occurred on the Square, and marks a significant milestone year.
- The event involves the appearance of the President or Vice president of the United States in an official capacity.
- The event celebrates Independence Day either in compliance with a congressional resolution or by sponsorship by a government agency [such as Let Freedom Ring sponsored by Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution].
- The event has a continuous history of taking place on the Square predating the creation of the park. These events include:
 - George Washington Birthday wreath laying ceremony sponsored by the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America.
 - George Washington birthday ceremony sponsored by the Sons of the American Revolution.
 - The Memorial Day wreath laying ceremony sponsored by the Grand Army of the Republic.
 - The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick who have held ceremonies at the Barry Statue.
 - The Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War who have held ceremonies in the past.³⁶

NPS policy has shaped the calendar of events held at Independence Square. No longer the center of national debate or local commemoration, Independence Square events are restricted to government sponsored or sanctioned events. The celebration of July Fourth now encompasses a full week of activities in coordination with the city of Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution. Traditional commemorations are allowed to continue for those organizations classified as ethnographic groups. The NPS defines an ethnographic group as any group that traditionally used

Memorial, Edgar Allan Poe National Historic Site (website <http://data2.itc.nps.gov/parks/inde/ppdocuments/ACFB17B.doc>, accessed January 6, 2005): 24.

³⁴ Superintendent's 2004 Compendium, 26.

³⁵ Superintendent's 2004 Compendium, 18.

³⁶ Superintendent's 2004 Compendium, 18.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

a site within federal boundaries prior to the site becoming a federal park. At Independence National Historical Park, an ethnographic group is a group who traditionally used the Independence Square prior to 1948. Many of these groups have been holding annual events at Independence Square since the early part of the twentieth century, though some claim ties to an even older heritage.

Before the creation of Independence National Historical Park, use of the square was regulated by the city of Philadelphia. Therefore, any ethnographic group that used Independence Square prior to 1948 was sanctioned by the city of Philadelphia, which restricted use of the square by a municipal ordinance dating to February 1913. It is apparent from reviewing the history of the use of the site that each of these groups had some connection to either city government or Philadelphia elite society during the first half of the twentieth century and was sanctioned by the city.

Members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and the nineteenth century Hibernian Society were mostly the Irish elite. While not dominating Philadelphia upper classes, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick were wealthy businessmen and merchants who had successfully assimilated while remaining charitable to their fellow countrymen. They were sufficiently wealthy and politically connected to erect the statue of Commodore John Barry in Independence Square in 1907 with much pomp and fanfare.

The Patriotic Order Sons of America was once a strong force in Pennsylvania politics with camps throughout the state and headquarters in Philadelphia. The president of the Patriotic Order Sons of America in 1926, Albert Johnson, was the namesake for the extremely restrictive federal immigration legislation passed in 1924. Members included state representatives and Philadelphia mayors during the 1920s. As a conservative, patriotic organization, the Patriotic Order Sons of America influenced state legislation on flags and the Pledge of Allegiance in public schools as well as adherence to state blue laws.

The Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War perpetuate the legacy of the Grand Army of the Republic, veterans of the Union Army. Staunchly Republican, the Grand Army of the Republic was a powerful national political voice, particularly around 1900. Though declining in influence through the beginning of the twentieth century, the Sons of Union Veterans commanded the respect once given to the Grand Army of the Republic for preference in commemorating Memorial Day until World War I.

The Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution does not strictly qualify as an ethnographic group, as it has no tradition of annual commemoration at Independence Square. Its current sponsorship of Let Freedom Ring events on July Fourth dates back to only 1968. However, the participation of the Color Guard at historic events and the involvement of individual members binds them closely to the history of Independence Square. It is clear that members of the society were prominent members of Philadelphia society, from Samuel W. Pennypacker, president in 1895, a prominent judge and later governor of Pennsylvania 1903-1907, to members D. Knickerbacker Boyd and Horace Wells Sellers, architects involved with the restoration of Independence Hall and Square 1898-1916, and Edwin O. Lewis, president in the 1940s and

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

active member of the Independence Hall Association, which actively promoted the creation of the federal park.

While all of these groups are an important part of the rich history of Independence Square, they represent a small fraction of groups who traditionally used the site. Among the other established groups that laid wreaths or held events at Independence Square are fraternal organizations, such as the Loyal Orange Institution, the International Order of Odd Fellows, Knights Templar, the Order of Independent Americans, and Mystic Shriners. Veterans' organizations, such as the Veterans of Foreign Wars and Purple Heart Association, have held memorials in the square since 1919-1968. In addition, the Boy Scouts and the Daughters of the American Revolution were actively involved in the early Flag Day events started in 1896 and continuing at least through 1973.

The list of approved ethnographic groups also does not reflect the long history of declaration of rights by non-established groups dating from the end of the Revolutionary War to the Philadelphia City Council ordinance of 1913. While it is not possible to trace these protests to enduring ethnographic groups, there are causes that have long been debated under the trees of Independence Square. Pro-war and anti-war factions have demonstrated from the Revolutionary era, through the Civil War, and the Vietnam War. War veterans have protested for proper compensation from the 1780s through the 1940s. Pro-labor groups have declared their rights from the Industrial Revolution to the 1950s. Women's rights advocates rallied for the right to vote from 1876-1920. The causes of black Americans have been championed from the date of Frederick Douglass's speech in Independence Square in 1844 to the Civil Rights demonstrations of the 1960s. The NPS definition of ethnographic groups perpetuates the status quo of late nineteenth and early twentieth century Philadelphia politics rather than reflecting the complete history of traditional uses of Independence Square.

4.0 THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

4.1 Introduction

The history of the American Philosophical Society held in Philadelphia for Promoting Useful Knowledge (APS) is intimately connected with Independence Square, the city of Philadelphia, and the formation of Independence National Historical Park. Although the American Philosophical Society was formally founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1743 and merged with the American Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge in 1769, the merged American Philosophical Society held in Philadelphia for Promoting Useful Knowledge did not take up residence on Independence Square until 1789. At that date, Philosophical Hall was completed near the northeast corner of the square, then known as the State House yard. The APS has maintained a presence in Philosophical Hall from 1789 to the present. Though APS ownership has had notable disruptions, the building remains under its ownership today. The links between the APS and Independence Square include both the physical presence of its headquarters on the square, as well as the membership's relationship with both the square and the city of Philadelphia.

Philosophical Hall has been associated with events of both national and local importance occurring on Independence Square. During the early years of the American republic, Philosophical Hall housed not only meeting space for the APS but also leased residences and meeting space for artists, intellectuals, and educational institutions. Throughout the nineteenth century, Philosophical Hall leased space to local government bodies and members of the legal and business community, relieving cramped space in Independence Hall, then Philadelphia City Hall. The ownership, use, and survival of Philosophical Hall was heavily influenced by the politics and real estate development of the city of Philadelphia up until 1936, when an endowment gave the APS financial independence. The 1948-49 restoration and preservation of Philosophical Hall was completed in tandem with the formation of Independence National Historical Park, which was formalized in 1948.

As a Society, the APS was heavily influenced by its Philadelphia location until the early twentieth century. The Society was formed by Revolutionary era statesmen and intellectuals who converged in Philadelphia during its years as the young nation's capital. However, by the middle of the nineteenth century the intellectual influence of the Society had declined, and the APS was dominated by the local Philadelphia elite. A conscious effort was made early in the twentieth century to transform the Society into a truly national and international intellectual organization.

4.2 The American Philosophical Society: 1743-c. 1820

The early period of the APS includes its creation, early scientific successes, and the construction of Philosophical Hall. Benjamin Franklin founded the American Philosophical Society in 1743 in order "That One Society be formed of Virtuosi or ingenious Men residing in the Several Colonies, to be called the American Philosophical Society."³⁷ However, membership and activities of the newly formed Society had lagged by 1746. In 1769, the APS merged with the

³⁷ B. Franklin quoted in Edward C. Carter, *"Our Grand Pursuit": A Brief History of the American Philosophical Society's First 250 Years, 1743-1993* (Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, 1993): 12.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

rival American Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge, which had been formed by younger Philadelphians in 1766. The newly merged APS distinguished itself early on with the observation of the transit of Venus in 1769 in Independence Square.³⁸ Despite its early successes, the APS languished again during the American Revolution, torn apart by political divisions.

Benjamin Franklin is credited with the revival of the APS upon his return from France in 1785. At that time, two active members, Francis Hopkins, a state official and signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Samuel Vaughan, who was responsible for the first formal landscaping of Independence Square, were promoting the construction of a permanent home for the APS.³⁹ Franklin supported the motion to construct Philosophical Hall and possibly offered financial help.⁴⁰ Though plagued by a lack of funding throughout construction, Philosophical Hall was completed in 1789, sited near the northeast corner of the State House yard facing Fifth Street.

Philosophical Hall was constructed with the intention of leasing out the majority of the space. From 1789 to 1934, the tenants of Philosophical Hall reflected the events and concerns of the neighborhood surrounding Independence Square. During the early years, the Hall housed early educational institutions and provided space for artists and local dignitaries. From 1789-1794, the University of Pennsylvania leased all of the building except for the second floor southwest corner room, which was used as the main meeting hall by the APS. The Society shared use of its meeting hall with the College of Physicians during this time as well.⁴¹ From 1794-1811, Charles Wilson Peale and his family leased Philosophical Hall as a residence, but it also overflowed with Peale's museum collection until it was moved to the State House in 1802. After the Peale family moved out, the merchant John Vaughan rented space in Philosophical Hall until 1841. During this time, from 1812-1822, the painter Thomas Sully also rented gallery space in the Hall.⁴² Later, in the mid-nineteenth century, the tenants, mainly politicians, lawyers, and businessmen, reflected the proximity of city government and the local business and legal community.

4.3 The American Philosophical Society: c. 1820-1902

The second chapter in the history of the APS, speculated to have begun around 1820 and lasting into the early twentieth century, has been characterized as a period of decline. During this period, the APS was accused of "provincialism and even clubbiness."⁴³ By 1843, the total membership was 347, counting 110 foreign members and 237 resident members, half of whom were Philadelphians. The Philadelphia members included many of the local elite in their ranks. According to one historian, you had not achieved social distinction in nineteenth-century

³⁸ E.C. Carter, 14.

³⁹ E.C. Carter, 16.

⁴⁰ William E. Lingelbach. "The Story of 'Philosophical Hall'" in *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* (Vol. 94, no. 3, June 1950: 185-213): 192.

⁴¹ Lingelbach, 201.

⁴² E.C. Carter, 20-21.

⁴³ E.C. Carter. 2.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia unless you were a member of the APS "counting Biddles, Morrises, Whartons, Shippens, Cadwaladers, Wistar-Wisters, Norrises and Peppers on the Society's rolls."⁴⁴

Another analysis of the decline in the APS states that the ratio of foreign, national, and local members remained constant until 1855 and was not itself representative of provincialism. More remarkably, the quantity and quality of research had declined within the Philadelphia membership, though it remained constant for other members. A separate, less rigorous, standard was applied to the work of Philadelphia members who represented established professions, such as law, medicine, or the ministry, fields that conferred both wealth and leisure. The state of the APS in the middle of the nineteenth century reflected the state of the scientific profession in Philadelphia in the same era. There was little room for the professional scientist who had to earn a living among the more gentlemanly amateurs. Research scientists were instead drawn to New York or Washington, D.C., where the American Association for the Advancement of Science was founded in 1848.⁴⁵

Though the APS is felt to have declined in national importance during this period, it remained the custodian of an increasingly valuable library and collection. To protect its collections, the Society decided to move its library to a fireproof building and entered into negotiations to sell Philosophical Hall to the city of Philadelphia in 1841. Unfortunately, this deal almost threatened its collection. Before negotiations were complete, the APS had purchased the Chinese Museum on Ninth Street with a mortgage "secured on the Society's library, painting, and cabinet. The deal with the city fell through, the new mortgage could not be paid off, and the sheriff initiated foreclosure proceedings on behalf of the creditors." In order to save the collections, members paid off the debt and averted its sale at public auction.⁴⁶

This was the first in a series of failed attempts by the APS to sell Philosophical Hall and move away from Independence Square. During the 1840s and 1850s, Philosophical Hall leased space to the Mayor of Philadelphia and the Federal Courts of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, both then housed in Independence Hall. In 1856, the US Government made a bungled attempt to buy Philosophical Hall for use of the Federal Courts, which ended with the Hall being placed for sale at auction in 1859. No bids were placed on the property and the APS retained ownership of the building. The next threat to Philosophical Hall came from the city, which passed an ordinance in 1868 calling for the construction of a new City Hall on Independence Square. The plan would have retained Independence Hall within the shadow of the new City Hall, but called for the demolition of Philosophical Hall. The specter of demolition hung over the APS for two decades during debate over the proper location of the new City Hall. By 1890, when the APS was assured that Philosophical Hall would not be torn down, the Society solved the problem of space and

⁴⁴ Nathaniel Burt, *The Perennial Philadelphians*, 1963, quoted in Whitfield J. Bell, Jr., "As Others Saw Us: Notes on the Reputation of the American Philosophical Society" in *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society held at Philadelphia for Promoting Useful Knowledge* (Vol. 116, no. 3, 1972: 269-278): 276.

⁴⁵ See P. Thomas Carroll, *The Decline of the American Philosophical Society 1820-1855*, unpublished comment draft, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. 1974.

⁴⁶ E.C. Carter, 4.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

security for its collections by constructing a third story addition to the existing hall. The addition housed the library and was supported with reinforcing iron columns.⁴⁷

4.4 The American Philosophical Society: 1902-Present

Early in the twentieth century, the APS began to transform itself from a local, elite club to a respected international institution. The first step in this direction came in 1902 when the APS inaugurated the annual general meeting in addition to the traditional monthly meetings. This allowed for greater involvement by members residing outside of Philadelphia. A significant event in the transformation of the Society came in 1934 with the \$4 million Penrose bequest to the APS. The bequest freed the APS from dependence on income from member fees, small book endowments, and tenant rents, which had dwindled as the business center of Philadelphia moved westward. In 1936, the practice of holding monthly meetings was ended completely and replaced with the Autumn General Meeting. This event has been described as the "final transition" of the APS into a national and international institution.⁴⁸

During the transformation of the APS from 1902 to 1936, the Society was actively engaged in relocating from Independence Square, a neighborhood in decline, to a new building on the Benjamin Franklin Parkway. The APS decided to make the move in 1911 and, up until 1936, was actively involved in promoting and raising funds for the new site. Eli Kirk Price, treasurer of the APS and also a promoter of the parkway project, heavily supported the move. The plan was for the city of Philadelphia to acquire Philosophical Hall in exchange for giving the APS a site on the north side of the Benjamin Franklin Parkway bordered by 16th and Cherry Streets. One historian asserted that the transfer between the city and the APS was stopped by a taxpayer's suit "claiming that the land swap was fraudulent because the city was exchanging a prime 'piece of property worth \$900,000 for an old building whose value was \$50,000 or less.'" However, non-resident members of the APS had also lobbied to keep the historic address on Independence Square.⁴⁹ Regardless of whether the suit was the primary, or merely contributing, factor, the contract between the city and the APS was annulled in 1936.⁵⁰

The decision of the APS to stay in Philosophical Hall on Independence Square occurred during a period of interest in promoting the preservation of Independence Square and the adjacent historic neighborhood. William E. Lingelbach, the APS librarian in the 1930s, believed that the decision of the APS to retain its historic address "had considerable influence in the promotion of the great civic improvements soon to be inaugurated in the area of Independence Square."⁵¹ Lingelbach also felt this showed appreciation for the intertwined history of the APS and Independence Square:

This expression on the part of the membership at large of loyalty to, and appreciation of, old traditions and environment was properly regarded as a tribute to the foresight of the Founders

⁴⁷ Lingelbach, 194-197.

⁴⁸ E.C. Carter, 5, 7.

⁴⁹ E.C. Carter, 54, 56, 65.

⁵⁰ Lingelbach, 199.

⁵¹ Lingelbach, 200.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

who in the beginning established the close association of Philosophical Hall – symbol of science and learning – with Independence Square, the nation's foremost shrine dedicated to liberty and patriotism.⁵²

Lingelbach, representing the APS, was actively involved with the local preservation movement that supported both the creation of the federally controlled Independence National Historical Park in 1948, and Independence Mall, formally dedicated in 1967.

The second half of the twentieth century was a period of renovation and construction for the APS. First, the Society restored Philosophical Hall in 1948-49 and removed the third story 1890 addition.⁵³ In 1959, the APS erected Library Hall, a reconstruction of a Revolutionary era building, across the street from Philosophical Hall to house its collections. The library had been located in rented space in the Stock Exchange rooms of the Drexel building since 1934.⁵⁴ Finally, the APS acquired Benjamin Franklin Hall, 427 Chestnut Street, in 1981 and renovated the structure in 1982-84 and again in 1990-93. The newly renovated structure held an auditorium, reception facilities, and archival storage.⁵⁵

4.5 The Interviews

4.5.1 *Mary Dunn*

Dr. Mary Dunn, the co-executive officer of the APS, was interviewed by Lori Aument on February 20, 2003 (see Appendix F for complete transcript). Dr. Dunn has been a member of the Society for "some years," but the co-executive officer for only one year. In response to Questionnaire No. 1 (questions 9-17) Dr. Dunn provided basic information on the organization including the date of its founding, its purpose, which she defined as "the promotion of useful knowledge," and the criteria of membership. According to Dr. Dunn, members are "people of distinction in their fields." There are 850 current members with about 35 new members being elected each year allowing for "a very slight growth." Of the members about 90 percent are United States citizens and 10 percent are international citizens. The Society is led by a counsel and committees, members of both being elected from the membership. The records of the Society, which go all the way back to 1743, are kept on the premises and can be examined in the Society's library. The regular activities of the Society include two meetings a year of the membership at large, regular committee meetings, and the operation of a library, which is primarily a research library devoted to the founding of the Nation and to the history of modern science. The Society gives away about one million dollars per year in grants and publishes its own memoirs and transactions, as well as a yearbook and newsletter.

In response to questions about the Society's relationship to Independence Square, Dr. Dunn reiterated several times that its connection to the square was that they owned a piece of it. Although the Society does not hold commemorative activities, she mentioned Charles Wilson

⁵² Lingelbach, 200.

⁵³ The hall was renovated in 1986 to provide modern office space. and again in 1992 in order install a new HVAC system.

⁵⁴ E.C. Carter, 80, 84.

⁵⁵ E.C. Carter, 1.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Peale's Museum, which was housed in one of the Society's buildings in the late eighteenth century, as part of an exhibition tradition that has been revived with an exhibit in Philosophical Hall in the 21st century. A discussion of Peale's museum brought out the bizarre fact that a bear was presented to Thomas Jefferson and shipped to him at the APS when he was president. He kept it in a little cage from which it escaped one night and got into the hall where Charles Wilson Peale shot it with a gun. Peale was protecting his family, which also lived in the building. With regard to the present exhibit she seemed distressed that the city, the Historic Sites Commission, and Independence Park had some control over whether or not they could hang a banner up to advertise the exhibit.

Dr. Dunn considers Independence Square a "sacred place" and she thinks of the APS as "part of the great historical tradition of this square." She mentioned David Rittenhouse and the "little structure that was built for shooting the transit of Venus." Rittenhouse was a member of the APS and the Society has his telescope. She also thinks it is important for people to be able to use the Park on a daily basis "to be a place where people can come and such and eat a sandwich and have a stroll, and take in the air and cut corners, all of those things that people have traditionally done, which an extension of the security will make somewhat more problematic if security begins to take over the entire Square."

The post September 11, 2001, changes have directly affected attendance at the Society's exhibit. When the lines to go into Independence Hall formed on Chestnut Street people would come into the exhibit, but when the lines formed down at the other end of the Mall, nobody came to the exhibit. When that happened, Dunn said, they worked with the National Park Service which was "extremely cooperative" and allowed people to enter the exhibit while they were waiting behind Independence Hall. Now that they have stopped having timed tickets, however, people don't want to give up their place in line so they don't come to the exhibit.

Dr. Dunn is also concerned about the aesthetics of the "ugly metal stanchions that they [the National Park Service] use to keep people out." She understands, however, that they are temporary. Since September 11, 2001, she said, "we have also been more nervous about our own security. We're much tighter in our monitoring of people who come through because when you enter here, you can exit through there [the door into the Square], that door has to be left open because of having a second fire exit. It's not open from the outside, but it has a push...you can open it from the inside" which means you could get into the park's secure area.

When asked to comment on the condition of the Square, she noted that "it's looking a little tacky. A lot of the plantings are overgrown and in need of replacement. It isn't even particularly beautiful in the springtime. It could use lots of bulbs and things to beautify it. The walks in some places are in slightly bad shape...Minor things, like the trash receptacles are just ugly and the city of Philadelphia...has invested in very handsome trash receptacles. In fact, I think it might be called the Pennsylvania style, it's made of wrought iron and looks really nice, but we have those awful brown square [ones]..." She went on to say that "if the security holding area is going to be in the back of Independence Hall and the courthouse, Congress Hall, and Philosophical Hall are all to be protected by barriers, they need something of architectural merit...that looks as if someone intended it instead of these things that look like cattle barriers."

4.5.2 *Carl Miller*

Carl Miller, the chief financial officer for the APS, was interviewed by Rebecca Yamin on May 26, 2004 (see Appendix I for complete transcript). Miller has been with the Society in one capacity or another since 1971. When he was a beginning graduate student in history at Penn, his friend, John Miller, introduced him to Dr. Whitfield Bell, who was a friend of John's father and was, at the time, the librarian for the Society. Although the interview was only supposed to be informational (Carl wanted to know what a historian could do other than becoming an academic) Dr. Bell offered him a job in the Society's library and, when Bell was promoted to executive officer in 1977, he asked Miller to be his assistant.

In response to questions about organizational function, Miller said "serving the academic community by recognizing scientific and scholarly achievement" was first and foremost the main function of the Society and had always been so. Originally, the Society focused on the history of science in America and its European origins. In the twentieth century, it directed its focus more specifically to genetics, bio-chemistry, molecular biology, the development of the computer, and, to some extent, to travel and exploration. In response to a question posed by the interviewer but not on the questionnaire, Miller talked about the important collections in the Society's library. In the 1960s and 70s three collections were particularly important and constantly in use. The three he named were the Boas papers, the Davenport papers, and the Gerard papers, which were the most consulted of all on a myriad of subjects from furniture to economic analysis of the port. Miller also said the library specialized in Native-American linguistics, a specialty to which Boas contributed in the early days.

Miller anticipates changes in three areas: 1. as academic disciplines change the Society needs to reflect those changes by selecting people for membership who excel in the new fields; 2. the endowment, which depends on bequests, needs to be maintained, a problem in 2000-2001 when it dropped in value because of the recession; 3. the Society needs to be sensitive to its particular niche among its sister institutions (e.g., the National Academy of Sciences, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the Academy of Arts and Sciences).

Members of the Society fall into five classes: 1. the biological and medical sciences; 2. the physical and mathematical sciences; 3. the humanities; 4. the social sciences; and 5. a kind of catch-all category for non-academic people of accomplishment (e.g., Beverly Sills, Eugene Ormandy, etc.). Committees made up of Society members nominate about three people per year in each category and seven people are generally elected (only six last year), which effectively maintains the membership at the same level. The total membership is 720 with 600 of the members being under the age of 85 (the other 120 are over 85). The average age of newly elected members is 62, but now people are being considered in their 50s. There was a movement to increase the size of the membership after World War II, but the membership refused because it wanted membership to remain honorary. The Society had somewhat of a reputation for being a white gentlemen's club. More recently, size has not been considered such an issue and an effort is being made to diversify in terms of new academic disciplines, gender, and background. The present directors, Mary and Richard Dunn, are interested in diversifying the membership.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

The nomination process takes place from November to April. A ballot, including the "blurb," is prepared for each candidate. The "blurb," the writing of which is taken very seriously, summarizes the candidate's accomplishments. "Blurbs" are prepared by the committees representing the five categories of membership. The process is secret and candidates do not know they are being considered for membership.

In response to questions about the importance of Independence Square, Mr. Miller said he was glad not to be Mary Bomar, Superintendent of Independence National Historical Park, and he longed for the days before 9/11. While he appreciates that the Park is doing "a good job" of protecting Independence Hall, considering the magnitude of its importance, he wishes the barriers could be removed. He fondly remembers being able to "zoom across the Park to the bank" without having to go all around the secured area. He thinks Independence Hall is an unlikely terrorist target (and if destroyed "you theoretically could rebuild it"), but he also understands what a tremendous responsibility the Park has.

As far as communication with the Park goes, Miller remembers having good relations all the way back to the days of Hobart Haywood. He finds Mary Bomar and Dennis Reidenbach to be very responsive and he also found it easy to work with Martha Aikens when she was superintendent. As an example he described the APS's 250th anniversary celebration to which the King and Queen of Spain were invited. The Society struck a new medal in their honor and Martha Aikens presided at the luncheon at the Downtown Club where the medal was presented. Miller does not consider the Square sacred but thinks of it as "historic" and "reveres it as a critical element in the history of Philadelphia." He thinks it should be open to everyone to enjoy and should be a part of the area's life: "Having barriers is disappointing and discouraging." He wishes "we could rise above that need."

4.6 Conclusion

As seen through the eyes of Mary Dunn and Carl Miller, the APS has a proprietary interest in Independence Square. They "own" part of it and thoroughly appreciate its historic role in Independence National Historic Park and the city of Philadelphia. While membership in the Society is strictly exclusive (limited to people of high achievement in five categories), they view the Square as a place that should be available to everyone. They are distressed by the security measures now in place and would like to see the "ugly" barriers removed. However, they appreciate the seriousness of the responsibility the Park has to protect Independence Hall. They appreciate the Park as a good neighbor and appear to be totally satisfied with the level of communication maintained between the Society and the park.

5.0 THE PATRIOTIC ORDER SONS OF AMERICA

5.1 Introduction

The Patriotic Order Sons of America (POSA) was founded as the Junior Sons of America in 1847, the youth branch of the nativist organization the United Sons of America. The Junior Sons of America reorganized as the Patriotic Order Sons of America in the post-Civil War era as an organization standing for the rights of labor and the native-born, and defender of Protestant influence in the public schools. Though primarily a patriotic organization, the POSA did offer benefits, such as weekly sick pay and funerary funds, with the first formal Mortuary Benefit Fund established in 1881. At a time when many fraternal societies vied for new membership, offering benefits probably helped the POSA remain competitive. The benevolent role of the POSA dwindled during the 1920s and formally ended in 1931. However, the Pennsylvania state camp of the POSA kept up a home for the aged in Bucks County until 1981.

Throughout its history, the POSA has remained active in promoting public schools, supporting the rights of labor and native-born Americans, and sponsoring Americanism and patriotism. Over time, the focus of the POSA has shifted from a defense of the rights of native-born Americans to the promotion of patriotism in the community. These efforts include assuring that every public school flies the American flag and sponsoring patriotic pageants and essay contests in schools. Patriotic works have included preserving important historical sites, such as Valley Forge and the Betsy Ross House, as well as participating in commemorative events.

The POSA have a long history of participating in events at Independence Square, particularly in commemorating the birthday of George Washington. The first POSA Washington birthday celebration occurred in 1914 with a parade of 12,500 marchers. Though there is scant documentation of the POSA annual celebration at Independence Square from 1916-1932, it is believed that it was held on a regular basis. From 1932 to the present, there is documentation of an annual George Washington birthday commemoration event, often including a brief ceremony, and presentation of a wreath and an American flag.

5.2 Junior Sons of America - Formation and Early Years: 1847-1865

The Patriotic Order Sons of America (POSA) began in Philadelphia in 1847 as the Junior Sons of America, the youth branch of the United Sons of America. The United Sons of America was one of many nativist organizations formed in the mid-nineteenth century to preserve "American principles" in reaction to an influx of immigrants, many of them from Roman Catholic countries such as Ireland. The nativist movement aimed to protect the traditional majority: white, Protestant, and born in America with Anglo-Saxon ancestry. The movement found early sympathizers in the working class, who felt that recent immigrants were depressing wages by working for less pay. Philadelphia experienced a series of riots in May and July of 1844 between nativists and Irish Catholic immigrants, sparked by Protestant religion in public schools, which Catholics felt to be denigrating to their religion. Nativist political power peaked in the years 1844-56 and saw periodic revivals in the 1880s and 1920s in reaction to immigration and socialism. Nativist sentiment fed restrictive immigration legislation against Asians in 1882 and

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

against southern and eastern Europeans in 1924.⁵⁶ According to the POSA history, the United Sons of America weathered the storm of mid-nineteenth century politics by not entering into partisan politics and, instead, focusing on promoting "the American movement on the school question," meaning the promotion of Protestant over Catholic influence in public schools.⁵⁷

The Junior Sons of America was organized in groups known as Washington Camps with all new members signing a "Declaration of Rights" stating that its purpose was "aiding our older brethren, born beneath the starry banner of the free, in the holy task of promoting the cause of law, order, rational liberty and the political education of American freemen."⁵⁸ The preamble stated that its members were part of a "brotherhood of undaunted spirits, resolved to wrest the reins of liberal government from the hands of foreign and domestic demagogues."⁵⁹ Membership was open to "young men of good moral character, who were between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years, born on the soil, or within the jurisdiction of the United States of America."⁶⁰ Member regalia consisted of a one-inch wide, red, white and blue sash. Officers included president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, financial secretary, conductor, and inner and outer guards.⁶¹ In the years leading up to the Civil War, loosely affiliated camps of Junior Sons of America were started in other states, which were then organized into a National Camp in 1858.

The Junior Sons supported "the maintenance of the Union," "civil and religious liberty" for all citizens, "reformation of our naturalization laws and the exclusion of all foreign convicts and paupers," protection of the American laborer against the "competition of the pauper labor of Europe," and the "freedom of our public schools from the control of any sectarian or partisan character, with the Bible as our text-book."⁶² They endorsed the nomination of Millard Fillmore for President of the United States, a nativist candidate and member of the Know-Nothing party. During the Civil War, the Junior Sons of America suspended its activities as many of them were called to war, though some meetings were reportedly held in the field.⁶³

5.3 Patriotic Order Sons of America: 1866-present

5.3.1 Reorganization and Definition

At the Junior Sons of America state convention at Minersville, Pennsylvania, in 1866, the fundamental working of the organization was changed and an entirely new constitution was adopted. Before the reorganization, the Junior Sons of America during the years 1847-1860 had only 20 Pennsylvania camps with the largest camp membership around 50 and the largest camp treasury holding no more than \$100. After reorganization, the organization had 126 Pennsylvania

⁵⁶ For more on American Nativism see John Higham, *Strangers in the Land: Patterns of American Nativism, 1860-1925*, New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1955.

⁵⁷ H.J. Stager and J.H. Druckenmiller, *An Authentic History of the Junior Sons of America 1847 to 1868 and Patriotic Order Sons of America 1869 to 1923*, Vol. 1, ed. By C.H. Shirk, (Philadelphia: Camp News Company, 1924): 15.

⁵⁸ Stager and Druckenmiller, Vol. 1, 16.

⁵⁹ Stager and Druckenmiller, Vol. 1, 17.

⁶⁰ Stager and Druckenmiller, Vol. 1, 18.

⁶¹ Stager and Druckenmiller, Vol. 1, 19.

⁶² Stager and Druckenmiller, Vol. 1, 58.

⁶³ Stager and Druckenmiller, Vol. 1, 72.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

camp with an average membership of 50-200 members and few treasuries with holdings less than \$100.⁶⁴ The organization officially became the Patriotic Order of the Junior Sons of America in 1867; the "junior" was eventually dropped and the Order became known as the Patriotic Order Sons of America in 1869.⁶⁵ The new style of regalia was a sash with stripes of red, white, and blue in varying widths depending upon rank. Full dress consisted of a "high silk hat, black coat, white gloves and white pants."⁶⁶ Membership grew steadily through the nineteenth century and peaked during 1920-30. The POSA president in 1926 described the membership as "recruited from the heart of the middle class, and hence it suffers from the follies or the foibles, the likes or the dislikes, neither of the upper class, nor of the bottom malcontents. It thinks deliberately and conservatively... it is conservatism that actually obtains progress, and not the decisive and often illy-considered [sic] flights of the radical."⁶⁷

During the second half of the nineteenth century, the POSA underwent a series of votes in an effort to define the post-Civil War platform of the Order. A resolution was raised in 1867 to strike out the native-born requirement for membership, which was easily voted down. In 1887, an effort to form an auxiliary order of foreign-born US citizens, known as the "Foreign born Patriotic Order Sons of America of the United States," was defeated.⁶⁸ As stated in an 1868 resolution the POSA claimed, as native-born Americans:

...for ourselves and our order a better right than all the world besides, to love, cherish, protect and forever uphold our country, its form of government and our birthrights; and that in excluding natives of other countries from our camp-fires, we do not do so in any spirit of proscription, hatred or national jealousy, but claim for ourselves the right, as we grant them the privilege, to fraternize.⁶⁹

The most important requirement for membership, and the most lasting, was that candidates be native-born Americans. An auxiliary order of native-born women known as the Daughters of America was formed in 1885.⁷⁰

A much more divisive issue plagued the POSA throughout the last quarter of the nineteenth century concerning the inclusion of the word "white" as a requirement for membership. After "an earnest debate" in 1867, inclusion of the word "white" was struck down after strong lobbying by the Pennsylvania state camp.⁷¹ The inclusion of African-American members and camps in Pennsylvania caused "no little commotion" in 1869-70, even though their membership was short lived.⁷² Major tensions and divisions were expressed throughout the organization at the

⁶⁴ Stager and Druckenmiller, Vol. 1, 109-111.

⁶⁵ Stager and Druckenmiller, Vol. 1, 122, 138, 145

⁶⁶ Stager and Druckenmiller, Vol. 1, 135-136.

⁶⁷ *Proceedings of the Sixty-first Annual Sessions Pennsylvania State Camp Patriotic Order Sons of America, held at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania August 24, 25, 26, 1926*, (Philadelphia: Camp News Company, 1926): 245.

⁶⁸ Stager and Druckenmiller, Vol. 1, 324.

⁶⁹ Stager and Druckenmiller, Vol. 1, 139.

⁷⁰ Stager and Druckenmiller, Vol. 1, 301.

⁷¹ Stager and Druckenmiller, Vol. 1, 127.

⁷² Stager and Druckenmiller, Vol. 1, 155.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

1890 National Convention when the Pennsylvania state camp stood strong against including the word "white" in opposition to the majority of the state camps.⁷³ It is unclear why the Pennsylvania state camp so strongly opposed the inclusion of the word "white" as a requirement for membership; the POSA remained a de facto organization of white men regardless of its official membership requirements. This debate may reflect the strong anti-Irish stance of the POSA at this point in its history, rather than a desire for diversity. The Irish and African-American communities competed for manual labor jobs during the second half of the nineteenth century, bringing them into direct conflict. The Pennsylvania state camp of the POSA may have had political motivations for wanting to remain, at least officially, a non-segregated order.⁷⁴

5.3.2 *Patriotic vs. Beneficial Order*

The POSA was established during a period when mutual aid organizations were flourishing in America. Mutual aid organizations provided financial benefits to members in good standing during illness or death as a type of insurance. With roots reaching back to British friendly societies formed in the eighteenth century, mutual aid organizations grew in the nineteenth century in response to the insecurities of industrialization and urbanization. By the mid-nineteenth century, mutual aid organizations were primarily local, autonomous groups providing sick and funerary benefits. National mutual aid organizations formed in the post-Civil War era. By 1910, it is estimated that one-third of all adult males over the age of 19 were members of some type of fraternal society.⁷⁵

Though originally formed as a patriotic organization, the POSA was under pressure to provide benefits in order to retain its membership during a time of intense competition. However, from the beginning, the POSA affirmed that "while our order is beneficial, social, and benevolent, it is eminently and primarily patriotic."⁷⁶ State camps began offering a formally organized Mortuary Benefit Fund in 1881 when membership slumped after the financial crisis of the 1870s.⁷⁷ Members taking part in the Mortuary Benefit Fund rapidly increased up through 1910; however, lack of new members caused a crisis in the fund by 1919.⁷⁸ Without new members, the Mortuary Benefit Fund could no longer provide benefits, such as weekly sick benefits and funeral benefits for widows or next of kin, for existing members. By 1928, the POSA was trying to rid itself of providing insurance, a "cold business", and devote itself solely to its patriotic role. The leadership of the POSA felt that the insurance had been "foisted upon the Order many years ago" and recommended ending it because it was less secure than "the business of the sound and solvent insurance concerns."⁷⁹ By 1931 the POSA could no longer offer adequate insurance and

⁷³ Stager and Druckenmiller, Vol. I, 362-363.

⁷⁴ In 1905, the National camp voted in favor of including the word "white" as part of membership requirements. H.J. Stager and J.H. Druckenmiller, *An Authentic History of the Junior Sons of America 1847 to 1868 and Patriotic Order Sons of America 1869 to 1923*, Vol. II, ed. By C.H. Shirk, (Philadelphia: Camp News Company, 1924): 87.

⁷⁵ D.T. Beito, *From mutual aid to the welfare state: Fraternal societies and social services, 1890-1967* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2000): 5-14.

⁷⁶ Stager and Druckenmiller, Vol. I, 139.

⁷⁷ Stager and Druckenmiller, Vol. I, 243, 273.

⁷⁸ Stager and Druckenmiller, Vol. II, 149, 282.

⁷⁹ *Proceedings of the Sixty-third Annual Sessions Pennsylvania State Camp Patriotic Order Sons of America, held at Scranton, Pennsylvania August 28, 29, 30, 1928*, (Allentown, PA: H. Ray Haas & Co., 1928): 124-125.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

suggested that members sign up with a reputable insurance agency, such as the Funerary Benefits Association.⁸⁰



Figure 5-1. Chalfont Retirement Home, Doylestown, PA, 1980. Patriotic Order Sons of America Collection, Philadelphia, PA.

The benevolent side of the POSA survived slightly longer in the Pennsylvania state camp, which had established an orphanage and elderly home. The Home at Chalfont was established in 1907 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, with accommodation for 60 residents. The orphanage was established nearby in 1917.⁸¹ The retirement home was expanded into the orphanage site when the orphanage was closed in 1928-29. The Home at Chalfont remained in use until 1981 and was the site of annual events (see figure 5-1). Currently, the POSA still collects funds to provide assistance to sick members in time of need through the Home Association. These funds are essentially supplemental and are not intended to fully support members during sickness.

5.3.3 POSA Platform

The main issues of the POSA platform have remained surprisingly stable, though the prioritization and focus of these issues have changed over time. The organization's primary concerns have been promoting public schools, supporting the rights of labor and native-born Americans, and sponsoring Americanism and patriotism. Support and involvement in public schools has remained a constant thread throughout the history of the POSA, but the focus has changed from warding off Catholic influence in public schools to promoting patriotism in America's youth. Similarly, the focus of the POSA overall has shifted from a defense of the rights of native-born Americans to promotion of patriotism in the community.

Throughout its history, the POSA has championed public education. Early on, the POSA concentrated its efforts on removing any Catholic influence from schools, stopping public funding of Parochial schools, and promoting Protestant bible readings.⁸² Members of the POSA were also strong supporters of public institutions of higher learning. The POSA also promoted patriotism in America's youth, such as flying the American flag over all public schools and sponsoring patriotic oratorical and essay contests. In the post-WWII era, the POSA activities focused primarily on teaching patriotism. According to a current pamphlet, these activities included presenting patriotic pageants to public schools, driving out "distorted United States

⁸⁰ *Proceedings of the Sixty-sixth Annual Sessions State Camp of Pennsylvania Patriotic Order Sons of America, held at Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania August 25, 26, 27, 1931*, (Allentown, PA: H. Ray Haas & Co., 1931): 20.

⁸¹ Stager and Druckenmiller, Vol. II, 471-472.

⁸² *Proceedings of the Fifty-eighth Annual Sessions Pennsylvania State Camp Patriotic Order Sons of America held at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania August 28, 29, 1923*, (Allentown, PA: H. Ray Haas & Co., 1923): 77-79, and *Proceedings of POSA 1926*. 20-21.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

histories from the Public Schools,” fighting to preserve the public school system, and working to secure Flag Day as a national holiday.

Based on the main requirement for membership, being a native-born male, the POSA was pro-labor, pro-native-born, and anti-immigration. Much of the anti-immigration sentiment was anti-Catholic, primarily against the Irish in the mid-to-late nineteenth century and the Italians in the early part of the twentieth century. It was felt that Catholics could not be true patriots because of their ties to the Pope. In 1895, the POSA stated that they were not against immigration “on account of race or religious creeds,” but rather protested the immigration of the poor and unfit. They welcomed all other immigrants “who sincerely disavow any and all allegiance to foreign potentates.”⁸³ The POSA supported the strict immigration laws that were passed during the period 1890-1924. In fact, the namesake of the restrictive Immigration Act of 1924 was Albert Johnson, president of the POSA in 1926.⁸⁴ By 1958, the anti-Irish sentiment of the POSA had certainly died out as proven by a Reverend Connors who presided over a POSA event.⁸⁵ Current POSA literature retains some of the same immigration language as that found in the historical documents. A pamphlet from the 1980s affirms that they “cordially welcome all foreigners who come to this country with the honest desire of becoming loyal American citizens,” though the POSA still supports an “adequate restriction of immigration.” However, one of the questions on the membership form remains from the anti-Catholic sentiment of the turn of the century POSA: “Do you owe allegiance to any foreign Prince or Potentate or are you bound by oath or faith to any ruling power other than the United States of America?” The POSA primary focus on immigration appears to have turned from supporting restrictive immigration to promoting Americanization of new immigrants.

The promotion of both Americanization and patriotism had different methods, one aimed at immigrants specifically, and the other at all citizens, but with similar goals: the promotion of a strong reverence for the United States of America, its language, and laws. In 1923, the past president of the POSA, William James Heaps, stated that the POSA remained above the “bigotry and prejudice and race hatred and religious intolerance” of many fraternal societies by standing for “Pure Americanism.” Alien born residents needed to be instilled with this Americanism and become “Americanized.”⁸⁶ Americanization was important for both the immigrant and the native-born, because “If we do not succeed in Americanizing them they will surely alienize

⁸³ Stager and Druckenmiller, Vol. 1, 412.

⁸⁴ The Immigration Act of 1924 set the quota for immigrants entering the US at two percent of the total of any given nation’s residents in the US as reported in the 1890 census, severely restricting Italian and eastern European immigration and effectively ending all Asian immigration. Earlier immigration legislation had used the 1910 census as the basis for limiting immigration, when more Italian and eastern Europeans were residing in the US. *Proceedings of the Sixty-second Annual Sessions Pennsylvania State Camp Patriotic Order Sons of America, held at Altoona, Pennsylvania August 23, 24, 25, 1927*, (Philadelphia: Camp News Company, 1927): 203.

⁸⁵ Binder Special Events 1958 & 1959, National Park Service Administrative Records Box 4 of 8, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

⁸⁶ *Proceedings of POSA 1923*, 229.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

us.”⁸⁷ The POSA promoted evening English classes for new immigrants, supported immigrants attaining full citizenship, and provided informative literature in prevailing languages.⁸⁸

The current POSA literature places more emphasis on the patriotic role of the Order. The patriotic literature includes wallet sized cards containing the text of the pledge of allegiance, booklets on the history of the American flag, and a “Patriot’s Primer” card on how to be a true patriot, emphasizing the need to be law abiding, to understand the US Constitution, to participate in the political process, to be prepared to defend the country, to maintain a free public school system, and to “esteem each citizen for his individual worth.” Pamphlets promote the POSA as “Our Nation’s Oldest Patriotic Society of Native Americans” and define the POSA as “A patriotic, fraternal and non-partisan body of American-born men, who place fealty to country above every other consideration, and whose watchword is GOD, OUR COUNTRY AND OUR ORDER.” The basic aims of the group are, by education and example, to:

- Arouse appreciation of the heritage of freedom which is ours under God as American Citizens.
- Establish a feeling of Devotion to Country, its Institutions, the Constitution of the United States, and respect for our Flag.
- Support and defend the American System of Public Schools.
- Oppose foreign interference in State and National affairs.
- Advocate a firm program and legislation for National Defense and the Security of the Nation.
- Oppose all subversive movements against our Constitutional government and the powers of law and order.
- Work for adequate restriction of immigration.
- Cultivate harmony, fellowship, and friendship among the membership.

The patriotic accomplishments of the Order include marking historical places, such as saving Washington’s Headquarters at Valley Forge, donating ground and a memorial to the Pennsylvania Commonwealth for the site of Washington Crossing State Park Museum and Memorial Auditorium, saving the Betsy Ross House in Philadelphia, erecting a monument at Betsy Ross’s grave, and marking the birthplace of Daniel Boone and Francis Scott Key. Both Valley Forge Park and the Betsy Ross House remain important to the Order. In 1886, the POSA acquired Washington’s Headquarters at Valley Forge and directed its restoration in 1888. The POSA lobbied to gain state funding for the park, but when the state formed the Valley Forge Park Commission in 1905, the POSA was reluctant to give up control of Washington’s Headquarters. After a court battle in 1906, the POSA property at Valley Forge was acquired by the state. The role of the POSA in preserving Washington’s Headquarters was commemorated with a tablet in 1919.⁸⁹ In 1923, the POSA acquired the POSA Hall at Valley Forge Park where

⁸⁷ *Proceedings of the Sixtieth Annual Sessions Pennsylvania State Camp Patriotic Order Sons of America, held at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania August 25, 26, 27, 1925*, (Philadelphia: Camp News Company, 1925): 15-16.

⁸⁸ *Proceedings of POSA 1923*, 57-58.

⁸⁹ The land acquisition of the Valley Forge Park Commission was fully supported by then Pennsylvania Governor Samuel M. Pennypacker, member of the PSSR. Stager and Druckenmiller, Vol. II, 453-459.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

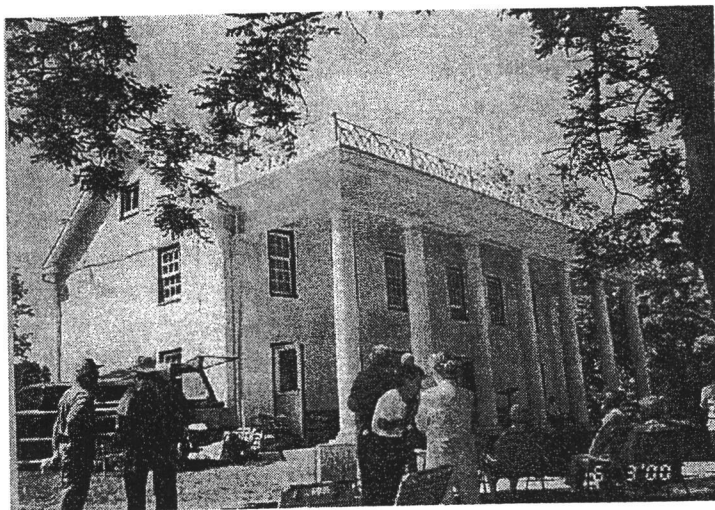


Figure 5-2. Patriotic Order Sons of America event at, Valley Forge Park, 2000. Patriotic Order Sons of America Collection, Philadelphia, PA.

they still hold annual events (see figure 5-2). The POSA began holding annual Flag Day events at the Betsy Ross House on July 14, 1923. They assisted in the preservation of the house in 1927, and in the acquisition of the property by the Betsy Ross Memorial Association in 1929.⁹⁰ The house was often used for commemorative events sponsored by the POSA.

The current schedule of annual events, as noted in the quarterly *Camp News*, founded in 1867, includes a Mid-Winter banquet, a Lincoln Day Dinner, the Washington birthday celebration at Independence Hall, local conventions, a Patriot's Day luncheon, Valley Forge Day, a Flag Day Luncheon, a State camp convention, annual golf tournament, and bible readings. Editions of *Camp News* also contain obituaries, news from each camp, including dinners, flag dedications, scholarships, and new members, information on how to increase membership, trivia on patriotic themes, such as the American flag, and winning patriotic essays.

5.3.4 POSA Events at Independence Square

The POSA have had a long history of participating in commemorative events at Independence Square. In 1886, the POSA recommended that the state camps formally celebrate George Washington's birthday on February 22nd and the Fourth of July; Flag day was added in 1898.⁹¹ The first formal celebration at Independence Square occurred in 1907, when the Pennsylvania state camp of the POSA organized 12,500 marchers to parade to Independence Hall where they held an oration and laid wreaths on the Washington statue and Liberty Bell: "More than 500 large American flags fluttered to the breeze. A score of finely decorated floats represented colonial history. The 'Little Red Schoolhouse' was in evidence."⁹² George Washington's birthday was first celebrated at Independence Square by the Pennsylvania state camp and other patriotic organizations in 1914.⁹³ The Washington birthday celebration at Independence Square was repeated in 1915 with a parade involving the Marines and Sailors from League Island, the National Guard of Pennsylvania, the Old Guard of City of Philadelphia, the Order of

⁹⁰ *Proceedings of POSA 1927*, 209, and *Proceedings of the Sixty-fourth Annual Sessions Pennsylvania State Camp Patriotic Order Sons of America, held at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania August 27, 28, 29, 1929*, (Allentown, PA: H. Ray Haas & Co., 1929): 104-105.

⁹¹ The State Convention did not officially endorse Memorial Day because it was seen as a distinctly Grand Army of the Republic institution. Stager and Druckenmiller, Vol. I, 318, and Stager and Druckenmiller, Vol. II, 13.

⁹² Stager and Druckenmiller, Vol. II, 102.

⁹³ Stager and Druckenmiller, Vol. II, 175.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Independent Americans, the Sons of Veterans, the Patriotic Order Sons of America, the Loyal Orange Institution, Church Organizations, the Knights of Golden Eagle, and the Order of United Mechanics.⁹⁴ There is no reference to the POSA Washington birthday celebration at Independence Square until 1932, when an official camp photo was taken, though Washington's birthday is referred to as an annual celebration in 1923 and again in 1929.⁹⁵ A planned march to Independence Square on August 24, 1926, where Judge Albert W. Johnson, president of POSA and advocate of restricted immigration, was to have spoken, was cancelled because of rain.⁹⁶

From 1932 up to the present, there is documentation of an annual POSA Washington birthday celebration at Independence Square (see figure 5-3 and Appendix C: Event Chronology). Often, the POSA was not the only organization to hold a brief ceremony and place a wreath on the statue of George Washington in front of Independence Hall. Other organizations included the Patriotic League,⁹⁷ British American War Veterans, Loyal Orange Institution,⁹⁸ Military Order of the Purple Heart, B'nai B'rith, International Workers Order, and the YWCA Party Washington, D.C.⁹⁹ However, by the late 1940s, the POSA became the primary and most constant celebrant of George Washington's birthday at Independence Hall. In 1947, the POSA celebrated its 100th Anniversary with a parade to Independence Square.

⁹⁴ Washington Day Committee Flier, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 53, Folder 53/4 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Square 1914, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

⁹⁵ *Proceedings of POSA 1923*, 29, and *Proceedings of POSA 1929*, 18.

⁹⁶ *Proceedings of POSA 1926*, 223.

⁹⁷ Horace T. Carpenter, Superintendent's Daily Record 1917-19-, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 44, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA: 256.

⁹⁸ Carpenter : 271.

⁹⁹ Carpenter: 329.

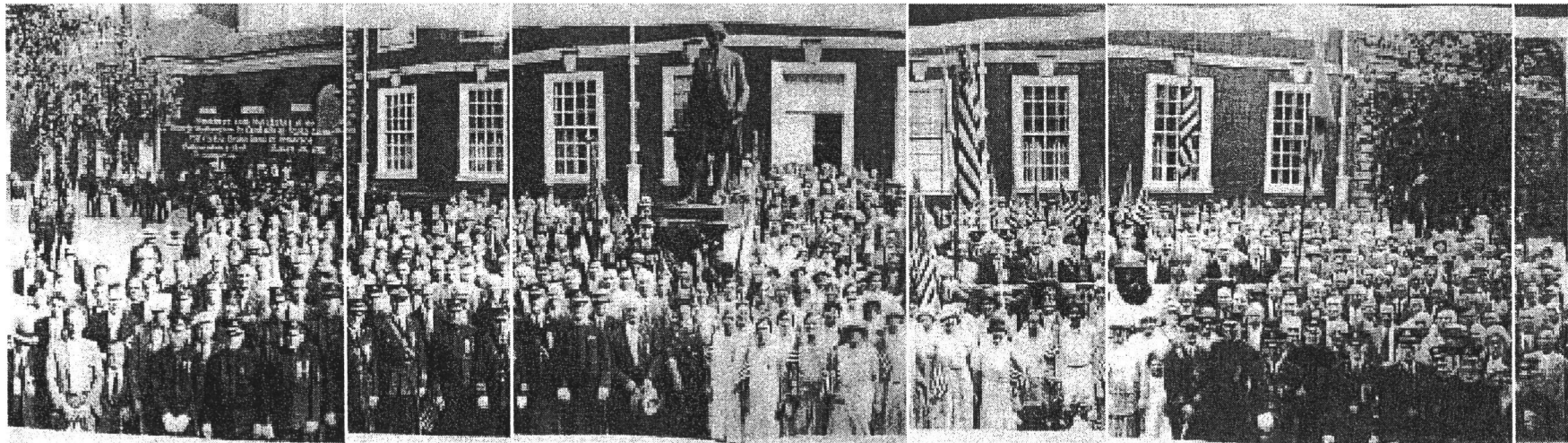


Figure 5-3. Members and Delegates of the George Washington Bi-Centennial State Camp, Patriotic Order Sons of America, Independence Hall, August 29, 1932. Patriotic Order Sons of America Collection, Philadelphia, PA.

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INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA



Figure 5-4. George Washington birthday event in front of Independence Hall, February, late 1940s. Patriotic Order Sons of America Collection, Philadelphia, PA.



Figure 5-5. George Washington birthday event in front of Independence Hall, February 1954-55. Patriotic Order Sons of America Collection, Philadelphia, PA.

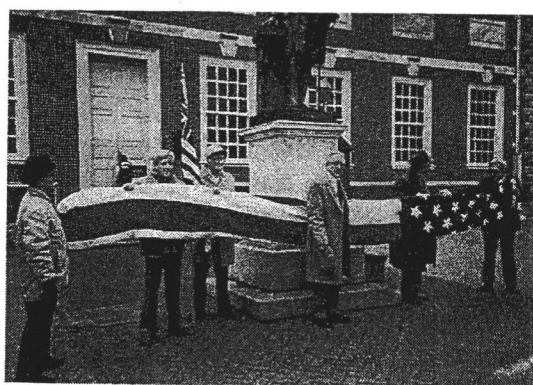


Figure 5-6. George Washington birthday event in front of Independence Hall, February 1987. Patriotic Order Sons of America Collection, Philadelphia, PA.

From 1958 to 1974, the George Washington celebration at Independence Hall averaged approximately 35 participants (see figures 5-4 and 5-5). The event normally consisted of opening remarks by the POSA president, a prayer, then presentation of the wreath, followed by a short address, and presentation of an American Flag to either a Boy Scout Troop or the National Park Service, with a closing benediction. Recently, the George Washington birthday event has been celebrated by as few as 6 members (see figures 5-6, 5-7, and 5-8). In 2002 and 2003, the POSA did not hold the ceremony at all. Security upgrades around Independence Hall at that time included closing off the sidewalk and street in front of the hall. A large part of the ceremony was felt to be public participation and a large number of small flags were given by passersby.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

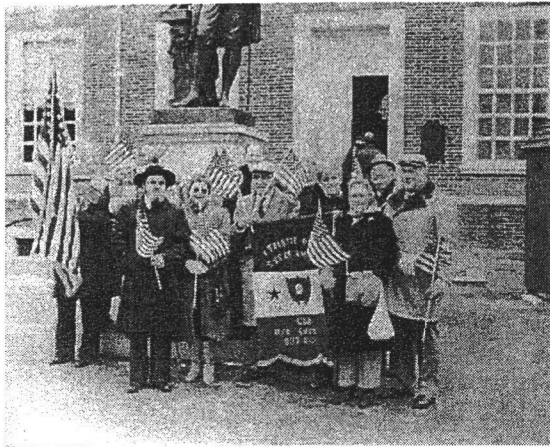


Figure 5-7. George Washington birthday event in front of Independence Hall, February 1991. Patriotic Order Sons of America Collection, Philadelphia, PA.



Figure 5-8. George Washington birthday event in front of Independence Hall, February 2000. Patriotic Order Sons of America Collection, Philadelphia, PA.



Figure 5-9. George Washington birthday event, February 22, 2004. Photograph by JMA, Inc.

In February 2004, the POSA again celebrated George Washington's birthday at Independence Square. Because of tightened security, the POSA was advised to keep the group of celebrants to a minimum. All five attendees, wreaths, and boxes of flags needed to be screened. The group was then required to wait on the square side of the west arcade for a National Park Service official. After some initial confusion, one NPS staff member arrived to conduct the group into the secure area on the north side of Independence Hall fronting on Chestnut Street. Here, the POSA members placed a wreath at the base of the George Washington statue and formally handed the boxes of flags to the National Park Service representative. Photographs were taken and the group was conducted back to the secure side of the square (see figure 5-9). Given the low attendance and poor cooperation with the NPS, the POSA Washington birthday celebration at Independence Hall currently has an uncertain future.

5.4 The Interviews

5.4.1 *Richard Fetzer*

Mr. Richard Fetzer, who serves as Pennsylvania's secretary for the Patriotic Order Sons of America (POSA), was interviewed by Lori Aument on February 24, 2003 (see Appendix G for complete transcript). He has been a member of the organization for 55 years and secretary for the last three years. His father and grandfather were members of the POSA, but he feels that his own sense of patriotism and what the Order stands for are the main reasons he has been so committed to it. Mr. Fetzer joined a different lodge than his father had been in.

According to Mr. Fetzer the POSA was founded in 1847 in Philadelphia by Dr. Reynold Coates. He was not a veteran, but he felt that the country was in need of something to "spruce people up for the act of patriotism." POSA has the same motto it had in the beginning and it still tries to encourage patriotism with such things as flag presentation, but its methods are somewhat different than they used to be. He did not elaborate. The motto is: "God, Country, and our Order." The original qualification for membership was that you had to be sixteen years old and a native-born American. However, Mr. Fetzer mentioned that a proposal was before the National Lodge at the time of the interview that would change the bylaws to allow a naturalized citizen of ten years to join. The change was going to be considered at the organization's national convention in Gettysburg in September of 2003. Mr. Fetzer was confident that it would pass and said he, himself, had argued for it, using the example of an Irish immigrant who served in the United States military, received various medals and an honorable discharge, but wasn't allowed to join.

Mr. Fetzer did not know what the national membership of the POSA was, but he said there were a little over 2,000 members in Pennsylvania. Only men are allowed to join, but there is a sister organization known as the Patriotic Order of Americans. They sometimes attend POSA's convention and a representative of POSA sometimes attends theirs. POSA is led by an elected executive board consisting of five officers including a president, a vice president, a master of forms, a secretary, and a treasurer. There are also six trustees who share some of the responsibilities and participate in decision making. Officers work their way up through subordinate positions called guard, inspector, and conductor and once on the executive committee they begin as master of forms, vice president, and finally president.

Mr. Fetzer considers Lester Browingger, POSA's national president, as someone who has deep knowledge of the organization's history and Bill Bushnell, the legislative assistant to Representative Ray Bunt, as someone with good information because of his political connections. Unfortunately some of POSA's records were discarded because they were "so old" and others, which were kept in a barn associated with the Home at Chalfont, were destroyed in a fire in the 1970s. However, Mr. Fetzer, with the help of Nancy Kernaghan, is trying to gather all the records together from the Washington Camps, which are the subordinate units in Pennsylvania. He said he would be happy to share photographs and copies of its bi-monthly magazine, called *Camp News*, with the National Park Service.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. Fetzer described the basic activities of POSA as a Lincoln Day Dinner, held on the first Saturday of February every year, and a Washington's birthday luncheon, held on the 15th of February followed the next day by a ceremony at the Washington statue in front of Independence Hall. The ceremony includes the laying of a wreath and the passing out of flags to all the people who are visiting the area. POSA has a Flag Day luncheon on the 15th of June, a picnic in July, and the convention at the end of August. Other lodges have different activities which he enumerated. He also mentioned that it is now a law for every school classroom to have a flag and various camps were presenting flags to schools as well as to Valley Forge Park and to Boy and Girl Scout troops. The purpose of the flags is to encourage patriotism, which Mr. Fetzer doesn't think today's children are learning enough about (along with history and even geography). He talked about the temporary burst of patriotism (and demand for flags) after September 11, 2001, but seemed to think it had faded away.

Mr. Fetzer then went on to describe the ceremony at the Washington statue in Independence Square which he said started "well over 50 years ago." He also mentioned the presentation of flags to the National Park Service for flying over Independence Hall and also the presentation of flags to Valley Forge National Park. The Washington birthday ceremony was originally set for 2:00 P.M. on the Sunday closest to his actual birthday, but now it is incorporated into President's week-end. The group, sometimes joined by Boy and/or Girl Scout troops, meets at the corner of Chestnut and Sixth Streets and then forms an arch around the George Washington monument. The state chaplain begins the ceremony with a prayer, the state president or his designee addresses the group, and then six flags are presented to a representative of the National Park Service while other members hand out "red ball flags" (8 or 10 inch staffs with 4 by 6 inch flags on them) to passers-by. The 25 minute ceremony ends with the state president laying the wreath and a benediction. The POSA values the location because of the pedestrian traffic, the opportunity to hand out lots of flags, and to tell people about its organization. Before the 1950s, the POSA had other activities. In 1937 they sponsored an Easter Sunrise Service at Temple Stadium where four different lodge bands played music. Lodges took part in parades on the Fourth of July and Memorial Day, which is still done in some areas. Before the Second World War, "when the organization was really flourishing," there were many flag presentations and various types of patriotic programs and dinners and luncheons. Mr. Fetzer bemoaned the fact that the organization was shrinking, that with both parents working people didn't have the time or money to be active members. The POSA membership appears to remain solidly middle-class today.

Mr. Fetzer thinks of Independence Square as sacred and thinks it should be "shown off" to people visiting the country and especially to people who come here to live. He is glad that the National Park Service is protecting Independence Hall, he knows that security is a necessity, but he feels that the people of his organization are "being hurt because we can't get in there to do things that we'd like to do." He is honored that the National Park Service allows the POSA to present them with flags (he said "we don't think of that as a bribe"), but he also knows that flags aren't always on top of the list of government purchases. When asked whether he thought the significance of the square derived from its connection to Independence Hall or to its role in the city he talked mainly about the Liberty Bell and what an honor and privilege it was to have such an icon here.

He was distressed that the POSA could no longer bring a large group to the Washington birthday ceremony because the National Park Service had told them to bring just about a half dozen or eight people so that they could get through security more easily. He was also disappointed that there were no longer so many pedestrians to hand flags to (they used to hand out as many as 700 flags). The National Park Service told them if they brought five or six boxes of flags all of the boxes would have to be opened to go through security and it would take an hour or two to screen all the people and boxes. Mr. Fetzer is worried that if some of the older members who have been dedicated to the ceremony are not allowed to do it anymore (there has not been a ceremony for two years) the younger, newer members won't want to do it.

He praised the National Park Service for keeping Independence Square and the area "looking good," but he hadn't been there since September 11, 2001. He was satisfied that the POSA's contacts with the Park were congenial and very nice and wanted to keep it that way.

5.4.2 William Bushnell

Mr. William Bushnell was interviewed by Rebecca Yamin on September 27, 2004 (See Appendix J for complete transcript). He is presently a State Trustee of the Patriotic Order Sons of America (POSA) and he was the State President during the term 2000-2001. He was invited to join the local Schwenksville chapter of the POSA eight years ago. Several members of the chapter were active at the state level and were excited to have a younger person join. They encouraged Mr. Bushnell to partake in state leadership early on and he immediately started moving up in the organization. He learned about the POSA from a friend who was wearing a baseball cap with the organization's logo on it. When Mr. Bushnell asked him about it the friend immediately asked if he would consider joining.

Mr. Bushnell likes the fact that the POSA promotes patriotism and citizenship and is dedicated to public education. He had previously been involved in some community organizations relating to historical issues and was also interested in the citizenship aspects of the POSA, which are consistent with his political job (he is the legislative assistant to State Representative Raymond Bunt). He does not have any relatives who belonged to the POSA and he pointed out that the only requirement for membership up until a year or so ago was that you were a native-born American citizen and supported the platforms and principles of the organization. According to Mr. Bushnell you no longer have to be native-born to join the POSA. He then told the same story that Fetzer told about the gentleman of Irish descent from Eagleville, Pennsylvania, who served in the military and had not been allowed to join. It took two years to change the requirements of membership because the change had to be made on the national level and involved changing the bylaws. It is a radical change since the roots of the organization are to be found in nineteenth-century nativism.

For Mr. Bushnell the most important function of the group in present day society is promoting patriotism and citizenship. Each chapter of the POSA accomplishes this in a different way by sponsoring some sort of community function. For instance, they do Flag Day presentations, Veteran's Day, or Memorial Day. A number of chapters are also involved in youth scholarship and conduct an essay contest on patriotic themes. On the state level the POSA offers a

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

scholarship to graduating high school students. They do not have a problem getting students to enter the essay contests or to apply for the state scholarship. One school incorporates the essays into its curriculum and connects them to a Veteran's Day assembly which the local POSA chapter sponsors. Other schools are now starting to do this too, either on a district-wide base or in individual schools. Essay topics include such things as "Why are you proud to be an American?" or "What does Independence Day mean to you?"

According to Mr. Bushnell, certain things about the organization haven't changed, but there have also been some subtle changes. The motto, "God, Our Country, and Our Order," hasn't changed nor have certain platforms like supporting public education and our country. What has changed is the ability of the organization to attract members. Whereas literally thousands of members used to participate in parades and conventions on the state level, the membership has declined considerably and they have had to put more emphasis on trying to develop relationships in members' hometowns and communities. There is still some participation in Fourth of July and Memorial Day parades.

As with other civic and community organizations the POSA is having trouble maintaining membership above a certain level. Mr. Bushnell is concerned that local chapters keep their base strong enough to avoid closing because, once closed, they would probably be gone forever. Local chapters have regular meetings, some as often as once a week, others twice a month, and some, including his chapter, only once a month. The meetings follow a ritual, which is secret and he could not describe it. Asked if women could attend he pointed out that there used to be a women's organization, the Patriotic Order of Americans and, in fact, POSA is an offshoot of it. The Patriotic Order of Americans was for women and it still exists although it has "sort of fallen by the wayside." Girls are not prevented from participating in the essay contests.

POSA's connection to Independence Square up until February 2002 was a formal flag presentation to the National Park Service on the Sunday closest to George Washington's birthday. They presented six very, very large flags as a gift from the POSA in recognition of the fact that George Washington is the patriarch of the organization. It was also a time when the current state-wide president offered remarks and many members were encouraged to attend. In Mr. Bushnell's opinion the September 11, 2001, incident brought all of that to an end. He feels that the "drastic changes to security at Independence Park [have] made it so that, basically, it has prohibited us from continuing." February 2001 was, according to Mr. Bushnell, the last year the organization made a presentation to the National Park Service at Independence Square. He was still State President then and he was particularly proud that they brought members down on chartered busses and dropped them off right in front of the Washington statue where the ceremony took place. This was exciting for members since so many of them are seniors and were disinclined to come by themselves. They had come less and less in recent years because it was so difficult to find parking within a reasonable distance from where they wanted to go. Some actually had not been to Independence Hall since their youth. After September 11, 2001, the National Park Service's liaison to the POSA said it wasn't worth bringing a lot of people because it was "too much of a hassle" with the present security and restraints. Bushnell thought the POSA presented the flags in 2004, but did nothing else. When asked whether he had contacted the Park recently he said Mr. Fetzer checked on it every year and reported that it was just not

feasible. It would not be possible to get a large number of people through the security checks and the National Park Service didn't want a large gathering.

When asked about security Mr. Bushnell made it clear that, while he thought it was appropriate to take drastic measures in the months immediately following September 11, 2001, he was less sympathetic to barricading Independence Hall now: "It takes away from everything Independence Hall is known for," he said. Bushnell pointed out that over a 10 to 30 year period there was practically no unruliness caused by groups demonstrating in the Judge Louis Quadrangle [a now defunct space on Block 2 of the Mall]. He said he hadn't even seen the new Liberty Bell Center because he concludes from the media that it is a "hassle and a half" to come down there. He has heard that you have to go through all kinds of metal detectors and security and you have to wait in long lines. He misses the openness, when you could drive down, park wherever you could find a place, you didn't have to go inside Independence Hall, but you could walk around it. It was relaxing and nice, but the media leads him to believe none of that is possible anymore.

He also made the point that the six big flags that the POSA gives to the National Park Service cost about \$1,800. They are being given by an organization that is 150 years old and was founded in Philadelphia and it might be nice if the Superintendent got in touch with Mr. Fetzer and worked something out so they could come back and feel welcomed. He also seemed to be upset by the fact that the Park Ranger who accepted the flags treated it as something to get over with so he could get indoors and out of the cold. The POSA would like the person who accepts the flags to attend the ceremony, to show a little respect. "A little smoothing of feathers would be useful," he said.

Bushnell does not see Independence Square so much as part of the city as part of a complex which includes the Constitution Center, the new Liberty Bell Center, the "work at Washington's home," the Second Bank, and everything else. He sees it as its own special historical district with great potential if it were made to feel friendly: "It should be user friendly, visitor friendly so that it's open instead of something that has hurdles, barriers, and steel fences."

5.5 Conclusion

The Patriotic Order Sons of America (POSA), which began in Philadelphia in the mid-nineteenth century, is clearly an organization in decline. While its patriotic mission is still intact, one of its basic principles of membership, that of being native-born, has been abandoned. This change is consistent with changing attitudes in society and was supported by both men who were interviewed for this study. However, both these men also bemoaned the fact that membership in the Order has declined precipitously. Most of the POSA's patriotic activities, including essay contests in public schools, are conducted by local chapters. However, the state organization sponsors a scholarship for graduating seniors and it also tries to carry on a sequence of annual ceremonies (Veteran's Day, Memorial Day, etc.) including the George Washington's birthday ceremony at Independence Square. Since the September 11, 2001, disaster, security restrictions in the Park have discouraged the POSA from holding the George Washington ceremony and, according to Bill Bushnell, they have not had a full fledged ceremony since 2001. In that year, when Bushnell was state president, he chartered busses to bring members to the ceremony and,

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

as a result, had better participation than they had had in many years. The annual Washington birthday event did not take place in 2002 or 2003 because of tight security following September 11, 2001. The POSA returned to celebrate George Washington's birthday in February 2004; however, the celebration was dimmed by new security restrictions, low member turnout, and poor coordination with the National Park Service. Both Mr. Fetzer and Mr. Bushnell would like the Park to make the POSA welcome again. As of now, Park personnel have told them not to bring a big group or large boxes of flags to hand out because it would take too long to get them all through security. The POSA would like to continue presenting the six large flags to the Park on Washington's birthday.

6.0 THE SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

6.1 Introduction

The Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (SUVCW) was formed by the sons of members of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), an organization of Union Veterans of the Civil War. First formed as the Sons of Veterans, USA, the SUVCW was created to perpetuate the memory of the men who fought and died to save the Union. The GAR was a large and powerful force in its day; its most enduring legacy is Memorial Day. Created after the Civil War, Memorial Day, originally known as Decoration Day, was a day set aside to decorate and mourn over the graves of the Civil War dead. Celebration of Memorial Day was reserved for the GAR until the end of World War I, when it came to have significance for all war dead. The SUVCW took over the tradition of celebrating Memorial Day as granted by the GAR in 1931. Camp Anna M. Ross in Philadelphia has kept alive the tradition of commemorating Memorial Day at Independence Square, beginning with the GAR in 1888 and continuing to the present day.

6.2 Founding of Sons of Veterans, USA

The Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) was formed by Union Veterans of the Civil War in 1866 in Decatur, Illinois. Though originally a social and mutual aid organization, the GAR developed into a powerful political force in both local, state, and national government (see figure 6-1). The GAR rapidly expanded to become a national organization with over 400,000 members by 1890. The GAR officially ended with the death of its last member in 1956, though its political power had begun to dwindle in the early twentieth century.

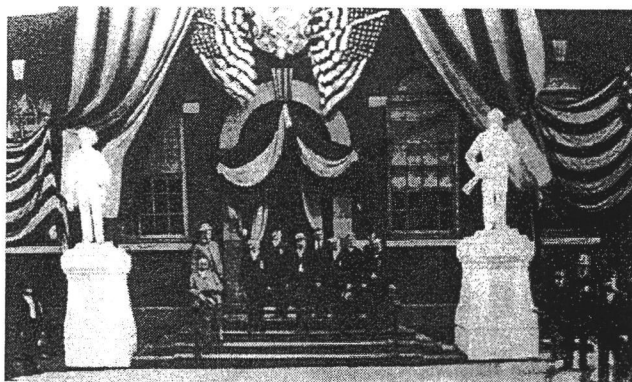


Figure 6-1. Headquarters Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, at Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia. From a photograph made during 33d National Encampment, September, 1899. Frank, H. Taylor, *Philadelphia in the Civil War 1861-1865*, Philadelphia: City of Philadelphia, 1913.

The GAR originally had no provision to transfer membership from father to son.¹⁰⁰ Early efforts to organize the sons of GAR members began in Philadelphia in 1878: "Several posts of the GAR there had been allowing the sons of Union soldiers to join in the Memorial Day parade with members of the posts."¹⁰¹ Shortly thereafter, an official GAR Cadet Corps was created by Camp Anna M. Ross Post No. 94, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic.¹⁰² The Cadet Corps was instituted in order to perpetuate the memory and work of the GAR. As stated in the Cadet Corps constitution, adopted September 15, 1878, membership was only open to "the sons of deceased or honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines who had served in the Union Army or Navy during the Civil War." Several Cadet Corps that had sprung up in eastern Pennsylvania merged into a group known as the "Philadelphia Sons of Veterans." A separate GAR Cadet Corps was formed soon

¹⁰⁰ Barbara Stahura, *Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War* (Paducah, KY: Turner Publishing Co. 1996): 9.

¹⁰¹ Stahura, 10.

¹⁰² Robert B. Beath, *History of the Grand Army of the Republic* (New York: Bryan, Taylor & Co., 1889): 669.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

afterwards by Augustus Plummer Davis in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.¹⁰³ Davis founded his group because the GAR would not resolve on the creation of an organization of sons:

In the year 1880, I organized a 'Junior Marching Club,' composed of small boys, and it was so much of a success, Mrs. Davis and my son suggested to organize a permanent organization. The matter came before us strikingly by the event of Memorial Day. Who would strew the flowers on the graves of heroes when the shallow fragment of the GAR was no more?¹⁰⁴

Davis formed the first Pittsburgh camp of 8 boys, known as the "Sons of Veterans of the United States of America" on November 12, 1881. The GAR formally adopted the new group's ritual in 1882. Davis's group was more active and rapidly spread to include over 17,000 members in 25 states and territories by 1882. Despite internal fighting between competing "Sons", the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh groups merged as the Sons of Veterans, USA, in 1883 and all fragmented camps joined the larger organization by 1886.¹⁰⁵ In 1884, the Third National Encampment of Sons of Veterans, USA, met in Independence Hall and "was said to be the first body or society of the kind to have the honor and distinction of meeting there."¹⁰⁶ Membership in the organization peaked during 1890-1917, with a high of 60,000 members.¹⁰⁷

The Sons of Veterans, USA, had formed originally as a military organization in order to mimic the GAR structure: "all members down to Camp officers had military titles. Dress uniforms for the officers and regulation army uniform of the Civil War period were compulsory for membership." However, by 1891, the military structure was abandoned because of the "embarrassment caused by the presence of the pseudo-officers among the veterans."¹⁰⁸ In 1925, the Sons of Veterans, USA, officially changed its name to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War to clearly identify their heritage. The SUVCW was officially incorporated by an Act of Congress in 1954. Membership reached an all time low of less than 2,000 members in the 1970s and 1980s. In order to address this trend in the early 1990s, the SUVCW "modified and modernized its basic ways of recruiting and doing business" which "resulted in more than doubling of the membership, lowering the average age of the membership and greatly improving membership retention."¹⁰⁹ Currently, the SUVCW has more than 6,300 members.¹¹⁰

The SUVCW remains structured in camps at the local level and departments at the state level, all under the umbrella of the national organization. The requirements for membership remain the same, but there is provision for males who do not qualify for hereditary membership to join as associate members. There is also an Auxiliary, formed in 1884, open to women with similar ancestry; though, they may also be wives or widows of SUVCW members. The Auxiliary assists

¹⁰³ Stahura, 10.

¹⁰⁴ Stahura, 8.

¹⁰⁵ Stahura, 11.

¹⁰⁶ Stahura, 13.

¹⁰⁷ Beath, 670.

¹⁰⁸ Stahura, 25.

¹⁰⁹ Stahura, 5.

¹¹⁰ Website <http://suvchw.org/>, accessed October 1, 2003.

the SUVCW but also has its own patriotic and charity events. The Sons of Veterans Reserve is the uniformed branch of the SUVCW.

6.3 Purpose and Objectives

The original purposes and objectives of the Sons of Veterans, USA, focused on loyalty to the United States government, preserving the Union, and aiding the GAR in achieving its objectives. In 1889, the principles of the Sons of Veterans, USA, emphasized that the United States had been “consecrated by the services and blood of our Fathers” in order to save the “National Union.”¹¹¹ At this date, the objectives included service to the GAR as well as broader patriotic goals:

- To keep green the memory of our Fathers, and their sacrifices for the maintenance of the Union.
- To aid the members of the Grand Army of the Republic in the caring for the helpless and disabled Veterans; to extend aid and protection to their widows and orphans; to perpetuate the memory and history of their heroic deeds, and the proper observance of Memorial Day.
- To aid and assist worthy and needy members of our Order.
- To inculcate patriotism and love of country, not only among our membership, but among all the people of our land, and to spread and sustain the doctrine of equal rights, universal liberty, and justice to all.¹¹²

Overtime, as the memory of the Civil War faded, the GAR died out, and the Union was secure, the objectives of the SUVCW shifted. The goals of the organization placed more emphasis on patriotism:

- To perpetuate the memory of the Grand Army of the Republic and the men who saved the Union 1861-1865.
- To assist in every practicable way in the preservation and making available for research of documents and records pertaining to the Grand Army of the Republic and its members.
- To cooperate in doing honor to all who have patriotically served our country in any war.
- To teach patriotism, and the duties of citizenship, the true history of our country, and the love and honor of our Flag.
- To oppose every tendency or movement that would weaken loyalty to, or make for the destruction or impairment of our constitutional Union.
- To inculcate and broadly sustain the American principles of representative government, of equal rights, and of impartial justice for all.¹¹³

The SUVCW attained these goals primarily through maintenance of Civil War era cemeteries, patriotic commemorations, and by supporting the teaching of Civil War era history, and

¹¹¹ Beath, 670.

¹¹² Beath, 670.

¹¹³ Sons of Union Veterans Federal Charter 1998, <http://suvchw.org/suvch98.htm>, accessed October 1, 2003.

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INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

archiving documents related to the GAR and the war. The SUVCW also briefly ran the Sons Memorial University, founded in 1901 in Mason City, Iowa; the University closed in 1910. Currently, the Anna M. Ross Camp #1 of the Pennsylvania Department of the SUVCW conducts monthly Civil War meetings, which are open and free to the public. This camp also maintains the GAR Museum and Library in Philadelphia and continues the tradition of commemorating Memorial Day at Independence Square.

6.4 Memorial Day

Memorial Day, originally known as Decoration Day, was officially instituted by the GAR in 1868 by Gen. John Alexander Logan "for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion." Memorial Day was steeped in the Victorian funerary tradition of elaborate ritual and melancholy reflection. The GAR invited others to join them "to lend their aid and assistance in strewing the pure garlands of Spring, that come with votive memories of love and prayer, o'er the mounds that mark the country's altar and fold in rest eternal our martyred dead."¹¹⁴ Memorial Day was seen as an exclusively GAR event until World War I brought more war dead; Memorial Day then became a day to remember all those who died in military service. In 1931, the GAR 65th Annual Encampment resolved that the GAR had established and observed Memorial Day since 1868, and now granted "whatever right we have to maintain our memories and see that our graves are properly decorated on Memorial Day to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, and protest against any other Organization usurping that right in any place where a Camp of the Sons of Union Veterans exists."¹¹⁵ For this reason, the SUVCW states that they are the "legal heir to and representing the Grand Army of the Republic." Congress did not formally declare Memorial Day as a national holiday until 1971.

According to GAR records, Post No. 2 of the Pennsylvania Department of the GAR celebrated Memorial Day in 1870 by mustering on the Walnut Street side of Independence Square and then marching in procession to Monument Cemetery.¹¹⁶ After 1870, the GAR mustered at Filbert and 12th Streets rather than at Independence Square.¹¹⁷ In 1888, Post #2 of the GAR began holding services in front of Independence Hall to commemorate the spot where Abraham Lincoln made an address and raised the new American flag containing the new star for the state of Kentucky. The GAR installed a tablet to mark this spot in 1903. The SUVCW took over the celebration of Lincoln's birthday in front of Independence Hall in the early part of the twentieth century. The SUVCW placed a wreath on the GAR tablet each February up until 1949.

¹¹⁴ Anon., "Memorial Day," May 30th, 1870, Post No. 2, Pennsylvania, GAR, Philadelphia, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, GAR Civil War Museum and Library, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

¹¹⁵ Stahura, 11.

¹¹⁶ Monument Cemetery was located at Broad and Berks Streets in Philadelphia. The cemetery was removed in 1956 to Lawnview Cemetery, Rockledge, PA.

¹¹⁷ Anon., "Memorial Day," May 30th, 1870, Post No. 2, Pennsylvania, GAR, Philadelphia, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, GAR Civil War Museum and Library, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

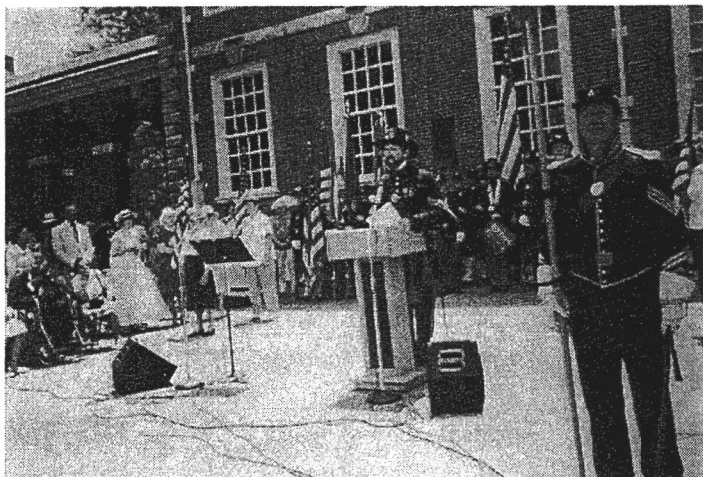


Figure 6-2. Memorial Day event, unknown date. Sons of Union Veterans Photo archive. Grand Army of the Republic Museum Library, Philadelphia, PA.

At Independence Square, the GAR remained the primary celebrants of Memorial Day from 1888 until 1940, though most certainly with a contingent of members of the SUVCW present. The GAR would present wreaths to be placed on the Lincoln tablet and the George Washington statue. In 1941, the SUVCW became the primary force behind the Memorial Day event.¹¹⁸ The SUVCW Anna M. Ross camp has continued this tradition up to the present, making their Memorial Day celebration the oldest in Philadelphia (see figure 6-2). Attendance appears to have fluctuated between 30 to 300 people (see Appendix C: Event Chronology).

Currently, the SUVCW continues to commemorate Memorial Day with a ceremony in Independence Square. Recent commemorations have included an invocation, flag salute, music performed by a Civil War era band, and readings of the “American Creed,”¹¹⁹ the General Order creating Memorial Day, and the Gettysburg Address. After the keynote address, often given by a military figure, there follows a benediction, the playing of taps, presentation of a wreath to be laid on the Abraham Lincoln tablet on the north side of Independence Hall, and an inspection of the Civil War era troops.

¹¹⁸ Horace T. Carpenter, Superintendent’s Daily Record 1917-19-, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 44, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA: 354.

¹¹⁹ The American Creed: “I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people: whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed, a democracy in a republic; a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States; a perfect Union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of Freedom, Equality, Justice and Humanity for which our American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes. I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies.”

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PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA



Figure 6-3. Memorial Day event in Independence Square, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, May 26, 2003. Photo by John Milner Associates, Inc.

Lori Aument and Rebecca Yamin attended the SUVCW 2003 Memorial Day ceremony just north of the Barry statue in the secure area of Independence Square (see figure 6-3). Members of the SUVCW, the Ladies Auxiliary to Camp #1, and the 28th Penna. Regimental Brass Band participated in the ceremony. Prior to the beginning of the ceremony women carried baskets and mingled with the attending public (see figure 6-4). Members of the SUVCW, in period uniform, carrying muskets and period flags, formed two lines in military style. The brass band began the ceremony, playing period instruments (see figure 6-5).

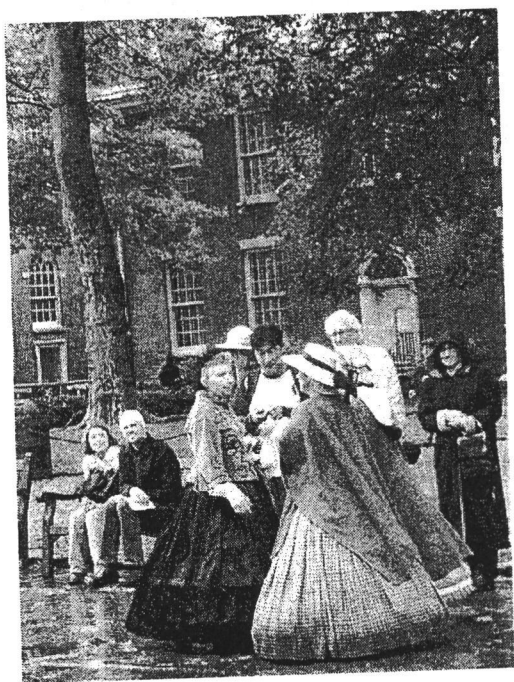


Figure 6-4. Memorial Day event in Independence Square, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, May 26, 2003. Photo by John Milner Associates, Inc.

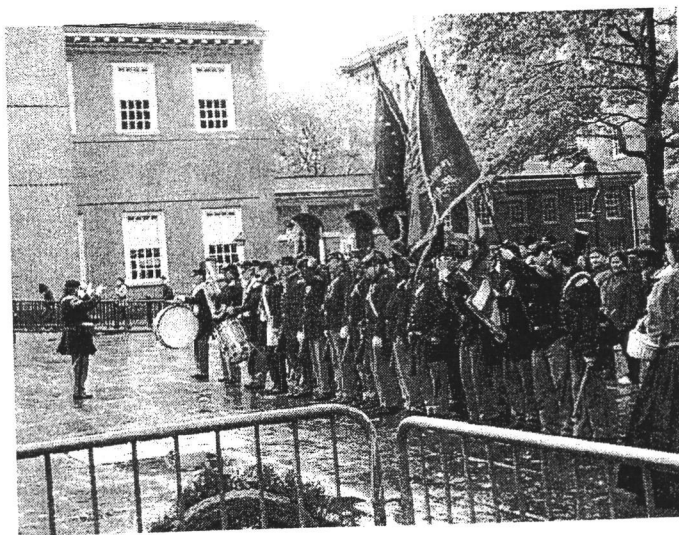


Figure 6-5. Memorial Day event in Independence Square, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, May 26, 2003. Photo by John Milner Associates, Inc.

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INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

After an introductory speech, invocation, and flag salute, Jeff Heagy, commander, made brief comments (see figure 6-6). After a musical interlude, SUVCW members read the American Creed, declaring loyalty to the United States, Logan's General Order #11, mandating celebration of Memorial Day, and the Gettysburg Address. Following a second musical interlude, the patriotic keynote address was delivered by Captain Don Teesdale of the Maryland National Guard. After further remarks, benediction, and playing of taps, SUVCW presented a wreath to be laid at the Lincoln tablet, located in the secure area to the north of Independence Hall. A small contingent broke away from the ceremony and placed the wreath on the tablet in the secure area (see figure 6-7). The guest speaker, Captain Teesdale, performed an inspection of the troops, and the company marched away in formation (see figures 6-8 and 6-9).

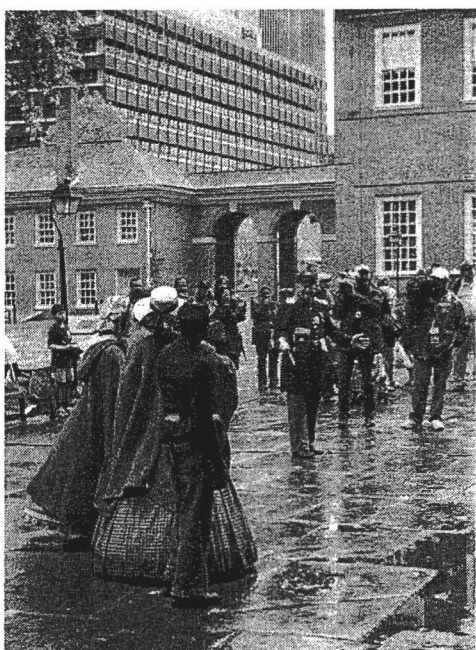


Figure 6-6. Memorial Day event in Independence Square, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, May 26, 2003. Photo by John Milner Associates, Inc.



Figure 6-7. Memorial Day event in Independence Square, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, May 26, 2003. Photo by John Milner Associates, Inc.

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INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA



Figure 6-8. Memorial Day event in Independence Square, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, May 26, 2003. Photo by John Milner Associates, Inc.

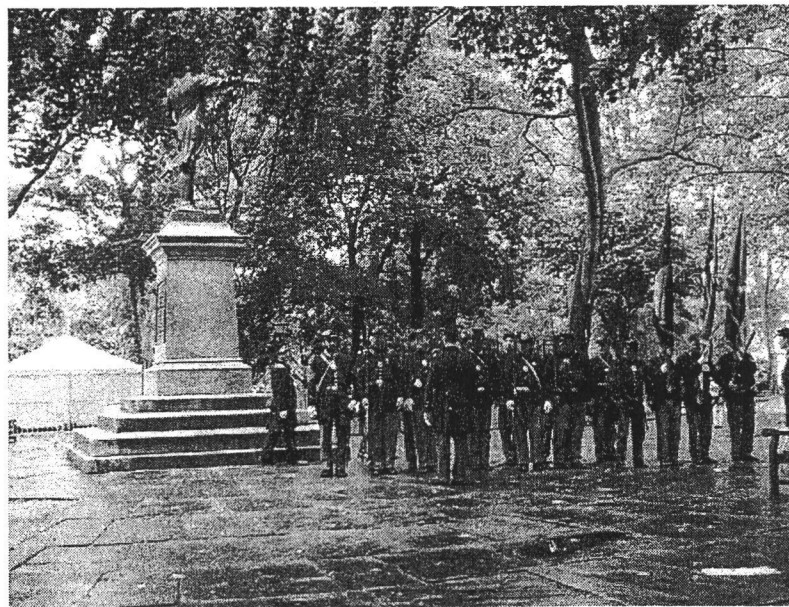


Figure 6-9. Memorial Day event in Independence Square, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, May 26, 2003. Photo by John Milner Associates, Inc.

6.5 The Interviews

6.5.1 *Jeff Heagy*

Jeff Heagy, the elected Commander of Anna M. Ross Camp #1 Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, was interviewed by Lori Aument on February 12, 2003 (see Appendix D for complete transcript). Heagy joined the organization in 1994 and has served as commander for two years. He has always been interested in the Civil War and was inspired to join the organization when he heard about it at an annual reenactment at Neshaminy State Park, which was sponsored by the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) and several Civil War museums. At about the same time he discovered he was descended from someone who had fought with the 53rd Pennsylvania Regiment and the 1st Cavalry in the Civil War.

There are 220 members in Heagy's camp and about 35 percent of them are active re-enactors. The Anna Ross Camp # 1 celebrated its 125th anniversary in 2004; it claims to be the original descendant of the GAR although the National order does not recognize them as such. According to Heagy, Camp #1 was started because women and children who tagged along to GAR meetings weren't allowed to observe the rituals and they started their own group while they were excluded from the main meetings. Camp #1 was affiliated with Post 94 which met in the faculty building on the corner of Broad and Race Streets in Philadelphia. It got its name from Anna M. Ross who was a nurse at the Cooper Shop Hospitality Center on Washington Avenue in Philadelphia. Camp #1 is the only camp named after a woman.

The main function of the Sons of Union Veterans today is to "do everything in your power to keep alive the memory of the boys in blue who served to preserve the union" and to honor Memorial Day every year. Heagy thinks that early on there was a branch of the organization, the Sons of Veteran Reserves, which was a kind of military group overseen by the government, a militia. Some of its members served in the Spanish American War and in World War I, but since then their role has been mainly ceremonial.

Two thirds of the members of the Sons of Veterans of the Civil War are required to be direct descendants of someone who served in the Civil War and one third of the members are allowed to be associates. Associates cannot be national officers, but they can otherwise fully participate in the organization. The organization is like other fraternal groups in that there is a hierarchy of elected leadership positions starting at the top with commander, senior vice commander, junior vice commander, secretary, treasurer, and a camp counsel of three people. Other positions are appointed. Only men can belong to the SUVCW, but there is a women's Auxiliary which also participates in the Memorial Day ceremony on Independence Square.

The Memorial Day celebration begins two week-ends before the actual holiday. Heagy's camp puts out over 5,000 U.S. flags on graves, not only on Civil War veterans' graves but also on other veterans' graves. The SUVCW maintain about six different cemeteries. The group began holding a Memorial Day ceremony at Independence Square in 1958, although Post 190 of the GAR was active earlier because they met at City Hall when it was still in Independence Hall. The present Memorial Day ceremony is a combination of the women's Auxiliary, the SUVCW

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INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

and re-enactors, including the 28th Pennsylvania Regiment, which is the Sons of Veterans Reserve unit associated with Camp #1. In the past they gathered around the Barry statue. The 28th Pennsylvania regimental band played and, at noon, the military unit led the group up the middle of the square, around the east side of Independence Hall, and ended on the north side of the hall where onlookers would already be gathered. The band would post to the right and the re-enactors would post in two racks directly in front of the entrance to Independence Hall. The significance of this location is that there is a brass tablet in the brick paving that commemorates the speech Abraham Lincoln gave on February 22, 1861. The ceremony then began with a benediction, a reading of John Logan's General Order initiating Memorial Day, the reading of the Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, and comments by the commander. This was followed by comments from various dignitaries and finally by a guest speaker. They then placed wreaths on the tablet. The National Park Service asked them to move the ceremony to the back of the hall after September 11, 2001, which they did. The entire ceremony was held at the Barry statue and then Heagy selected a few veterans to carry the wreaths through security around to the front of the Hall and place them on the tablet. Some of the members were upset at the change, but Heagy was grateful "for the fact that we were able to continue the tradition uninterrupted and hope to do that again this year."

When asked about the significance of the Square for the group, Heagy said it was where the regimental flags were surrendered after the Civil War. There was a mass assembly of troops and the flags were given back to the state officials on that spot. He views the Square as sacred for its connection to American history and the important debates that took place in Philadelphia.

In addition to the ceremony at Independence Hall on Memorial Day, the group has ceremonies at several cemeteries on the day before Memorial Day: one at the cemetery where General Mead is buried and one at Rockledge Cemetery where Anna Ross is buried. On the morning of Memorial Day they go to Mt. Moriah Cemetery, then to Independence Hall, and then to Cedar Hill Cemetery in Frankford.

Although Heagy said some members of his organization feel it is their right to have their ceremony on Independence Square, Heagy feels it is a privilege. He would have understood if the National Park Service had not allowed their ceremonies after September 11, 2001, and is appreciative that they were allowed despite the changes. He would like to return to Chestnut Street if and when the street is reopened to the public. He thinks it is very important for the public to participate in the Memorial Day ceremony.

6.5.2 Margaret Atkinson

Margaret Atkinson was interviewed by Rebecca Yamin at the GAR Civil War Museum and Library on August 4, 2004 (see Appendix L for complete transcript). Ms. Atkinson is the past national president of the Auxiliary to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. When she was president, she oversaw the organization and traveled to the various states to visit their state encampments and conventions. There are about fifteen states still involved in the organization. While visiting the states it is the role of the president to make suggestions about how to promote patriotism and to provide support for their efforts.

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INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

When asked about the activities of the Auxiliary she said each group was different. Some are made up of Civil War re-enactors, others participate in other ways. For instance, a group in Pennsylvania goes to Naturalization Court whenever new citizens are naturalized and gives each new citizen a flag and some other token of appreciation. Other groups, especially now, are supporting the troops overseas. One group sent boxes of food at Christmas. The local Auxiliary in Philadelphia collected used books and sent eight boxes to a Chaplain they had contacted overseas. Ms. Atkinson made the point that their Auxiliary groups still go to ceremonies and cemeteries, support patriotism and remember the deeds of the boys in blue, but they also stress charitable acts. They visit nursing homes and drive veterans to doctor's appointments.

Ms. Atkinson has belonged to the Auxiliary for 60 years. She joined when she was 16 years old and showed Rebecca a photograph of herself with the group at that time. Her husband was also in the picture, but she didn't know him yet. Her great-grandmothers (paternal and maternal) were involved in forming the first Auxiliary in Philadelphia. Every generation since then, including Ms. Atkinson's granddaughters, has belonged. When you are sixteen you start at the bottom rung of the hierarchy as a Color Bearer. Color Bearers escort visitors into meetings with flags and walk a certain way and go in front of the altar and present them to the president. Meetings are ritualistic. These rituals are not practiced as much as they used to be. Meetings are infrequent (only ten monthly meetings a year). Only when the State President visits do they "do their best" and go through the whole ritual. The ritual is similar but somewhat different than the ritual performed by the men.

Originally members had to be descended through a veteran of the Civil War to join the Auxiliary. Ms. Atkinson's three great-grandfathers and one great-great-grandfather on her mother's side fought in the war. It was also possible to qualify if your husband was a descendant and belonged to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. Because membership in the organization is declining, they now take associates. Up to a third of the membership is made up of people who are interested in the Civil War and agree with the ideas and goals of the organization but are not direct descendants. An associate can hold any office except national Vice President or President.

For Ms. Atkinson, the most important function of the group is to preserve American history. One way they do that is by going into schools dressed in period clothing. They (Ms. Atkinson included) give talks and tell the kids about the life of women in the Civil War. They don't emphasize the battles and the gore, but instead emphasize what daily life was like for the people. The information comes from recent scholarship and from the regiment histories that were written by GAR groups right after the war. Ms. Atkinson also said that about 20 or 30 years after the war women realized their stories weren't being told so some of them started recording their memories.

The Auxiliary was founded about four or five years after the Sons. In the beginning it was devoted to remembering soldiers in the Civil War, but, by World War I, the Auxiliary was raising money to buy ambulances for the soldiers in that war. Regarding more recent changes in the organization, Ms. Atkinson thought that the Civil War re-enacting, presenting living history,

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INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

had become more prominent in the organization in the last twenty five years. She thought this movement started with the hundredth anniversary of the Civil War in the 1960s.

As far as the future goes, membership is declining and it is difficult to find people who have time to join a group like the Auxiliary. Even her granddaughters are too busy to be actively involved. She looks to the re-enactors as the hope of the future. She was involved in making a video last year to tell people about the organization. They encourage people to attend meetings (up to two) to see if they are interested in what the organization does.

The Auxiliary participates in the SUECW Memorial Day ceremony on Independence Square by dressing in period costume, holding the flags on either side of the speaker, and leading the crowd in the American Creed. She hasn't been concerned about security at Independence Square. She is glad that the National Park Service let them have the ceremony in front of the Hall this year, whereas the first two years after September 11, 2001, they hadn't been allowed to. She thinks it is important not to put fences around Independence Hall. This would be giving into the terrorists. "It is a symbol of our country," she said. For her the Square is sacred ground and she thinks it is important not to start building anything there.

6.6 Conclusion

Although their membership is declining, the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War and the Women's Auxiliary appear to be carrying on their missions with enthusiasm. The SUECW main annual event is the ceremony they hold on Memorial Day at Independence Square. Although they were not allowed to hold the ceremony in front of Independence Hall for the two years immediately following September 11, 2001, they were allowed to send a small group of participants to their traditional site at the Lincoln tablet on the Chestnut Street side of the Hall in 2004, for which they are grateful. The SUECW also visits cemeteries to decorate graves before and after the Independence Square ceremony on Memorial Day and they put flags on veterans' graves on the Sunday before Memorial Day. When the Women's Auxiliary was first formed it, too, honored Civil War soldiers, but since World War I it has concentrated on causes in the present. They raised money for ambulances in World War I, supported the troops in Iraq with Christmas packages of food and books, and presented flags and token gifts of appreciation to new citizens at Naturalization ceremonies. Many members are also re-enactors who dress in period costume and go into the schools to teach children about daily life in the Civil War period, not about the blood and gore of the war. Members of the SUECW are also re-enactors and one of the people interviewed thought that it was from the ranks of re-enactors that they would get new members. Both people interviewed think of Independence Square as sacred and believe it should not be fenced in or built upon.

7.0 THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

7.1 Introduction

The Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution (PSSR), founded in 1888, is a descendant organization, open to descendants of those who fought for American Independence in the Revolutionary War. The PSSR aims to perpetuate, commemorate, and celebrate important events and figures of the Revolutionary War. The purpose of the PSSR has not changed dramatically since its founding in the late nineteenth century, but the society has developed from being a more passive, academic organization into being an active player in patriotic events.

The changes within the PSSR can be traced through the society's involvement with Independence Hall and Independence Square. For a brief period in 1895, the PSSR was intimately linked with Independence Hall, having its headquarters in the Old Chamber of Councils. After losing the battle to maintain its headquarters in Independence Hall, the PSSR removed itself almost entirely from the events at Independence Square. During that interim, which lasted up to World War I, the society was more involved with scholarship, historical markers, and the preservation of Valley Forge. In the patriotic fervor leading up to World War I, the PSSR again became involved in civic events centered around Independence Hall and Independence Square, primarily as organizers of the flag-bearing Color Guard. Participation in events at Independence Hall was sporadic between the wars, but during World War II, and in the years following the war, PSSR members were actively involved with the Independence Hall Association, which was largely responsible for promoting the creation of Independence Mall and the federal park. However, the PSSR did not return to active participation in events at Independence Square until 1968, with the Good Citizen award ceremony held in Congress Hall. The PSSR leadership had been calling for more active member participation throughout the previous decade, which culminated with the July Fourth rededication ceremony held in Independence Hall in 1969. This event has been modified over the past 35 years to become the current national "Let Freedom Ring" bell-ringing ceremony held in Independence Square each July Fourth.

7.2 Founding and Early Years: 1888-c. 1896

The PSSR was formed on April 3, 1888, inspired by another descendant society that had recently formed in New York. The formation of the society occurred at a time when fraternal societies were flourishing in the United States and patriotic societies were organizing in reaction to an influx of immigrants. Patriotic societies were created to defend and champion the founding members' definition of America and American values. In its constitution, the PSSR declares that its formation was in response to a decline in patriotic sentiment and knowledge of the Revolutionary era. The PSSR did not lay the blame for this decline on "the rapidly increasing flood of immigration from foreign countries" but rather the responsibility fell "on the part of descendants of Revolutionary heroes, to perform their duty in keeping before the public mind the

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INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

memory of the services of their ancestors and of the times in which they lived.”¹²⁰ The defined purpose of the PSSR was:

...to perpetuate the memory of the men who, in the Continental Congress, by their acts or counsel, achieved the Independence of the country, and to further the proper celebration of the anniversaries of the birthday of Washington, and of prominent events connected with the war of the Revolution; to collect and secure for preservation the rolls, records and other documents relating to that period; to inspire the members of the society with the patriotic spirit of their forefathers; and to promote the feeling of friendship among them.¹²¹

Membership was open to all men over 21 if they were descended from an ancestor with the following pedigree:

...[an ancestor] who – either as a military or naval officer, soldier, marine, or sailor, or member of the Committees of Correspondence and Public Safety, Naval Board, Board of War, or as a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, or as a member of the Continental Congress – assisted in establishing American Independence during the War of the Revolution...¹²²

Based on their ancestry, the PSSR claimed their principal right to celebrate, commemorate, and perpetuate the history of the Revolutionary War period.¹²³

The Color Guard of the PSSR was established in 1897 to care for the society’s collection of Revolutionary era flags.¹²⁴ The Color Guard became the custodians of these and later flags were added to the collection. As the standard bearers of the PSSR, the Color Guard was in attendance at all society functions and represented the society in public events.

Soon after its formation, the PSSR became intimately linked to Independence Square and Independence Hall, if only for a brief period. On February 11, 1895, the PSSR was granted the privilege of having its headquarters in the Old Chambers of Councils in Independence Hall. The taking possession of these chambers was celebrated with an address by then president Samuel W. Pennypacker:

¹²⁰ *The Constitution of the Society of Sons of the Revolution and By-Laws of the Pennsylvania Society*, (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1890): 5.

¹²¹ *The Constitution of the Society of Sons of the Revolution and By-Laws of the Pennsylvania Society*, (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1890): 5.

¹²² *Constitution and By-laws and List of Officers and Members*, (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1889): 7.

¹²³ The PSSR was formed prior to the formation of the Sons of the American Revolution (SAR). The Sons of the American Revolution was formed in 1889 by W.O. McDowell as an attempt to nationalize the earlier societies created in New York and Pennsylvania. The PSSR decided against merging with the SAR in a disagreement that was carried out in the newspapers throughout the 1890s. The societies again discussed a merger in the 1950s. However, the PSSR and the SAR remain distinct organizations to the present. See the *PSSR Centennial Register 1888-1988*, Ed. By Mark Frazier Lloyd and Jefferson Monroe Moak (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1990): 51-54.

¹²⁴ *Annual Sermon and Report of Board of Managers Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution 1897-98*, (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1898): 21.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

We are met in the building which in this broad land is nearest to the hearts of its people. What the Pantheon was to Rome, what Westminster Abbey represents in the life and literature of England, Independence Hall is to America, and must remain forever... With eminent fitness, and with that fine patriotic sense which, it sometimes seems to me, does not exist to the same extent elsewhere, the city of Philadelphia has intrusted [sic] the custody of this fane to you, who are the descendants of those earnest men who bore arms and braved disaster, disgrace, and death in the struggles of the Revolutionary War. You are the degenerate progeny of such sires; you are unmindful of honor and forgetful of your eventful past, if you do not feel the solemnity of the obligation you assume...¹²⁵

According to the PSSR Annual Report of 1895: "It is believed that no better use could possibly be made of these rooms in the old State House than by placing them in the charge of this society, whose whole existence is devoted to the fostering of patriotic impulses in the people, and in the preservation of such heirlooms."¹²⁶ The PSSR took up headquarters in Independence Hall with solemnity, but also with a certain sense of legitimacy.

On July 4, 1895, the PSSR met in Independence Square to celebrate the holiday with the approval of the Joint Committee of Councils of the City of Philadelphia. The event included an invocation by the Rev. Bishop Whitaker, an introductory address by the President of the PSSR, a reading of the Declaration of Independence by Russell Duane, and an oration by A. Loudon Snowden, late United States minister to Athens and Madrid. Further entertainment included patriotic songs sung by the United German Societies of Philadelphia and music by the Germania band.¹²⁷ Snowden spoke of Independence Hall as a sacred place. Speaking to a sympathetic crowd, he praised the first settlers of America, who "came of the best brain and brawn, were the most venturesome, hardy, and brave, with the purest blood of the old world." Snowden felt that, "as long as this intelligent, patriotic, and conservative force remains dominant in our politics, as long as it can mould other elements into homogeneity, so long is our safety assured."¹²⁸ This then was the cultural agenda of the founding members of the PSSR in the late nineteenth century.

Unfortunately, the PSSR was not uniquely entrusted with occupying the Old Chambers of Councils in Independence Hall. Soon after the PSSR was given control of the chambers, permission was also granted to the International League of Press Clubs and the Order of United American Mechanics to occupy the same space, albeit only for a few days at a time. Following this, City Council also gave the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) control of the Old Chambers of Councils. A compromise was supposedly attained where the PSSR would remain in control of the rooms and the DAR would be allowed to hold meetings there. However, before this agreement could be put in writing, a change in management took place at the DAR annual

¹²⁵ *Annual Report of Board of Managers with Sermons and Addresses 1895-1896*, (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1896): 15-16.

¹²⁶ *Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, Independence Hall*, (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1895): 7.

¹²⁷ *Annual Report of Board of Managers with Sermons and Addresses 1895-1896*, (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1896): 8.

¹²⁸ *Annual Report of Board of Managers with Sermons and Addresses 1895-1896*, (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1896): 20.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

meeting. The new DAR management decided to ignore the compromise agreement and insisted on maintaining joint control of the chambers. The PSSR found joint control to be "undesirable and impracticable" and wrote to City Council stating that they would withdraw from the chambers if the Council preferred that the control should remain with the DAR. According to the PSSR annual report, "a desire developed in Councils that this society should not remain in control" and the PSSR relinquished occupancy of the chambers.¹²⁹ The PSSR did not return to participate in events held at Independence Hall or Independence Square until 1916.

7.3 Annual Events Overview

The society's annual events included a general meeting, excursions to historic sites, a church service to mark the encampment at Valley Forge, and a reception to celebrate the birthday of George Washington. PSSR's annual outing to historic sites occurred around June 17th each year from 1893 into the 1930s. It was called "Evacuation Day" to commemorate the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British during the Revolutionary War. The annual church service was initially held in either Christ Church or St. Peter's Church in Philadelphia because of their close association with the Revolutionary era. However, these churches, located in the old section of the city, proved to be too "out of the way" and slowly church services began to be held in churches in the western part of central Philadelphia, and eventually in the suburbs.¹³⁰ In 1976, the PSSR reorganized its annual event calendar to include a fall Musket Ball, naturalization ceremonies for new citizens, George Washington's birthday party in February, and the Valley Forge Encampment commemoration in May.

As part of their efforts to promote study of the Revolutionary War period, the PSSR engaged in several activities. The society sponsored historical lectures about the Revolutionary War period and from 1895 to 1903 it awarded prizes for essays on the American Revolution to graduating students of the University of Pennsylvania. By 1903, the PSSR was congratulating itself on its role in reviving interest in the Revolutionary War period and promoting scholarship on that period in American history.¹³¹ The society established a college scholarship program in 1950 and presented excellence in studies awards at military academies for a few years following 1958. In 1967, the PSSR began distributing copies of the Declaration of Independence, Constitution, and Bill of Rights to schools.

¹²⁹ The PSSR did not find a suitable headquarters until 1922, when they were moved to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania where they remained until 1991. *Annual Report of Board of Managers with Sermons and Addresses 1895-1896*, (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1896): 11.

¹³⁰ Annual church service moved to St. James Church at 22nd and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia in 1925 and was hailed as "a change for the better." After brief annual services throughout Philadelphia, the church service moved to churches in suburban Philadelphia. *Annual Proceedings Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution 1925-1926*, (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1926): 33.

¹³¹ *Annual Proceedings Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution 1902-1903*. (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1903): 24.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA



Figure 7-1. 22nd Annual Celebration of Evacuation by the Pennsylvania Society Sons of Revolution, Valley Forge, June 20, 1914. Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution collection, Philadelphia, PA.

The PSSR has also been active in erecting historical markers and statuary to mark sites, commemorate events, or persons important to the Revolutionary War period. The society was involved with the formation of the Valley Forge National Park Association, which was created in June 1900.¹³² Throughout its history, the PSSR has supported the park and contributed to facility expansion and outreach (see figure 7-1). Among the markers established at historical sites is a bronze tablet

placed on the west gable of Independence Hall in April 1905 memorializing the American soldiers imprisoned there during the war: “in memory of the patriots who suffered and died in the hospital in that building, as well as to commemorate the evacuation of the City of Philadelphia by the British Army in 1778.”¹³³ In 1914, the PSSR wished to erect a bronze monument to mark the location of the Transit of Venus observatory, where it was believed that John Nixon read the Declaration of Independence, in place of a wooden tablet that was then in Independence Square. The new monument was planned to be part of the renovation of the square then underway by the American Institute of Architects. However, the Art Jury, which was responsible for reviewing the project for the city, had trouble “ascertaining the exact site of the Observatory.”¹³⁴ This monument was never erected and the exact site of the observatory is still in dispute.¹³⁵

¹³² *Annual Proceedings Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution 1900-1901*, (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1901):

25. ¹³³ *Annual Proceedings Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution 1904-1905*, (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1905):

32. ¹³⁴ *Annual Proceedings Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution 1915-1916*, (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1916):

25. ¹³⁵ In 2004 Todd Babcock, a professional surveyor and member of the Mason Dixon Society, contacted the National Park Service with reference to a proposed location for the observatory that was built in Independence Square in 1769. Based on his study of all relevant documents kept in the American Philosophical Society and his knowledge of surveying he calculated that the observatory would have stood about 78 feet south and 83 feet west of the Commodore Barry Statue in the middle of the square. Archeologists from John Milner Associates, Inc. investigated this location during the rehabilitation of the square in 2004. At about two feet below present grade they found a shallow pit containing artifacts that dated to the middle of the eighteenth century. At the bottom of the pit, which probably underlay the observatory platform, they found brick with mortar adhering to it and a layer of wood associated with a handle made of iron and many nails that may have been a discarded door.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

7.4 Early Activities: c. 1896-1915

After the disappointing loss of headquarters in Independence Hall, the PSSR was not officially involved with Independence Hall or Independence Square. As noted earlier, however, the society did erect a plaque on Independence Hall in 1905 and a year later funded the re-internment of Revolutionary War hero James Wilson from North Carolina to Philadelphia where his remains lay in state in the Declaration Room of Independence Hall before they were paraded to Christ Church.¹³⁶ During this period the PSSR kept abreast of developments at Independence Hall. They passed a resolution objecting to the Liberty Bell being sent to Seattle for an exhibition "for fear of wear and tear on the bell" and also expressed their disapproval of separating the bell from its historic surroundings: "reverence [for the past] will not be lessened by allowing the people of this country to know that at *all times* the 'Liberty Bell'... is to be and remain a part and parcel of *that Hall which saw the beginning of Independence...*"¹³⁷ During the renovation of Independence Square c. 1914-1916, the PSSR received updates on the work in progress from Horace Wells Sellers, the architect in charge of the rehabilitation and a member of the PSSR.

7.5 World War I Activity: 1916-1919

In the years leading up to and during World War I, the PSSR became more actively involved in the patriotic civic events held at Independence Hall and Independence Square. The earliest PSSR participation at Independence Square was the large Flag Day event held on June 17, 1916. Although the PSSR did support the celebration of Flag Day when it began in 1896 (with a significant lapse in support from 1898-1916) it was the Colonial Dames and the DAR who were responsible for inaugurating the grand scale youth events celebrated at Independence Square during the twentieth century. When Flag Day was declared an official holiday under President Wilson in 1916, the PSSR became prominent supporters. On June 17, 1916, the PSSR participated in a large parade to celebrate Flag Day at Independence Square.¹³⁸

¹³⁶ *Annual Proceedings Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution 1905-1906*. Philadelphia: PSSR, 1906.

¹³⁷ *Annual Proceedings Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution 1908-1909*. (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1909):

60. ¹³⁸ *Annual Proceedings Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution 1916-1917*. (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1917):
19.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

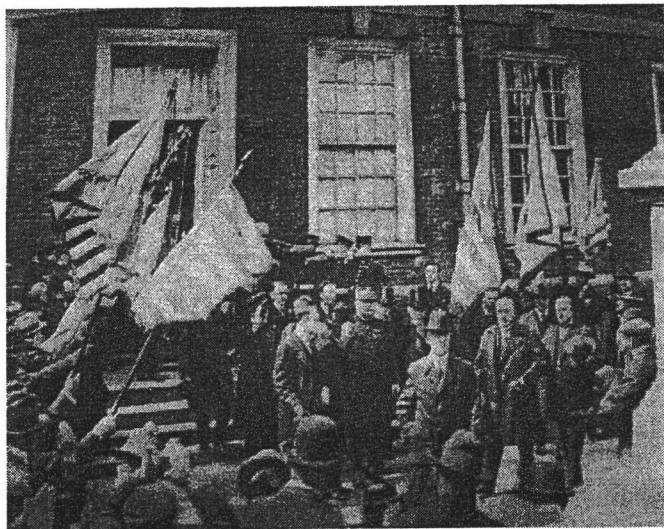


Figure 7-2. “The President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and the Color Guard, at the State House (Independence Hall) on the occasion of the visit of the French War Mission, May 9, 1917. *Annual Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution 1916-1917*, Philadelphia: Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, 1917.

convention at which members signed the Declaration of Independence of Mid-European Union. Ceremonies were held afterwards in Independence Square.¹⁴¹ Finally, on May 15, 1919, the PSSR Color Guard formed the Guard of Honor around the Liberty Bell, which had been placed upon the pavement on Chestnut Street in front of Independence Hall, for the huge city celebration of the return of the 28th Division from the “Great War” (see figure 7-3).¹⁴²

The Flag Day event of 1916 was the beginning of active civic participation by the PSSR, particularly the Color Guard. On May 9, 1917, the PSSR Color Guard acted as a Guard of Honor at Independence Hall for the city’s reception of war hero Marshal Joffre of France and members of the Allied Commission (see figure 7-2).¹³⁹ On July 4, 1918, members of the PSSR were in attendance at a parade of foreign born residents who marched to Independence Hall in order to demonstrate their loyalty to the United States; members of the PSSR Color Guard acted as an escort to the foreign born delegates in the parade.¹⁴⁰ In October of 1918 a delegation of the PSSR and Color Guard attended ceremonies in Independence Hall for the Mid-European Union

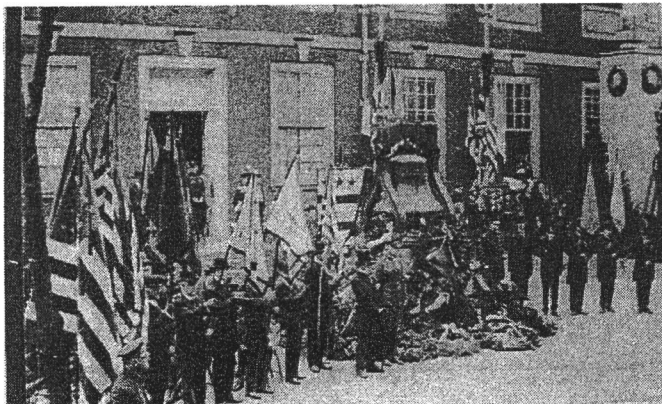


Figure 7-3. Honor Guard at Independence Hall in honor of the return of the 28th Division from World War I, May 15, 1919. The Color Guard of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution collection, Philadelphia, PA.

¹³⁹ *Annual Proceedings Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution 1919-1920*, (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1920): 93.

¹⁴⁰ *Annual Proceedings Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution 1918-1919*, (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1919): 22-23.

¹⁴¹ *Annual Proceedings Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution 1918-1919*, (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1919): 23-24.

¹⁴² *Annual Proceedings Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution 1919-1920*, (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1920): 94.

7.6 Activity between the Wars: 1920-1938

PSSR involvement in civic events at Independence Hall declined after the patriotic frenzy of the war years. However, during the Sesqui-Centennial of the Declaration of Independence in 1926, the Color Guard was invited to many of the celebrations occurring at Independence Hall and throughout the city by W. Freeland Kendrick, mayor of Philadelphia from 1924-1928 and a member of the PSSR.¹⁴³ The Color Guard also participated in Pulaski Day celebrations at Independence Hall on October 17, 1929,¹⁴⁴ in the Army Day parade passing the review stand in front of Independence Hall on April 5, 1930,¹⁴⁵ and in the Franklin Birthday Celebration at Independence Hall by the Poor Richard Club on January 17, 1931.¹⁴⁶

7.7 World War II and Post-War Activities: 1939-1967

During the second World War, the PSSR organized committees to report on national defense and fifth column activities, and also created a Junior Council to improve recruitment of young members. As part of the organizing activity inspired by World War II, the PSSR stayed abreast of protection measures at Independence Hall through member D. Knickerbacker Boyd. Boyd was chairman of the Committee on Protection of Historic Buildings, whose purpose was "to consider special precautions to be taken against possible enemy damage or sabotage to historic shrines."¹⁴⁷ This committee promoted the destruction of adjacent buildings surrounding Independence Hall, primarily for fire protection, but also for the "creation of parks, playgrounds and landscaped environments that would not only protect but provide adequate settings for these shrines, and would rehabilitate the neighborhoods, and cause the buildings thus protected and set apart to become the mecca for many more millions of people from all over the United States."¹⁴⁸ The committee also supported the involvement of the federal government in the protection of Independence Hall. The president of the society at this time, Edwin O. Lewis, was actively involved in the Independence Hall Association, which promoted the creation of a federal park in the form of a mall. One key event included a dinner, sponsored jointly by the Independence Hall Association and the American Philosophical Society, for the Congressional Committee on Public Lands which came to Philadelphia to inspect the site.¹⁴⁹ This project finally came to fruition in 1948 with the creation of Independence National Historical Park.

¹⁴³ *Annual Proceedings Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution 1926-1927*, (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1927): 29-30.

¹⁴⁴ *Annual Proceedings Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution 1929-1930*, (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1930): 39.

¹⁴⁵ *Annual Proceedings Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution 1930-1931*, (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1931): 41.

¹⁴⁶ *Annual Proceedings Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution 1930-1931*, (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1931): 41.

¹⁴⁷ *Annual Proceedings Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution 1940-1942*, (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1942): 68-69, 74.

¹⁴⁸ *Annual Proceedings Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution 1940-1942*, (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1942): 75.

¹⁴⁹ *Annual Proceedings Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution 1948-1949* (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1949): 25.

In 1958, the PSSR president, C. Newbold Taylor, commended the DAR for being an active organization engaged with the public and hoped that the PSSR would be inspired by the DAR's activities.¹⁵⁰ He pushed to change the focus of the society saying, "It is not enough merely to take pride in the acts of our ancestors, worthy as that is... We should do more dynamic and constructive things."¹⁵¹ Like many patriotic organizations of this era, the PSSR was concerned with the threat of communism. Beginning in the 1930s, the society had sponsored anti-communist speeches and supported anti-communist legislation. The PSSR continued its anti-communist stance after the end of World War II and appeared to build on the flurry of organizing activity. The PSSR became involved in naturalization ceremonies in 1958 and created an Americanism Committee in 1962, which became one of the most active committees within the society.¹⁵² This focus on activism continued through the 1960s, when the Americanism Committee urged more active participation by PSSR members because, they believed, "patriotic societies such as the Sons, rather than the public authorities, should be the prime movers on such [patriotic] occasions."¹⁵³ The Color Guard returned to participate in an Independence Hall ceremony known as Law Day, an anti-communist May Day, on May 1, 1962.¹⁵⁴

7.8 Active Role at Independence Square: 1968 to present

The PSSR returned to annual celebrations at Independence Square through the Americanism Committee, which instituted the Good Citizen award, conferred in a ceremony at Congress Hall in 1968.¹⁵⁵ However, the PSSR began its current role as a sponsor of events at Independence Square on July Fourth in 1969 with a Rededication Ceremony dubbed "Operation Patriotism". Richard W. Thorington, then PSSR president, stated that, "It is our hope that this service can be developed into a national ceremony with coast to coast recognition."¹⁵⁶ Given the cultural revolution and anti-war protests of the era, it was considered a crucial time by the Americanism Committee "when the basic principals of democracy are questioned by violent and revolutionary elements among us..."¹⁵⁷ The first rededication ceremony was held in Independence Hall with the Color Guard. The ceremony included the recital of the Liberty Pledge; Raymond H. Broderick, Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, was the principal speaker. Margaret Ursula Rummel, a descendant of Declaration of Independence signer John Morton of Pennsylvania, tapped the Liberty Bell 13 times as part of the ceremony.

PSSR members actively publicized the Philadelphia bell-ringing event in an effort to establish their ceremony as part of a nationwide celebration held at 2 P.M. each July Fourth. In the early

¹⁵⁰ *Annual Proceedings Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution 1958* (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1958): 42.

¹⁵¹ *Annual Proceedings Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution 1959* (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1959): 40.

¹⁵² *Annual Proceedings Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution 1957* (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1957): 38.

¹⁵³ *Annual Proceedings Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution 1965-1966* (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1966):

34. ¹⁵⁴ *Annual Proceedings Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution 1962-1963* (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1963):

59. ¹⁵⁵ Former PSSR president Edwin O. Lewis was the first recipient of the Good Citizen Award. *Annual Proceedings Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution 1967-1968* (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1968): 36.

¹⁵⁶ *Annual Proceedings Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution 1969-1970* (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1970):

35. ¹⁵⁷ *Annual Proceedings Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution 1970-1971* (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1971):

34.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

1970s, the PSSR made an effort to nationalize the Philadelphia ceremony through telephone connections with other venues sponsoring similar bell-ringing events. By 1977, the PSSR referred to their July Fourth event as the Nationwide Bell Ringing Ceremony. In 1979, the bell ringing ceremony was covered by national television.

In the early years of the bell ringing ceremony, the event was fairly simple, involving an invocation, a short speech, the recital of the Liberty Pledge, and the tapping of the Liberty Bell by a descendant of a signer of the Declaration of the Independence. Patriotic music was added to the ceremony in 1975 and by the end of the 1970s, the bell-ringing event involved invited speakers from outside of the PSSR. Speakers included rear admirals of the U.S. Navy, congressmen and senators, military generals, academics, ambassadors, and leaders of local civic groups. In 1979, the main speech addressed the current political situation rather than discussing historic events. Speeches given through the 1980s often addressed the values of America over those of the Soviet Union. The size and scope of the nationwide bell-ringing ceremony continued to grow through the 1990s. In 1992, the PSSR added a wreath laying ceremony in Washington Square to the annual bell ringing ceremony. President Clinton was present at the Liberty Bell tapping in 1994. The 1996 event was coordinated with the awarding of the Liberty Medal and a military fly over. In 1999, the PSSR combined their publicity with Welcome America, Inc., a local organization that coordinated July Fourth related events for the City of Philadelphia, and were given control over the entire Independence Square program. For security reasons, the "Let Freedom Ring" event was held in Washington Square in 2002-2003. However, the PSSR returned to Independence Square in 2004 with no plans to change the current location. The bell-ringing ceremony, now better known as "Let Freedom Ring," continues to grow and expand.

Lori Aument and Rebecca Yamin attended the 2003 "Let Freedom Ring" ceremony, which took place in the non-secure area south of the Barry statue at Independence Square (see figure 7-4). PSSR members, dressed in distinctive hats and jackets, followed a color guard to their seats, which were set up facing a temporary stage in the square (see figures 7-5 and 7-6). There was a variety of music beginning with a fife and drum corps followed by the national anthem sung by a professional, and another music group in historic dress. Speakers followed, including the mayor who had been hit earlier in the day by the falling curtain at the opening of the Constitution Center.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

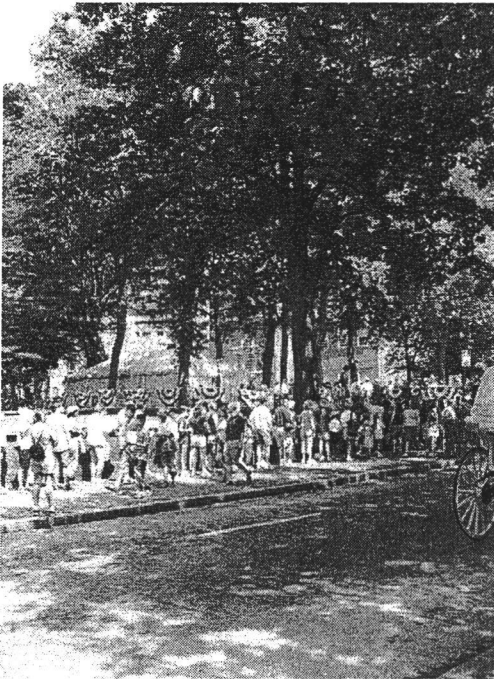


Figure 7-4. Let Freedom Ring ceremony in Independence Square, Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, July 4, 2003. Photo by John Milner Associates, Inc.

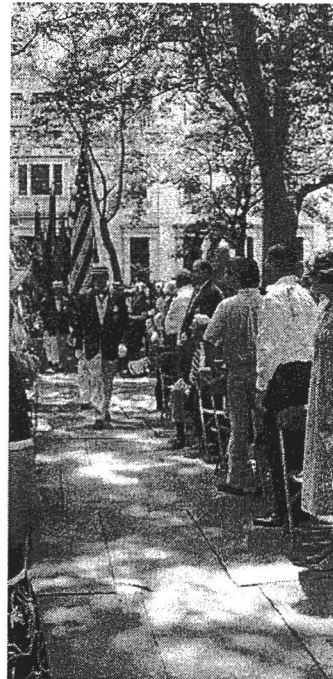


Figure 7-5. Let Freedom Ring ceremony in Independence Square, Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, July 4, 2003. Photo by John Milner Associates, Inc.

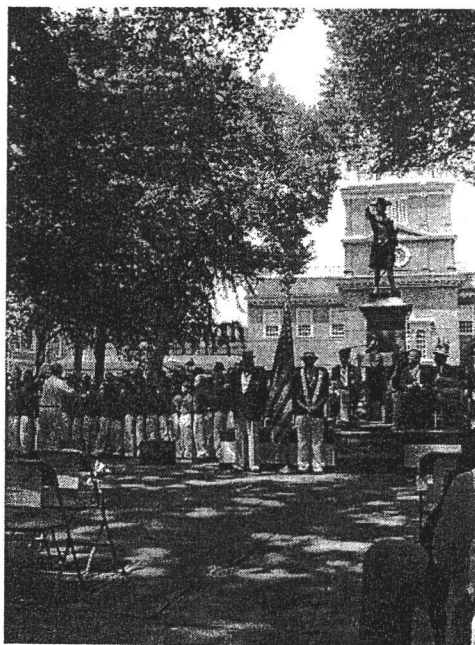


Figure 7-6. Let Freedom Ring ceremony in Independence Square, Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, July 4, 2003. Photo by John Milner Associates, Inc.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA



Figure 7-7. Let Freedom Ring ceremony in Giurgola Bell Pavilion, Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, July 4, 2003. Photo by John Milner Associates, Inc.

Some members left just before 2 P.M. in order to be at the Bell Pavilion in time for the ringing, which takes place at exactly 2 P.M. All participants in the Bell Pavilion had been pre-screened and were able to go immediately into the Pavilion (the Liberty Bell had not been moved to the new Center yet). Children who were descendants of the Signers of the Declaration struck the bell lightly and there were lots of posed photographs with the children, the mayor, the governor, members of the society, and the featured speaker, Chief Justice Antonin Scalia (see figures 7-7 and 7-8). The crowd then returned to the square for Scalia's speech (see figure 7-9).



Figure 7-8. Let Freedom Ring ceremony in Giurgola Bell Pavilion, Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, July 4, 2003. Photo by John Milner Associates, Inc.

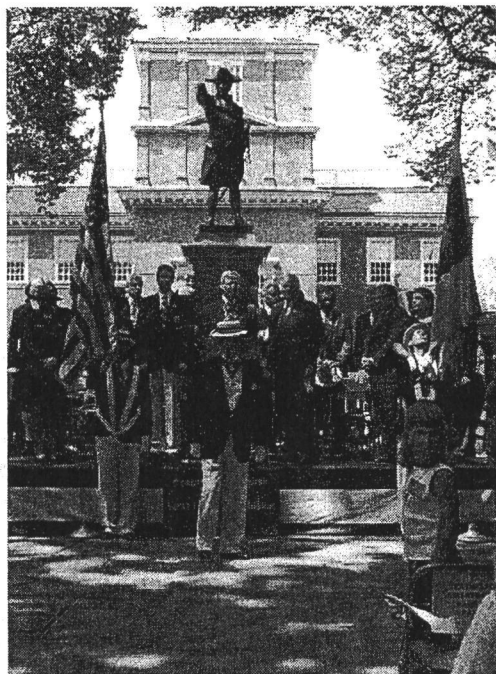


Figure 7-9. Let Freedom Ring ceremony in Independence Square, Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, July 4, 2003. Photo by John Milner Associates, Inc.

7.9 The Interviews

7.9.1 *Curtis Cheyney*

Mr. Curtis Cheyney, the president of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, was interviewed by Lori Aument on February 14, 2003 (see Appendix E for complete transcript). He has been the president of the society for three years and before that was their appointed counselor. Besides being president of the state-wide society, Mr. Cheyney was the moderator and principal speaker at various ceremonies in Independence National Historical Park. He has been involved in the "Let Freedom Ring" celebration at the park for the last four or five years and a member of the society for more than 20 years. Mr. Cheyney is the first member of his family to belong to the society although he comes from a family that served in the Revolutionary War, which qualifies him to be a member. He joined because of his interest in the Revolutionary period and because colleagues who belonged to the society invited him to join.

According to Cheyney, the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of Revolution (PSSR) was founded shortly after the centennial of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. It was founded by men who did not qualify to belong to the Society of Cincinnati, for which you have to descend from someone who served directly under George Washington. For membership in the PSSR you need only be related to someone who served in the Revolution and want to express your patriotism. The Pennsylvania PSSR organization has 1100 members. There are no female members and the society is not affiliated with any particular women's organization although Mr. Cheyney named the DAR and the Colonial Dames as comparable organizations in terms of qualifications for membership. Officers of the PSSR are elected to serve one-year terms at the annual meeting, which is traditionally held in April. Besides the president, there is a chairman, appointed by the president, to oversee the activities on July Fourth in Independence Park. His committee is presumably called the "Let Freedom Ring" committee and there is also a projects committee chairman. The PSSR has archivists among its members and it sponsors scholastic work and doctoral thesis work that relates to the Revolution. They have a web site (www.amrev.org) and their records are kept at the offices of the society which is located on the 19th floor of the North American Building at Broad and Sansom Streets in Philadelphia.

The PSSR sponsors the "Let Freedom Ring" celebration in Independence Square on the Fourth of July. This appears to be the most important annual event, although there is also a ceremony to honor those who served and died at Valley Forge, another to honor the victories at Saratoga and Yorktown, and another on George Washington's Birthday. The "Let Freedom Ring" ceremony is usually held on a platform put up in front of the Barry statue in Independence Square. There have been as many as 4,000 attendants depending on the weather and the drawing power of the national speaker. PSSR members are led in by the society's Color Guard. The approximately 30 guardsmen carry traditional revolutionary flags that represent the units that fought in the Revolutionary War. A historic fife and drum core announces their arrival, the colors are presented, the Pledge of Allegiance is recited, and the Star Spangled Banner is sung. There is also a religious component to the ceremony, begun with the singing of a hymn. According to Cheyney "we also believe in paying tribute to the foundational principles of our country, which

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

are our religious principles." Excerpts from the Declaration of Independence are read and then a contingent will leave the square and move to the Liberty Bell for the 2 P.M. tapping.

The group used to walk through the arcade between Independence Hall and the east wing and cross over to the Liberty Bell Pavilion; but now, because of recent security measures, they go out to Sixth Street or Walnut Street and are picked up by a van which transports them to the Bell Pavilion [this is the original pavilion, not the new Liberty Bell Center]. Everyone has been pre-screened for the event, they go in, there is a photo shoot, usually with the mayor and the president of the society. Children of descendants of signers of the Declaration of Independence then tap the bell 13 times with white gloves on, "obviously very gently." At the conclusion of the ceremony, the contingent returns to the square for the principal speaker, who has also been at the photo shoot and the tapping. Mr. Cheyney thinks his group's first "Let Freedom Ring" ceremony was held in 1976, but it has become more structured over time. At first, they provided their own speakers, but during his presidency they have sought national speakers "because we find that it is an educational event and we are not doing it for ourselves at all. To have a national speaker gives us greater access to the press, gives us access to television, and is more likely to draw and hold a crowd." The PSSR instituted the ceremony in recognition of the Joint Congressional Resolution for a National Bell Ringing Day to celebrate the Declaration of Independence, which, according to Cheyney, had received very little public recognition.

Cheyney thinks of the square as sacred space and believes it "should be regarded as a national treasure." According to him, people should not just use it for shade and convenience, but should regard what went on in the place and be responsive as citizens when they think about it. The PSSR conduct tours which include the park and Independence Hall and they have contributed to its maintenance, something Cheyney mentioned several times. He does not think the square was originally connected to Independence Hall, but he now sees it as "inextricably linked to the buildings and historical buildings that we have on Chestnut Street."

Although the PSSR has had to alter their "Let Freedom Ring" ceremony several times for security reasons (it was held in Washington Square for the past two years), Cheyney does not resent the inconvenience. He understands that wherever crowds gather for a historic, patriotic event they are potential targets. He has "high regards" for the National Park Service's handling of the post September 11, 2001, reality.

As far as maintenance of Independence Square goes, the only thing he mentioned was the irregularity of the pavement around the Barry statue, but he thinks it is "just an age issue, not a maintenance problem." He would not change or reconfigure anything. He would like to bring the crowd for the July Fourth "Let Freedom Ring" ceremony closer to Independence Hall where they would hear the bell better. He also would like to have access to electrical power in order to use a microphone in the tower and to have close circuit T. V. for a screen showing the actual ceremony at the Liberty Bell and the wreath laying ceremony over at Washington Square. That way, the crowd would not have to move but could participate in all the activities.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Cheyney suggested that we also interview Winchell Carroll who has been instrumental in running the "Let Freedom Ring" ceremonies on Independence Square and also in Washington Square.

7.9.2 Winchell Carroll

Mr. Winchell Carroll was interviewed by Rebecca Yamin on July 15, 2004 at 2:30 in the afternoon at the offices of John Milner Associates on Arch Street (see Appendix K for complete transcript). Mr. Carroll is the vice-president of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution (PSSR) and in charge of the "Let Freedom Ring" ceremony. He has been a member of the organization since 1988. No members of his family were involved with the PSSR, but when Mr. Carroll's father died in 1985 he became interested in the family genealogy. The family comes from Hartford, Connecticut and Mr. Carroll found out that he was related to the Sperry family and was descended from William Bradford. He majored in history at Yale and worked for NCR Sperry until their big merger in the 1990s.

Mr. Carroll's interest in the PSSR is primarily historical and he seemed to disapprove of other members who treat the organization as a social club. He said there were two factions and the younger members actually leaned toward the social side. However, since the PSSR has become a 501c3 it can no longer be a drinking club, because there are requirements that do not permit it. At least 20 percent of a 501c3 organization's income has to be spent on education. Membership is open to anyone who can prove a genealogical connection to someone who fought in the Revolution. It is not particularly expensive to be a member and Carroll said a poor person could join and could afford to attend at least some of the events. There are 2,300 members in Pennsylvania, 400 of which are in Philadelphia. Mr. Carroll also belongs to two other genealogical groups, the Sons of the Revolution (SAR) and Mayflower. He is on the board of directors for Friends of Independence Park and is president of the American Revolution Patriot Fund.

Although Mr. Carroll seemed to be at least as interested in SAR and Washington Square as the PSSR, he is very proud of his role in the "Let Freedom Ring" ceremony, which has traditionally been held on Independence Square. Since the ceremony has federal, state, and local significance, Mr. Carroll thinks it is the most important function of the PSSR today, although they also have a ceremony on Washington's Birthday. He described how the "Let Freedom Ring" ceremony has evolved over time, beginning as a luncheon in 1963, and, although there is still a luncheon, the bell ringing ceremony has become much more elaborate. The luncheon used to be held at the old Bookbinders, but for the last ten years it has been at the Sheraton in Society Hill. They left Bookbinders because the upstairs room they used (with a huge painting of George Washington) was not big enough to accommodate their numbers within the fire code. About 200-250 people came to the luncheon this year; Carroll would like more. It costs \$50 a head.

Mr. Carroll never really described the "Let Freedom Ring" ceremony, but he complained about problems ("a lot of spooky things") with security during the 2003 event. Two of "our" television stations got held up in security and couldn't get through in time to cover the event. Carroll himself led a busload of people through, but "a couple of our people got stripped down." They held the 2004 ceremony on Block 1 of the Mall rather than in Independence Square. He was

distressed by the ongoing construction activity in the square and interested in its details at the same time; he compared the rehabilitation to what had gone on in Washington Square with which he seemed to be very involved. He wanted to know how the paved area between the Barry statue and Independence Hall was going to be treated.

When asked about the PSSR's collection of records he mentioned buying "some things for Independence National Historical Park." He described his relationship with the National Park Service as "good sometimes, and not so good others." He mentioned that superintendent Mary Bomar has already turned to him for advice. He thought she had done that because, soon after her arrival, she found out that "we [the PSSR] and other organizations have not been thrilled with our relationship with the Park." He thinks the maintenance of the square is acceptable, but he has "problems" with the U.S. Congress and the National Park Service's long term maintenance of things "because of our insurance."

Regarding security since September 11, 2001, Carroll thinks the bicycle racks are only good for discouraging a 90-year-old. He thinks Independence Square is a potential target, but "we should not be unrealistic." There is a three-dimensional mold of the Liberty Bell and Independence Hall has been 100 percent renovated. In other words, the bell could be recreated and the building is not the original. Carroll also "knows" that Independence National Historical Park has always wanted to close Chestnut Street, not because of security, but because of aesthetics. He does not think it will ever happen though. If they were serious about security, said Carroll, they would be looking into the kind of systems they have around the White House and Congress, the kind that would repel a missile fired from 25 miles away. He has apparently expressed these concerns to Dennis Reidenbach and Mary Bomar with whom, he says, he is on a first name basis (they have been each other's guests at events).

According to Carroll, it is possible that the PSSR will continue to have the "Let Freedom Ring" ceremony on the mall instead of in the square. It is also possible that it will be combined with the Liberty Medal ceremony. Things are a little up in the air.

Mr. Carroll thinks Independence Square should be used for public ceremonies and that protests should be kept out. He actually would like to see more ceremonies in the square and says he has been trying to convince them to do a wreath laying at Washington Square twice a day accompanied by a fife and drum corps. He also thinks the National Park Service should get the U.S. Infantry to guard the tomb of the unknown soldier; something that is done in Northern Virginia and is their sixth largest tourist attraction. He is relieved that the National Park Service has made peace with Historic Philadelphia, he likes the Lights of Liberty show ("it's different," he said), and thinks "Mary is being smart; she's letting them at least find a way to not have to move in all that equipment every night." He wishes the National Park Service would fight their own battles with Congress and "stop relying on groups like ours to do the fighting."

7.10 Conclusion

Through the eyes of Curtis Cheyney and Winchell Carroll, the main mission of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution (PSSR) appears to be the sponsorship of the "Let Freedom Ring" ceremony on July Fourth in Independence Square. Although the membership is split

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

between men who favor a merely social function for the society and men who are more interested in history, the ceremony appears to receive enthusiastic support from all members. It successfully combines both social and patriotic functions since the ceremony is followed by a luncheon, which in the past was the main focus of the day.

8.0 THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK

8.1 Introduction

The shifting role of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick (FSSP) from 1771 to the present, from social to charity organization, reflected the needs of the Irish community as interpreted by its elite members. During the first 20 years of its existence, the FSSP was primarily a social organization composed of prominent Philadelphia merchants and businessmen of Irish descent. Members of the FSSP proved valuable supporters of the American Revolution, providing troops and financial aid. Following the war, the Irish community distinguished itself as loyal patriots, rather than aliens. The FSSP merged with the Hibernian Society at the end of the eighteenth century, losing its distinct identity for a century. The Hibernian Society was uniquely devoted to providing aid to newly arrived, destitute Irish emigrants. As the Irish community swelled in the mid-nineteenth century, the majority view returned to considering them an unwelcome, foreign presence. In face of this, the society tried to shape the public view of the Irish community by memorializing distinguished, patriotic Irishmen, such as Commodore John Barry, and their role in the American Revolution. The society changed its name to the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick for the Relief of Emigrants from Ireland in 1897. In the twentieth century, the role of the FSSP changed yet again, with less emphasis on emigrant aid, and more on educational work and cross-cultural ties. This reflected the decrease in Irish emigration.

While founding members of the FSSP were closely linked with the historical events that took place at Independence Hall during the American Revolution, the society had few direct physical connections with Independence Square until the twentieth century. While the Hibernian Society presented a copy of a historical portrait of Commodore John Barry to Independence Hall in 1895, the FSSP erected a permanent memorial to Barry in Independence Square in 1907. After the presentation ceremony, the FSSP had little presence on the square except for placing wreaths on the George Washington Statue located on the Chestnut Street side of Independence Hall and, less often, on the Barry statue. It is probable that the FSSP were involved with the celebration of Barry Day, inaugurated in 1936, which included a parade that culminated in laying a wreath at the Barry statue. The FSSP continue to make sporadic use of the square for commemorative ceremonies.

8.2 Founding of the Society: 1771-1791

The FSSP was founded in 1771 by prominent Philadelphia Irishmen as a society of men with similar cultural backgrounds, political, and economic interests. Members were wealthy merchants and businessmen who were either Irish-born or the sons of at least one Irish parent. The society admitted Irishmen of both Catholic and Protestant faiths. The original purposes of the society "were purely social and convivial."¹⁵⁸ Meetings were held on the 17th of March, June, September, and December in one of the city's taverns. From 1771-1775, the society met at Burn's Tavern, Duffy's, Smith's, the Wigwam, Evans', and the City Tavern.¹⁵⁹ Members were

¹⁵⁸ *A Brief Account of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, with biographical notices of some of its members and extracts from the minutes*, (Philadelphia: Prepared and published by order of the Hibernian Society, 1844): 21.

¹⁵⁹ *A Brief Account of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick*. 39.

required to purchase a custom designed gold medal, valued at three guineas, to be worn at every meeting. The medal symbolically represented the friendship between America and the Irish homeland of Hibernia:

On the right Hibernia – on the left America – in the center Liberty joining the hands of Hibernia and America, represented by the usual figures of a female supported by a Harp for Hibernia, - an Indian with his quiver on his back, and his bow slung, for America, - underneath, Unite. On the reverse, St. Patrick trampling on a snake, - a cross in his hand, - dressed in Pontificalibus, - the motto 'Hiar'.¹⁶⁰

During the years leading up to the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, the members of the FSSP were solidly behind the break with England. Like the majority of the Irish community, they were naturally sympathetic to the anti-English sentiments being expressed.¹⁶¹ In 1774, many founding members of the FSSP participated in the formation of the First Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry, the first volunteer cavalry troop to organize in defense of the colonies. The First Troop distinguished itself during the war and earned the admiration of George Washington, who noted that the troop was "composed of gentlemen of fortune...."¹⁶² In addition to military service, members of the society also provided financial aid for the war. In the bleak year of 1780, 27 members of the FSSP gave money to the Bank of Pennsylvania to create a fund for the Continental Army. Near the end of the war, George Washington, not being of Irish descent, was elected as an honorary member of the FSSP. Washington attended two celebrated meetings of the society in Philadelphia in January and March of 1782.¹⁶³ The contributions members of the FSSP made to the American Revolution earned a new status for the Irish community. No longer viewed as an alien element, the Irish were considered staunch patriots loyal to the new republic.¹⁶⁴

8.3 The Hibernian Society: 1792-1897

In 1792, the FSSP merged with the newly formed Hibernian Society. The merged group was known simply as the Hibernian Society. Unlike the FSSP, the Hibernian Society was primarily a charity organization, founded in 1790 to aid Irish emigrants. The Hibernian Society was also open to the non-Irish born:

...the 'Hibernian Society' embraces among its members, not only Irish, and the descendants of Irish, but those of other nations who desire to enjoy with them the pleasures of its convivial meetings, or extend the hand of kindness and protection to the needy and friendless *emigrant from Ireland*.¹⁶⁵

¹⁶⁰ *A Brief Account of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick*, 22.

¹⁶¹ Dennis Clark, *The Irish in Philadelphia: Ten Generations of Urban Experience*, (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1973): 9.

¹⁶² *A Brief Account of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick*, 18-19.

¹⁶³ *A Brief Account of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick*, 43, 47-49.

¹⁶⁴ Clark, *The Irish in Philadelphia*, 10.

¹⁶⁵ *A Brief Account of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick*, 88.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

For over a century, a committee from the Hibernian Society would meet ships carrying Irish emigrants to Philadelphia and offer aid and assistance to the newly arrived.¹⁶⁶ The main goals of the society were to help emigrants during the difficult transitional period on arrival and to promote good citizenship in the future:

A little assistance to them on their landing, and for some time afterwards, might enable them by industry and good conduct, to become prosperous men and useful citizens; Whereas, if abandoned on their arrival, to mendacity or destitution, they might form such associations and fall into such habits, as would lead them to ruin and degradation, and to become inhabitants either of the jail or alms-house.¹⁶⁷

Being composed primarily of wealthy, established Irishmen, the Hibernian Society tried to mold the newly arrived Irish into their own image of model citizens. The large influx of largely destitute Irish in the nineteenth century, however, shifted the majority view of the Irish community back to its former position as an unwanted foreign element. Early nineteenth-century Irish workers were considered unwilling to assimilate and were reported to "hold themselves completely apart and distinct, living with their families in the same quarter of the city and adhering to their own manners and customs."¹⁶⁸ Irish immigration increased dramatically in the 1830s and 1840s and, in 1832 and 1842, race riots broke out between black and Irish workers, who competed for the same menial jobs.¹⁶⁹ St. Patrick's Day celebrations, which had previously been carried out quietly in public taverns among the Irish elite, increased in magnitude and took to the streets, adding to the riotous reputation of Irish immigrants.¹⁷⁰

While the Hibernian Society dispensed charity to promote good Irish citizens, they also championed the role of the Irish in the American Revolution. Though they did not dominate Philadelphia society, members of the Hibernian Society were active as community leaders and were largely conservative. The knowledge of the Irish community's contribution to American independence added to the distress felt by the elite Irishmen when the Irish "were accused of being subversive aliens or considered unwanted interlopers."¹⁷¹ In 1844, the Hibernian Society published *A Brief Account of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick* with the hope "that a brief history of this society... might tend to show, in some degree, what part Irishmen enacted in the great drama of the Revolution."¹⁷² Meetings of the society included educational lectures on distinguished Hibernians to "call attention to the distinguished careers and notable accomplishments of early members who have reflected credit on the Hibernian Society," which was considered to be "a profitable practice...."¹⁷³ In 1895, the Hibernian Society presented the

¹⁶⁶ Dennis Clark, *A History of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick for the Relief of Emigrants from Ireland in Philadelphia 1951-1981*, (Philadelphia: The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick for the Relief of Emigrants from Ireland in Philadelphia, 1982): 8.

¹⁶⁷ *A Brief Account of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick*, 85-86.

¹⁶⁸ Frederick Marryat quoted in Clark, *The Irish in Philadelphia*, 17.

¹⁶⁹ Clark, *The Irish in Philadelphia*, 18.

¹⁷⁰ Clark, *The Irish in Philadelphia*, 109.

¹⁷¹ Clark, *The Irish in Philadelphia*, 10.

¹⁷² *A Brief Account of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick*, 9.

¹⁷³ Daniel J. Dougherty, *History of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick for the Relief of Emigrants from Ireland of Philadelphia*, (Philadelphia: Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, 1952): 43.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

city of Philadelphia with a copy of the Gilbert Stuart portrait of Commodore John Barry, Irish-born father of the U.S. Navy. The society requested that the portrait be hung in Independence Hall to show the important role of the Irish in the founding of the nation. In presenting the Barry portrait to the Mayor of Philadelphia, General St. Clair A. Muholland, president of the society, stated:

We ask that this portrait be placed in Independence Hall, the birthplace of Liberty, and, may I add, the cradle of the Hibernian Society, for no one can read the history of the Continental Congress without feeling how closely connected this society was with that body, and hence with Independence Hall... We ask that it be placed there as evidence of our honor and homage offered to the memory of this great and noble character, and as a testimony that love of country and devotion to our flag and all it represents burn with as bright a flame in the bosoms of all the members of the present day as they did in the hearts of Barry and his fellow-members.¹⁷⁴

By memorializing its own members, the society promoted the past contribution of the Irish to the nation and attested to the continuing loyalty and patriotism of the Irish community.

8.4 Friendly Sons of St. Patrick: 1897-Present

On December 12, 1897, the Hibernian Society formally changed its name to the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick for the Relief of Emigrants from Ireland. As Irish emigration decreased because of improvements in land reform and political liberation at home, the role of the society shifted away from the relief of Irish emigrants and focused instead on commemorations, educational work, and the promotion of Irish culture and the newly formed Irish Republic.¹⁷⁵

Of particular interest, the FSSP was actively involved in erecting two statues of Commodore John Barry, one in Washington, D.C., which was completed in 1914, and one on Independence Square in Philadelphia.¹⁷⁶ The Barry statue in Independence Square was unveiled on March 16, 1907. Members of the society and invited guests proceeded from the south entrance of Independence Hall to a speakers' platform erected in the square. According to local press, 15,000 spectators attended the dedication ceremony. The Mayor of Philadelphia accepted the statue from the FSSP and his speech was "in the nature of a tribute to Barry as an Irishman and to Irish-Americans in general."¹⁷⁷ The president of the FSSP, General Thomas J. Stewart, extolled the virtues of the statue's site:

...this great city where he lived and died counts him among those of cherished memory, and cheerfully and gladly accords his statue a place within the holiest and most sacred plot of earth within her gates. Here it will have the companionship of the statue of the immortal Washington... It will have the companionship of these historic buildings...¹⁷⁸

¹⁷⁴ Dougherty, 44-45.

¹⁷⁵ Clark, *A History of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick*, 9, 1.

¹⁷⁶ Dougherty, 65, 71-72, 76.

¹⁷⁷ Dougherty, 77.

¹⁷⁸ Dougherty, 79.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Apart from erecting the Barry statue, however, the FSSP had little other involvement at Independence Square. From 1933-1942, they sporadically laid wreaths at the George Washington statue and, less often, at the Barry statue in Independence Square.¹⁷⁹ The statue of Commodore John Barry did become the focal point for wreath laying on Navy Day, as early as 1922.¹⁸⁰ The FSSP were peripherally involved with the Commodore John Barry Association, which was formed in 1936 and held an annual parade in September that culminated in laying a wreath at the Barry statue. The FSSP's main celebration in Philadelphia was held annually on St. Patrick's Day. It included a ceremony at the north portico of City Hall where they had erected a bronze tablet listing the names of Irish patriots who took part in the American Revolution.¹⁸¹

By the mid-twentieth century, the Irish in Philadelphia had become established members of the city. In 1959, 50 leading business firms, major banks, and financial institutions of Philadelphia were headed by Irish descendants. This was "an extraordinary difference compared with the mid-nineteenth century when Irish people were strongly discriminated against and regularly barred from positions of influence."¹⁸² St. Patrick's Day became a major civic event sponsored by the city in 1967. At the Bicentennial celebrations in 1976, an entire week was devoted to the celebration of the Irish and their contributions to the American Revolution.¹⁸³ The FSSP celebrated the 240th anniversary of Commodore John Barry's birthday in 1985 with a restoration of the Barry statue in Independence Square and a re-enactment of the original unveiling ceremony in 1907.

Currently, the FSSP hold sporadic events at Independence Square. One event, held in 2003, was not made known to the authors of this report. The recent focus of the FSSP has been on erecting a new monument near the Delaware River to commemorate the nineteenth century Irish famine and emigration. In addition to annual events, including St. Patrick's Day, the FSSP sponsors cross-Atlantic educational events and supports peace talks in Northern Ireland.

8.5 The Interview

8.5.1 John Donovan

Mr. John Donovan, a member of the Board of Directors for the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, was interviewed by Lori Aument on September 16, 2003 (see Appendix H for complete transcript). He has been a member of the organization for "about 26 years" and has served on the board or as an officer since 1979. At least four generations of Mr. Donovan's family have been or are currently members of the FSSP. Membership is open to men of Irish lineage who are at least 18 years old. There is no companion organization for women. As with other organizations, there aren't as many active or young members as there are general members and some efforts have

¹⁷⁹ See Event Chronology Appendix.

¹⁸⁰ Horace T. Carpenter, Superintendent's Daily Record 1917-19-, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050. Box 44, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA: 112.

¹⁸¹ Clark, *A History of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick*, 10.

¹⁸² Clark, *A History of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick*, 3.

¹⁸³ Clark, *A History of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick*, 25, 33.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

been made to require attendance at meetings. There are four major meetings a year in addition to a golf outing and the annual banquet on St. Patrick's Day. Some meetings are held in historic buildings to attract attendance and, since Mr. Donovan's presidency, women have been invited to the banquet.

The Philadelphia FSSP's Board of Directors is made up of seven directors and four officers, as well as directors emeritus who include people who have served for 20 years on the board and have reached the age of 55. There are also committee chairmen, which brings the number of active members to about 25 or 30 out of a total local membership of about 1,100 members. Officers are elected for terms of two years. There are FSSP groups in other places but every group is autonomous. In that sense, it is not a national organization.

Mr. Donovan values the organization because it dates back to the time of the founding of the country and because it is not political; it accepts both Catholic and Protestant members, which is apparently unique in the Irish community. While Mr. Donovan recognizes that the original purpose of the FSSP was to help immigrants when they first arrived, it has served more as a charitable foundation since the 1950s. They support educational programs through scholarships and try to develop cultural ties between Ireland and the United States. They have also contributed money to programs in Northern Ireland that "espouse the peace process" and the redevelopment of cities that have been damaged in the conflict between North and South.

The FSSP periodically turns over its files, photographs, and records to the Pennsylvania Historical Society. However, Mr. Donovan thinks the materials are now at the Balch Institute (now housed at the Pennsylvania Historical Society). He named several people he thought had been members in the early days including George Washington, John Barry, Steven Moylan (who was an aide-de-camp to George Washington), and other prominent Philadelphians. He also described three major monuments in the city which the FSSP has sponsored, including the John Barry Statue in Independence Square, a statue of Thomas Fitzsimmons, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, in front of the Cathedral on Logan Square, and another that at the time of the interview was about to be dedicated in honor of the sesqui-centennial of the Irish Starvation. The new monument, which will be managed by the Fairmount Park Commission, is at Front and Chestnut Streets and will be one of the largest pieces of public art in the city. It was originally the idea of Dennis Clark, who was the society's historian, but did not live to see its completion.

When asked about the FSSP's connection to Independence Square, Mr. Donovan mentioned the Commodore Barry statue and also the number of members who signed the Declaration of Independence. He thinks there were 27. He thinks of the square as "very special and historical and from that stand point it should be preserved and maintained." The FSSP brings Irish teachers over from Ireland every year and part of their stay is a trip to the historical district, including the Barry Statue, the Liberty Bell, and now it will also include the new memorial.

Mr. Donovan considers it a privilege to have his organization's activities in Independence Square. He thinks historic activities, "the kind that we can relive or recreate history for the general public" are of value and appropriate to Independence Square. He mentioned the

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

importance of programs "to keep it preserved and keep it open to the public." He thinks the security measures that have been taken since September 11, 2001, have made it harder to get access to the square, but he understands why. He also feels that the measures discourage some people who visit the city.

He sees the significance of the square as mainly national. The FSSP had just had a ceremony on the square and Donovan commented that they didn't need to go inside the fence. The square looked fine to him, even in the rain. He thinks it should be maintained as a national historic treasure and that, along with the history of the city and country, the importance of John Barry as the father of the American Navy should be emphasized. He mentioned that the Navy and Marines were started in Philadelphia by order of the Continental Congress. He is sensitive to the fact that some people don't think the statue should have such prominence and that there have been efforts to remove it from Independence Square. He believes that things happen because of circumstances at the time and they should not be undone for the sake of being inclusive or politically correct.

8.6 Conclusion

Limitations of time prevented us from interviewing a second member of the FSSP and JMA. Unfortunately, Mr. Donovan was not notified about the ceremony that was conducted at the Barry statue. However, Mr. Donovan's interview made it clear that the FSSP, although somewhat changed in purpose, is still alive and well as a local organization. What distinguishes the FSSP from other Irish organizations is that it admits both Protestants and Catholics. They sponsor scholarships, encourage cultural ties with Ireland, and continue to celebrate the presence of the Irish in Philadelphia, most recently with the installation of the large Irish Starvation monument at the base of Chestnut and Front Streets. In fact, the history of the organization makes it clear that the Irish have made significant contributions to Philadelphia beginning in the eighteenth century and continuing into the present. That the FSSP was originally devoted to aiding newly arrived immigrants established an admirable tradition of aid to the needy, which is carried on in different ways in the present. The Irish connection to Philadelphia goes back to the Revolutionary period and according to Donovan as many as 27 Irishmen signed the Declaration of Independence. He therefore thinks that celebrating John Barry, the father of the Navy, with a statue in Independence Square is perfectly appropriate. He appreciates that the new security measures in Independence Square are necessary, but thinks it is important that the square be kept open for historical events and visitors.

9.0 CONCLUSION

Debates over public use, access, and commemoration activities in Independence National Historical Park are not merely interesting subjects for academic discussion. Recent major construction projects on Independence Mall and the need for increased security measures around all the important buildings in the park since September 11, 2001, have drawn public attention to the meaning of these sites and how they should be treated. The construction of new interpretive centers, such as the 2004 Liberty Bell Pavilion, have sparked sometimes fierce battles over the rights of all groups to have their history represented in park interpretation. National Park Service policies restricting the use of Independence Square to a few sanctioned groups could also provoke debate over whose stories are being told. The current climate at Independence National Historical Park may be ideal for broadening the interpretation of Independence Square. The square is a subject of public debate over its use and meaning and is potentially poised for radical changes. There is public and park support for expanding interpretation to cover diverse histories. Recent scholarship on Independence Hall has highlighted the diverse uses of both the hall and square.

Proposed designs for security and facility upgrades on Independence Square were presented to the public in August 2004. Unfortunately, these designs were not available for discussion with the ethnographic groups included in this study, although the issue of increased temporary security measures was raised during the interviews. The security plan now proposed for the square consists of an eight-foot tall fence and a new security screening and bathroom facility building on the square. The fence would run east-west following the line now marked by temporary metal barriers just north of the Barry statue and the screening facility building would be sited just south of Congress Hall near Sixth Street. Conceptual design options for the new building include an underground structure with minimal above-ground presence, a one-story structure, and a two-story structure with exhibit space. This plan raises questions concerning the appropriateness of such radical changes to the historic setting of Independence Square, which has been an open public square since the late eighteenth century and has had no new structures since the nineteenth century.

Several people interviewed in the study expressed concern about the temporary security restrictions now in place on the square. Both William Bushnell of the Patriotic Order Sons of America and Margaret Atkinson of the Sons of Union Veterans Ladies' Auxiliary made the point that surrounding Independence Hall with barriers contradicts the democratic principles for which Independence Hall stands. Almost all the interviewees considered the square sacred space and were concerned that radical changes to the landscape would desecrate that space. It would appear that the public, or at least the members of the public represented in this study, were less concerned about protecting Independence Hall from possible attack than they were with making sure that the symbols of liberty remain accessible to us all.

The issues of use and interpretation were raised by another finding of this study. Independence Square has a rich history of public use, by founding fathers and the unemployed, by Nativists and civil rights demonstrators, and by soldiers and anti-war protestors. Current National Park Service

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

policies, by restricting public commemoration on the square to certain groups, limit the kinds of stories that are presented to the public on the square. Just as African-Americans expressed a concern that their history was not represented in the Liberty Bell Center exhibits as originally planned, many groups, including African-Americans, might someday notice that they are not represented in the groups holding events on Independence Square and that their stories are not being told either. The few sanctioned ethnographic groups that hold events on the square are the remaining threads of a rich, historic tapestry of continued public use. The current public commemoration schedule creates an inaccurate picture of the complete history of the use of Independence Square.

If this study has taught us anything, it is that Independence Square as it appears today, and as it is currently interpreted, does not reflect its turbulent past. The quiet contemplative space that we cherish in the present was the site of noisy public debates in the past. Far from irrelevant, those debates are surely as important to the history of the square as the commemorative ceremonies now conducted by a few sanctioned patriotic groups. Independence Square is a place where all kinds of Americans have celebrated their freedom to express who they are and what they think. The square is undeniably important for its association with the founding fathers and the Revolutionary War, but it is also important for its association with the many other struggles that have taken place on its hallowed ground. That so many groups have historical links to the square makes it all the more important that it remain open and accessible to all.

Several factors make the present an ideal time to reconsider the use and interpretation of Independence Square. Current security upgrades have already created public discussion of the sacredness of the square and the importance of public accessibility. Protecting the value of Independence Square as an accessible symbol of liberty should be weighed against protecting the physical fabric. This demands a rethinking of why Independence Square is sacred and to whom. Second, the park has shown a desire to expand interpretation to include diverse histories and the histories of everyday men and women in new centers, such as the new Liberty Bell Center and the new portrait exhibits at the Second Bank. Finally, recent scholarship, such as Charlene Mires' *Independence Hall in American Memory*, provides new insights into the history of Independence Square, the diversity of its uses, and the richness of its history.

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TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

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PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

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PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

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INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

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INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

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INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

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PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

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PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

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TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

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TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

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TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

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TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

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INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

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INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

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INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

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INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

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APPENDIX A:
ETHNOGRAPHY QUESTIONNAIRE 1

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Independence National Historic Park
2003 Traditional Use Study for Independence Square**

The National Park Service is about to undertake the rehabilitation of Independence Square. The rehabilitation is intended to repair or replace in-kind damaged landscape features, to improve drainage and lighting, and to add interpretive elements. While the end result will not appear radically different from the present landscape design, site conditions will be vastly improved.

The National Park Service is funding a Traditional Use Study in order to inform the planning of the rehabilitation work at Independence Square. The study is specifically aimed at obtaining information concerning Independence Square only, as bounded by Chestnut and Walnut Streets between Fifth and Sixth Streets; Independence Mall is not included in this study. A private cultural resources firm, John Milner Associates, Inc., will carry out the Traditional Use Study in accordance with the National Park Service rules and regulations.

The Traditional Use Study will be based on sound recorded interviews with selected organizations that have special, non-recreational attachments to Independence Square and on observation of the organization's commemorative activities that take place in the Square. The interviews will aim to establish how each organization uses and values Independence Square. Two interviews will be conducted with each selected organization. The interviews will be available for Park management and will assist in planning future rehabilitation work at Independence Square. The interviews, observations, and any additional archival material provided by the selected organizations will be incorporated in a final Traditional Use Study Report.

The Independence National Historic Park Archives will be the ultimate repository for the report and archival quality recordings of the interviews. John Milner Associates, Inc., may not use the recordings for any other purpose than the completion of the Traditional Use Study Report and releases all rights to the recordings at the end of the study.

Interviewees are asked to sign a National Park Service Gift and Release Agreement that gives and grants all literary and property rights, title and interest which the interviewee may possess to the taped recordings and transcripts for the oral history program of Independence National Historic Park.

Interviewees have the right to refuse to discuss any topic with the interviewer.

Interviewees have the right to choose anonymity for the recorded interview.

Independence National Historic Park- Ethnographic Study for Independence Square

General Information for record

1. Date of interview
2. Time of interview
3. Name of interviewer, professional title

Personal information:

4. What is your name?
5. What is your role in (name of organization)?
6. How long have you been affiliated with this organization?
7. Were any family members involved with this organization? If yes, how many generations have been involved?
8. What motivated you to join this organization?

Organizational information:

9. When was your organization founded? What was its original purpose and how has that purpose changed?
10. What are the criteria for membership in your organization?
11. How many members are there in your organization?
12. What is the demographic composition of your organization?
13. Do some members have greater roles and responsibilities than others?
14. Who are the leaders in your organization? How do members become leaders of your organization? Who are their community experts?
15. Where does the group keep its records? What records do you have and from what date?
16. Would you share these records, such as photos of activities in Independence Square, with the NPS? Who would we contact regarding obtaining access to these records?
17. What are the regular activities of your organization?

Organizational activities/connection to Independence Square:

18. What is your organization's connection with Independence Square?
19. What type of activities does your organization perform at Independence Square?
20. When did your organization begin to hold commemorative activities on Independence Square? Have these activities changed over time?
21. Why do you think they began these commemorative activities? Why do you think these have continued to the present day?
22. Do you think of Independence Square as sacred space? Why?
23. Does Independence Square have a role for you and your organization outside of the commemoration?
24. What areas within Independence Square are of particular importance to you and your organization?
25. Could you describe a typical commemorative event, being as specific as possible as to how you enter, gather or proceed through Independence Square?
26. What part of this commemoration activity takes place outside of Independence Square?
27. Do you feel that it is a privilege to have activities in Independence Square?

28. What other activities do you think are appropriate for Independence Square?
29. Do you see the significance of Independence Square as linked to the history of Independence Hall, to its inclusion within the National Independence Historic Park, or to its role in the city of Philadelphia?
30. Have restrictions on access to Independence Square as a result of 9/11 prevented your organization's access to Independence Square? Have they affected your ceremonies?
31. In your opinion, what is the current condition of Independence Square and its features that hold special significance for you?
32. Regarding the NPS rehabilitation of Independence Square, what should the NPS take into consideration regarding use and maintenance?
33. Is there another person affiliated with your organization that we could interview for this study?
34. Is there anything else you would like to discuss regarding Independence Square?

APPENDIX B:
ETHNOGRAPHY QUESTIONNAIRE 2

Independence National Historic Park
Ethnographic Study for Independence Square
Follow-up questionnaire

General information for record:

1. Date of interview
2. Time of interview
3. Name of interviewer, professional title

Personal information:

4. What is your name?
5. What is your role in (name of organization)?
6. How long have you been affiliated with this organization?
7. Were any family members involved with this organization? If yes, how many generations?
8. What motivated you to join this organization?

Organizational function:

9. What do you think is the most important function of your group in present day society?
10. Is the main function of your group the same or different than it was in the past?
11. Do you anticipate any changes in the future?
12. Do new members join for the same reasons you joined?

Organizational future:

13. How do you and other members recruit new members? Does the size of your group change or remain the same? About how many members are there?
14. How important is recruitment as an activity?
15. What are the most important qualifications you look for in potential new members?
16. How do you identify perspective candidates?

The importance of Independence Square:

17. Do you have any concerns about the National Park Service's maintenance of Independence Square?
18. Since 9/11 has your group had any concerns about the security of the Square?
19. How do you (and your group) feel about the temporary security measures the NPS has installed on the Square?

Communicating with the National Park Service:

20. Would you like to have more contact with the National Park Service? If yes, what manner of contact do you think would be appropriate?
21. Do you feel the need to communicate your organization's interests to the NPS before they make changes to the Square?
22. What should the NPS take into consideration regarding the use and maintenance of the Square?
23. Do you think of Independence Square as sacred ground?
24. Do you see the significance of Independence Square as linked to the history of Independence Hall, to its inclusion within the National Independence Historic Park, or to its role in the city of Philadelphia?

APPENDIX C:
INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
EVENT CHRONOLOGY 1913-1974

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

1913

- January 8, 1913¹ City ordinance prohibiting use of Independence Square for holding public meetings, except for those of patriotic character or to celebrate some event in the history of nation, state or city.
- May 22, 1913 "In accordance with Ordinance approved the 15th instant the State Fencibles will assemble in Independence Square on the 22nd instant for the Centennial Anniversary of that organization. A speakers' stand will be erected in the rear of the Hall..."²
- July 4, 1913 "On July 4th, 1913 the regular Fourth of July Celebration will be held in Independence Square, the necessary speakers' stand will be erected therein and the Municipal Band will be in attendance from 9:30 A.M. until the close of exercises."³
- December 24, 1913 Christmas Eve tree lighting and celebration (see figure C-1).⁴
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1914

- February 21, 1914 Washington's Birthday celebration sponsored by Patriotic Order Sons of America and other patriotic organizations of Philadelphia and vicinity. "Our idea is after parading on Broad and Chestnut Streets to hold the celebration in Independence Square. It seems necessary that we will have to erect a speakers platform which would be removed the same day if necessary."⁵
- "I got in touch Mr. Harry S. Shaw who is a councilman from the 46 Ward and outlined our plans in writing to him he did not get an opportunity to present it to the body on last Monday but has President McCurdy's assurance that it will be granted. I wish to thank you for you advice and will gladly avail ourselves of your offer to use Washington Square if we do not get the above mentioned permission."⁶
- Select and Common Councils passed resolution February 11, 1914 to allow Washington Birthday celebrations in Independence Square. Permit given to Patriotic Order Sons of America, Fraternal Patriots of America, nights of Golden Eagle, Order of Independent Americans and other patriotic organizations of Philadelphia.⁷

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

- May 13, 1914 Poinsett and Smith Funeral, two sailors killed at the Battle of Vera Cruz. Funeral started at Independence Hall (see figure C-2).⁸
- June 13, 1914 "It is proposed to hold on June 13th at Independence Hall, or I should say Square, an assemblage of the various Scout Troops in Philadelphia to pass in review before certain members of the Daughters of the American Revolution who have ready for presentation to the boys, a large number of new American Flags."^{9, 10}
- July 4, 1914 Fourth of July exercises in Independence Square sponsored by the City.
- October 4, 1914 City Council resolution passed to permit Boy Scouts to use Independence Square for prayer services as called for by President Wilson.¹¹
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1915

- February 20, 1915 "Counsils [sic] have again this year granted the Patriotic Societies permission to hold exercises in Independence Square following a Parade in honor to the Birth of George Washington on Sat. afternoon Feb. 20..." Required a 24' x 24' x 4' speaker stand and flags out in Independence Hall.¹²
- Washington Birthday parade started at Broad and Spring Garden streets, headed to Market Street moving down to 6th Street to Independence Square. The organizations involved included Marines and Sailors from League Island, National Guard of Pennsylvania, Old Guard of City of Philadelphia, Order of Independent Americans, sons of Veterans, Patriotic Order Sons of America, Loyal Orange Institution, Church Organizations, Knights of Golden Eagle, and Order of United Mechanics.¹³
- Spring 1915 Parade on Chestnut Street and large gathering in Independence Square (see figures C-3 and C-4).¹⁴
- July 4, 1915 Fourth of July exercises in Independence Square sponsored by the City.
- World War I "By official count, over seventy thousand troops, passing through the City of Philadelphia from all points of the country for embarkation overseas, were hiked through the streets of Philadelphia from various railroad sidings and terminals for exercise, these men passing directly through Independence Hall from the Walnut to the Chestnut Street entrance, or

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

vice versa, each man being privileged to touch the Liberty Bell as he marched by.”¹⁵

1916

June 17, 1916

Members of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution assembled “at the Penn Club, Philadelphia, and marched in a body to the State House Yard (Independence Square) preceded by the Color Guard and several members of the U.S. Marine Band. At the command given by the Captain of the Color Guard of this Society the Flags were lifted to attention and dipped in salute to the National Colors. Colonel J. Granville Leach read President Wilson’s Flag Proclamation in which the devotion of all the people was solicited to maintain the Flag of the United States aloft for all time as the symbol of liberty and of service to mankind and patriotic devotion to the country. The President of the Society made a short address.”¹⁶

July 4, 1916

Fourth of July exercises in Independence Square sponsored by the City.

1917

February 12, 1917

Lincoln’s Birthday – Kansas flag raised, dignitaries in Independence Hall entrance. “Police band attended cold so intense the men had difficulty in keeping instruments free of ice.”¹⁷

March 31, 1917

“Philadelphia will hold a patriotic meeting in Independence Square on next Saturday afternoon, March 31st, 1917... I will esteem it an honor to have you join out to [sic] town guests and myself in the march to Independence Hall, leaving the northeast corner of the City Hall at 1.45p.m. sharp. The escort will be the State Fencibles.”¹⁸

“Patriotic demonstration in Independence Hall Square. Estimated at least 100,000 people in Independence and Washington Square and surrounding streets... [Governor, mayor, judges in attendance.] Speakers stand at Tower entrance. Turnstiles used at Chestnut St. door. Scout Boys lined up at attention as guests passed through. Flag with stars bearing the names of the various states raised over Ind Hall by the Mayor.”¹⁹

April 6, 1917

Tolled Independence Hall bell when news received of Declaration of War.²⁰

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

- May 9, 1917 French envoys – General Joffre, Marshall of France, Premier Viviani and Colonel Jean Fabry – paraded down to Independence Hall, gave speeches on the steps, and then retreated to private reception within Independence Hall (see figure C-5): "... the [Pennsylvania Society of] Sons of the American Revolution picketed as a guard of honor, and in each hand was a fac-simile of one of the Colonial flags of ante-Revolutionary periods."²¹
- June 29, 1917 "Large grand stand and two small ones completed this Friday noon, for Fourth of July ceremonies directly south of Square entrance, main stand in front of door & flanked by the two smaller stands so that occupants are in full view of speakers, a method not before adopted."²²
- July 4, 1917 Fourth of July exercises in Independence Square sponsored by the City. "Pleasant day but crowd disappointing." People drawn away by "ceremonies out at Park & other quarters..."²³
- July 14, 1917 Bastille Day celebration. "Grand stand from the Fourth retained and used by the French Committee... Emergency aid ladies in white a conspicuous feature... girl scouts in parade headed by corps of Marines from Navy Yard... there was no great crowd... Municipal band on one of stands."²⁴
- September 6, 1917 "LaFayette's Birthday. Two band stands were placed together at So. Entrance Ind Hall holding about 250 to 300 for Committee and guests & 300 chairs on flags in front of speakers stand. [Flags] unfurled raising to pole from Tower ledge. Two battalions of 1st Regiment the second who made an impressive background as they stood grouped around the stand during the speaking."²⁵

1918

- February 12, 1918 "Lincoln's Birthday. The Kansas Flag was raised from roof of Ind. Hall. Practically no ceremonies except it was raised under direction of the Supt. With four or five newspaper representatives who took snap shots of the raising."²⁶
- July 4, 1918 Fourth of July exercises in Independence Square sponsored by the City. Members of Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution "took a prominent part... in the parade of foreign born residents of Philadelphia, acting as an escort of honor at the head of the line immediately after the police band. Members of the Color Guard attended, bearing the flags of the Society. On the arrival of the delegation at the point of dismissal of the parade they went directly to the State House to receive the delegates

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

representing the foreign born, and were afterwards ushered into the Declaration Chamber. Each of the foreign delegation signed what they called a new Declaration of Independence, swearing allegiance to this country."²⁷

August 27, 1918 "Conclave of Fraternal Society met in Independence Square, in which all nationalities and religions were represented, endorsing the attitude of the Federal Government in the international crises of the times..."²⁸

"Fraternal organization (50,000) people met Ind. Square 8 PM Grand stand erected, access from steps opening from stone step tower entrance at 9 PM. Mr. Stroudsburg tapped the Liberty Bell 49 times, as Mr. K[?] read off the names of Governors & States including Alaska."²⁹

October 1918 Birth of New Slav Nations celebrations in Independence Square (see figure C-6).³⁰ "The members of the [Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution] Color Guard... grouped on one side of the platform, and a dozen or more of the foreign peoples also bearing flags, grouped on the other side made an effective picture... After the signing of the Declaration the company withdrew to a stand that had been erected in the rear of Independence Hall, from which was read the document that had just been signed..."³¹

November 7, 1918 Mistaken news of Germany's surrender spread through City. "... there was extraordinary excitement in the streets and square, huge crowd surrounding the old Shrine... The interior of Independence Hall crowded to the limit by an excited, enthusiastic crowd, largely foreigners, whose one ambition seemed to be to touch or kiss the Old Liberty Bell... Vast crowds and marching units with various devices in improvised banners continued to the streets & Square, with here and there an effigy of the Kaiser which they burned in front of the Hall."³²

November 10, 1918 "The Park Commissioners have granted permission to the Italian residents... to use Independence Square on Sunday November 10th for a celebration of the victory of Italian arms. We desire a stand for speakers... The parade to the Square will start at 2.30 P.M."³³

November 11, 1918 Crowds gathered for ringing of Independence Hall bell for Allied Victory. Estimated 60 to 70,000 came to see Liberty Bell.³⁴

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

1919

- February 22, 1919 "City band stand holding 50 chairs... in front of Ind Hall alongside Lincoln tablet in pavement, facing Chestnut St. for ceremonies tomorrow [February 22] for flag raising, Washington's Birthday."
- "A stand has also been erected... in front of tower Square entrance for use of Irish meeting tomorrow [February 22] PM."
- Irish delegation, governors of States etc. marched through Independence Hall, passed the Liberty Bell, and proceeded to stand for speeches.³⁵
- May 1, 1919 "Preparations made to prevent a threatened demonstration in Independence Hall and Square by Socialists & Radicals who have been refused a permit to hold any meeting or have a parade."³⁶
- May 15, 1919 Celebration for homecoming of Iron (28th) Keystone Divisions – plans were centered originally on the Benjamin Franklin Parkway "... realizing that this Old Shrine was not being considered in the matter jointly worked out a plan to turn the tide in this direction..."
- Liberty Bell brought out next to Washington Statue, Governor & Mayor to one side of bell, other side had wreaths of flowers also color guard of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the American Revolution. Procession took 2 hours to pass. One of the biggest demonstrations ever (see figures C-7, C-8, and C-9).³⁷
- "Official review of the 28th Division, Penna. Troops, who saluted the Liberty Bell which had been placed on the Chestnut Street Plaza in front of the State House, on their triumphant march through the streets of the City."³⁸
- June 14, 1919 Flag Day celebrations in Independence Square by Boy Scouts.³⁹
- July 4, 1919 Fourth of July exercises in Independence Square sponsored by the City.
- September 6, 1919 Lafayette Day celebrations.⁴⁰
- September 12, 1919 Celebrations, flags of Allied nations at Independence Hall and General Pershing breaking ground for tree planting (see figures C-10, C-11, and C-12).⁴¹

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

1920

- February 23, 1920 Holiday, flag raising ceremony with Mayor Moore and Col. Gilmore with Mayoral address at Chestnut Street entrance with public school choirs and police band.⁴²
- June 14, 1919 Flag Day celebrations in Independence Square by Boy Scouts on Chestnut Street. "Boy Scouts have presentation exercises of flags (by Daughters of AmRev) & several speakers including Mayor J. Hampton Moore."⁴³
- July 5, 1920 Fourth of July exercises in Independence Square sponsored by the City. "Exercises on grandstand commenced at 10.30... children... danced in open space in front of speakers stand (at S. tower entrance)... city band...about 2000 people in Square."⁴⁴
- September 25, 1920 "...at 3 P.M. exercises in Square in celebration of 19th Amendment women suffrage. Fac-simile of Liberty Bell (Women's Liberty Bell) rung & speakers addresses including Governor Sproule and Mayor Moore, etc. Young girls used East wing as meeting place..."⁴⁵
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1921

- February 14, 1921 "Group of colored people held exercises at Liberty Bell 3 P.M. placing wreath on base of same in honor of Fredk Douglas (birthday anniversary)."⁴⁶
- February 22, 1921 "Stand erected at steps of Chestnut St door of Ind Hall by Harrison guard & Anderson the carpenter... Mayor addressed large numbers of school children..."⁴⁷
- April 7, 1921 American Legion Flag Day demonstration – "Mayor Moore, Dr. Broome, new Supt. Public schools speaking 5 or 6 thousand children gathered round stand at Square entrance of Main bldg. An enthusiastic & successful affair."⁴⁸
- April 16, 1921 "Temporary stand erected... for ceremonies attending reception to statue of Benj Franklin en route Baltimore to Conn... Statue brought in square on decorated truck & placed at base of stand."⁴⁹
- May 9, 1921 "President King of Liberia & group escorted by Mayor... short address from steps Square entrance large crowd of colored people."⁵⁰
-

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

- May 18, 1921 "Special ambassador Venezuela here... to place wreath on Washington statue."⁵¹
- July 4, 1921 Fourth of July exercises in Independence Square sponsored by the City. "The Mayor & associates reviewed parade (Am Legion, white & colored & platoon of police) from stand on curb opposite Chestnut St. entrance... Senator Knox... addressed the gathering in Independence Square..."⁵²
- October 23, 1921 "Memorial Demonstration Bodies of six soldiers. The entire plaza from tower door of Independence Hall to Barry Statue filled with seats (iron grand stand on either side of speakers stand in front of steps)... Beautiful sunny autumn day... Choir from Strawbridge & Clothier... Mayor Moore principal speaker. Caissons with caskets arrived about 4 P.M. taken through arches at West end Ind. Hall... Bell tolled soon as procession was sighted coming down Chestnut & at end of ceremonies when taps were sounded." (See figure C-13.)
- November 7, 1921 Visit of Italian General Diaz with welcome ceremonies in Independence Hall. "He then adjoined to steps of Square entrance & the Mayor, General and ambassador addressed a large crowd & walked to the Walnut St. entrance of Square to take their motors."⁵³
- November 15, 1921 Visit of Marshall Foch with welcome ceremonies in Independence Hall which then "proceeded to a temporary stand at Square entrance where remarks were made by the Marshall & Mayor to a large gathering. Marine band in front & police band in stand... Many photographs taken."⁵⁴

1922

- February 22, 1922 "The Mayor at ceremonies laying wreath on Statue of Washington 10AM."⁵⁵
- July 4, 1922 Fourth of July exercises in Independence Square sponsored by the City.
- October 27, 1922 "Navy Day. Demonstration in Square 1 P.M. Sailors & Marines from League Island stand in front of tower facing Barry Statue which was decorated with Am[erican] flags. Loaned Ind[ependence] Hall chairs 250-300. The Mayor & others speaking."⁵⁶
- November 24, 1922 "4 P.M. Delegation of Indian Chief representing the Six Nations of Penn Treaty Tribes rec'd at Old City Hall, escorted down here by Chief Baxter,

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. Jas. Shaw of Colonial Dames, Mr. Montgomery, Librarian of Historical Society, Judges & others where short addresses were made & replied to by Chief of the Oneidas from Canada, Indians in Head dress & costume. Snow square during ceremony."⁵⁷

December 9, 1922 "Ex-Premier George Clemenceau accompanied by the Mayor, Governor & many prominent citizens (escorted by Philadelphia City Troop) visited Independence Hall – 10:30 A.M. entering Declaration Room signing Register Book at President's table after sitting in President's chair, then taken to Liberty Bell & escorted through Independence Square to Walnut St."⁵⁸

1923

May 3, 1923 "Ceremonies. Decoration Day – at 10:30 A.M. the Mayor presiding, Congressman from Wis. Speaking also grand stands either side of Tower entrance speakers stand center, entrance from flag steps Ind[ependence] Hall stand with roof cover, decorated sides. Children on one side. War Mothers on other, groups of soldiers, marines & various organizations in front with large crowd spectators... Wreath placed first at Lincoln tablet then in front of Liberty Bell. Cool, clear day."⁵⁹

June 14, 1923 "Flag Day. Stand (Mayor's portable) erected in front of steps Ind[ependence] Hall Chestnut St. side & ceremonies took place at 2.30 in raising U.S. flag. The Mayor and Col. Gilmore spoke. Many children from McCall school, Marines, boy scouts etc. there. Immediately after the stand was removed to Tower entrance Square, & placed in front of steps, where Boy Scout ceremonies took place, presenting of flags, etc. Three buglers were allowed to play from balcony in tower above dial."⁶⁰

July 4, 1923 Fourth of July exercises in Independence Square sponsored by the City. "The Mayor escorted General Gourand, Gov. Yates & other prominent visitor. City Troop acted as escort. The General with his special group taken into Declaration Room & through an interpreter the Mayor explained the historic associations. Then taken to canopied stand facing Square seats on both sides & many chairs in front & a crowd of six or seven thousand people awaiting ceremonies. Marine & police bands either side, many Marines from Navy Yard. Mayor & Gov. Yates principal speakers. Young woman, high school girl, read the Declaration-an innovation. Little rain in morning but cleared off & good weather."⁶¹

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

August 10, 1923 "At 12 noon (standard time) immediately upon completion of striking of hour, bell in tower tolled 57 times, age of the late President (Warren E. Harding)... A great crowd of people thronging the building & afterward while the bell tolled massed in the square reverently at attention with hats off... A large draped portrait of the late President stood in the main corridor near the Liberty Bell. All flags at half mast for 30 days. Doorways heavily draped in black."⁶²

November 11, 1923 "(Sunday) 10.30AM Armistice Day Ceremonies at So. Entrance Ind[ependence] Hall. Stand & chairs. Mayor J. Hampton Moore presiding. War Mothers, various posts, ex-service men. Commandant from Navy Yard, State Head of Am[erican] Legion & other spoke."⁶³

November 14, 1923 "Meeting of group-World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches-in Square. Stand up entrance Tower Square, small gathering."⁶⁴

December 3, 1923 "Polish General Haller accompanied by the Mayor & Chief Baxter visited Independence Hall & laid a wreath (also lilies) at base of Washington Statue Chestnut St. front."⁶⁵

1924

February 22, 1924 Permit granted to Philadelphia Chapter of War Mothers to place a wreath on Washington's Statue in front of Independence Hall.⁶⁶

June 28, 1924 "Celebration ceremonies of the opening movement looking toward the Sesqui-Centennial in 1926... The Mayor presided in a well worked out setting, the dirigible Shenandoah flying over Square & delivering message from President Coolidge & 48 carrier pigeons turned loose from pigeon colé (which had been erected in front of stand) the release of the pigeons by Mrs. (Mayor) Kendrick, which were used to carry messages to the Governors of the forty-eight states, messages relayed after arrival of the pigeons at their local home. The whole affair was one of the most satisfactory & successful demonstrations held down here in the memory of the writer."⁶⁷

June 14, 1924 Flag Day ceremonies held in Independence Square by Boy Scouts.⁶⁸

July 4, 1924 Fourth of July exercises in Independence Square sponsored by the City. "Stand & canopy used for ceremonies... Mayor presiding - ceremonies 10.30. Unusually large gathering... Cool, half overcast pleasant day."⁶⁹

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

- September 6, 1924 Celebration of 167th Birthday of Lafayette and the 10th Anniversary of the Battle of the Marne held in front of Independence Hall.⁷⁰
- October 1, 1924 Get Out the Vote Caravan meeting in Independence Square with Pennsylvania League of Women Voters.⁷¹
- December 24, 1924 "Stand seats erected in Ind Square front of tower. Electric lights on poles at various points with a view to taking care of expected choral singers this 6 P.M. Children & other choristers for Christmas Eve celebration."⁷²
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1925

- February 23, 1925 "Ceremonies at flagstaff [75-foot high, erected in Square southeast of tower on side where the observatory of David Rittenhouse was supposed to have stood] under the auspices of the Sesqui-Centennial Assoc. at 2 P.M. The Mayor, Col. Collier, Mr. Kraus & others speaking. The former raising new Am flag with 13 stars. Marines, color guard, police band & Fencibles present & fair gathering of people."⁷³
- March 24, 1925 City sponsored ceremonies for transfer of the William Penn Charter of Liberty.⁷⁴
- May 23, 1925 Grandstand erected to the right of the Washington Statue on Chestnut Street in front of Independence Hall for the Mayor to review the Old Guard State Fencibles.⁷⁵
- June 13, 1925 Flag Day ceremonies held in Independence Square by Boy Scouts.
- June 14, 1925 "Stand on Chestnut St. front for Sesqui[-Centennial] Assoc. reviewing parade passing Hall noon."⁷⁶
- June 16, 1925 City sponsored exercises in Independence Square to celebrate the 150th Anniversary of the United States Quartermasters Corps.⁷⁷
- June 30, 1925 "Mayor Kendrick addressing (from Stand tower entrance) members citizens Training camp prior to their departure for summer."⁷⁸
- July 4, 1925 Fourth of July exercises in Independence Square sponsored by the City.
- September 7, 1925 Reception of National Organization of War Mothers – "The National Organization of War Mothers of America will be officially received at
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TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Independence Hall by the Mayor on Monday-September 7th. The Mayor directs that a small stand, to accommodate twenty-five persons seated, be erected in Independence Square adjoining the rear tower steps...⁷⁹

- September 17, 1925 "Phila. Chapter Sons of Am. Rev. placing wreath (3PM) – but few present – on Washington Statue: Anniversary Federal Convention Session (Constitution) May 14, 1787-September 17, 1787."⁸⁰
- September 25, 1925 "Parade [anniversary of meeting of Continental Congress in Carpenter's Hall] passed in review 3.30P.M. The Mayor and other officials entered Square in motors & entered Independence Hall passing through to stand on either side (plaza) held about 900... After reviewing parade the officials went down to Carpenter's Hall where principal ceremonies of the celebration took place."⁸¹
- October 27, 1925 Navy Day exercises with wreath laying at Barry Statue sponsored by Fleet Reserve Association of Philadelphia.⁸²
- November 10, 1925 "Marine corps demonstration & review reception by the Mayor stand opposite Chest. Entrance Ind Hall."⁸³
- December 24, 1925 Tree lighting and Christmas caroling program in Independence Square sponsored by the City.⁸⁴

1926

- May 31, 1926 Shriners parade and exercises in Independence Square. "The Mayor & Shriners participants afterwards proceeding from City Hall to Sesqui Exposition grounds for opening ceremonies at Sesqui bldgs."⁸⁵
- June 7, 1926 Constitution Day celebrations in Declaration Chamber and Independence Square sponsored by National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.⁸⁶
- June 27, 1926 Vesper service in Independence Square on the opening day of the National Education Association Convention in Philadelphia.⁸⁷
- July 4, 1926 Fourth of July exercises in Independence Square sponsored by the City.
- July 11, 1926 Religious services in Independence Square by Loyal Orange Institution.⁸⁸

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

- September 20, 1926 "The Mayor directs that the present grand stand in Independence Square be fittingly decorated for use Monday, September 20th at 1:30 p.m. for the National Convention of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Odd Fellow of the World. The Mayor also directs that four hundred chairs be provided with an isle [sic] down the center in Independence Square, immediately in front of the grand stand, in addition to chairs on the stand."⁸⁹
- "Mayor addressing group [Odd Fellows]. Stand filled & perhaps 1500 present. Amplifiers & broadcasting."⁹⁰
- October 11, 1926 "Ceremonies in Ind Hall, grandstand & Square in replanting of 13 red oak trees, west side by representatives of the 13 original colonies including Geo. Pinchot as Gov'r of Penna."
- October 22, 1926 "Pan American Union ceremonies in planting Red Oak tree triangle Ind. Square west of Barry Statue, noon. Ambassador & ministers of the 21 nations each putting shovel full of dirt at base. Bronze marker placed at foot. 21 taps on bell in tower. Mayor Kendrick as host."⁹¹
- October 27, 1926 "The Fleet Reserve Association, of this City, requests permission to place on the statue of Commodore John Barry, at Independence Square of this City, a wreath, on Navy Day, Wednesday, October 27th, 1926, at 11 A.M."⁹²
- December 24, 1926 "...we are also asking that you have the stand that we used last year, erected, which holds 1,000 singers, in the place where the wooden platform is now standing and we hope that you will have the tree and the conductors stand and the seating arrangements for the two bands-The Police Band, and Albert N. Hoxie's Civic Junior Band... We expect to have a chorus of from six to ten hundred, singing Carols and the 'Hallelujah Chorus' accompanied by the aforementioned bands five o'clock Christmas Eve night and as you know, we are to have a municipal Christmas tree brilliantly illuminated for the occasion."⁹³

1927

- January 17, 1927 "Benj. Franklin anniversary. Parade 3P.M. Policemen, soldiers, Mayor Kendrick & BJ Bache Huntingdon & others standing on curb front of Ind Hall reviewing same. Did not enter Ind H."⁹⁴
- February 22, 1927 "Boy Scouts of Germantown placed wreath on Washington monument."⁹⁵

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

May 7, 1927 "The Boys Week Parade will be held on Saturday, April 30th, and will terminate at Independence Square, at which place patriotic exercises will be held." Stand erected to hold 150 people.⁹⁶

June 14, 1927 Flag Day celebrations held in Independence Square sponsored by Boy Scouts and Daughters of the American Revolution who gave a parade sized American flag to Philadelphia troops.⁹⁷

July 4, 1927 Fourth of July exercises in Independence Square sponsored by the City.

July 21, 1927 Mayor granted "permission to install radio and amplifying equipment in Independence Square on the night of July 21, 1927, for the benefit of the Public Ledger in broadcasting reports of the Dempsey-Sharkey fight."⁹⁸

Broadcast of "two unspeakable toughs" Dempsey v. Sharkey fight in Independence Square "which disgraceful affair was done at the insistence of the Public Ledger! The Square overflowing with the kind of a crowd such affairs naturally draw."⁹⁹

September 17, 1927 Constitution Day celebrations with grandstand in Independence Square sponsored by Pennsylvania Society Sons of American Revolution.¹⁰⁰

September 22, 1927 Mayor granted permission for amplifiers to be furnished in Independence Square to broadcast the World Series games.¹⁰¹

1928

May 5, 1928 "Saturday the 5th large number of Boy Scouts groups of boys from various schools, etc. Met in Independence Square 3P.M. Mayor Mackey & Judge Frank Smith addressed the boys."¹⁰²

May 8, 1928 Department of Pennsylvania Army and Navy Union placed wreath on Washington statue "as we have done in former years."¹⁰³

June 14, 1928 "Boy Scouts meeting 4P.M. stand for about 20 erected Square entrance flags presented."¹⁰⁴

July 4, 1928 Fourth of July exercises in Independence Square sponsored by the City.

Patriotic exercises in Independence Square for 1000 Jewish school children with mayor of New York City attending.¹⁰⁵

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

- September 16, 1928 "Barry anniversary – relics & wreath Ind Hall ceremonies at Statue."¹⁰⁶
- September 17, 1928 Constitution Day celebrations with stand for 75 chairs in Independence Square sponsored by Pennsylvania Society Sons of American Revolution.¹⁰⁷
- "150 school children. The Mayor Harry Mackey, Dr. Edwin C. Broome, Supt. Public Schools, Dr. Washborn & Horam S. Wynne."¹⁰⁸
- October 5, 1928 "Field Marshall Allenby & Lady Allenby with escort of Mayor and officers. City Troop, visited Ind Hall. Mayor Mackey arrived before & spoke at Square entrance while movie cameras were used & his voice recorded."¹⁰⁹
- November 10, 1928 Armistice Day – "Saturday afternoon review of parade by Gen'l Price & staff stand in front of Ind Hall also the soldiers gathering in Square & addresses made from Square stand."¹¹⁰
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1929

- February 22, 1929 "Mayor Mackey received (Chest. St. stand) wreaths on State Washington – Loyal Orange Inst., Sons of Am. Rev. & British War Veterans."¹¹¹
- April 6, 1929 Army Day Parade with review stand on Chestnut Street in front of Independence Hall.¹¹²
- May 4, 1929 "Ending Boy Week demonstrations in Square."¹¹³
- June 14, 1929 Flag Day celebrations in Independence Square by Boy Scouts.¹¹⁴
- June 15, 1929 714th Anniversary of signing of the Magna Carta celebrations in Independence Square.¹¹⁵
- July 4, 1929 Fourth of July exercises in Independence Square sponsored by the City. "Large gathering for exercise with Mayor Mackey presiding... 1200 chairs sent down, 200 on stand our own. Most successful demonstration with largest crowd in years."¹¹⁶
- August 4, 1929 "British Veterans meeting at Ind Square (review stand on Chestnut St. & speakers stand in Square). The Mayor, Lacy Davis, Senator Thomas from Oklahoma & others speaking. British flag over entrance flanked by U.S. flags."¹¹⁷
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TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

- 1929 Philadelphia School of the Bible "...acknowledge gratefully yours of the 15th instant enclosing your permit granting us the privilege of holding Gospel services in the center of Independence Square on Thursday evenings during the season of 1929."¹¹⁸
- September 17, 1929 "Constitution Day. Dr. Broome, Lawrence C. Hickman, Prest. Phila. Chapter S. of Am. Rev. & others speaking, stand in Square, placing of wreaths, policeman band. School boys in attendance."¹¹⁹
- October 12, 1929 Pulaski Memorial Day parade with small review stand on Chestnut Street and stand in Independence Square for 200 people.¹²⁰
- "Mayor here. Very large group of Poles. Children in costume, etc. Columbus Day also. Polish flag out 2nd story Ind Hall."¹²¹
- November 2, 1929 "His Honor, the Mayor, is very desirous of granting the request of the Old Guard State Fencibles to hold their Annual Election in Independence Square on Saturday afternoon, November 2, at 4 P.M."¹²²

1930

- April 5, 1930 "Army Day. Stand on Chestnut St. Reviewing parade on Saturday 5th."
- May 3-10, 1930 Boy Week events in Independence Square.¹²³
- May 7, 1930 "D. of Am. Rev. annual meeting & placing of wreath on Washington Monument."¹²⁴
- June 14, 1930 Permission granted for Boy Scouts to hold "annual Flag Day services 14 June 1930."¹²⁵
- July 1, 1930 Admiral Byrd visit - "Large metal grand stands erected on grass plots at either side of speakers stand Square. Also stand for 75 chairs Chestnut St. front. Admiral Richard E. Byrd & party arrived at Ind. Hall 3P.M. raining in torrents... Finally got on to speaker's stand with Mayor Mackey, all standing, raining hard again."¹²⁶
- July 4, 1930 Fourth of July exercises in Independence Square sponsored by the City.
- August 1930 "Union Patriotic meeting. United Spanish War Veterans. Large covered stand Square... large number in audience in Square."¹²⁷

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

- September 17, 1930 Constitution Day celebrations in Independence Square sponsored by Pennsylvania Society Sons of American Revolution.¹²⁸
- October 23, 1930 "Ceremonies in Square attending exhibit of Statue of Columbus by S. Donato presented by City of Easton to remain here for 5 days."¹²⁹
- November 1, 1930 "The Old Guard State Fencibles will hold their One Hundred and Eleventh Anniversary Parade on Saturday, November 1, 1930. It has been customary to hold the Drum Head Election of the Officers of the Old Guard and Services for the departed comrades in Independence Square facing the Barry Monument..."¹³⁰
- November 11, 1930 "Armistice Day... Grandstand & reviewing stand. Mayor, Col. Smedley, Butler and Judge... Large body of marines & soldiers... Navy Yard, etc."¹³¹
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1931

- February 10, 1931 "Meeting of unemployed (150) Ind. Square at 12-1:30 speaking round Barry statue. Then marched to City Hall."¹³²
- May 1, 1931 "Demonstration in Square of unemployed. Large number round Barry Statue with banners, etc."¹³³
- June 13, 1931 Boy Scouts Flag Day ceremonies in Independence Square.¹³⁴
- June 27, 1931 "Communist meeting from W. Arcade of buildings 12 noon. Permit by Chief of Bureau. Denunciatory placards etc."¹³⁵
- July 4, 1931 Fourth of July exercises in Independence Square sponsored by the City. "Largest gathering in years. Grand stand with loud speakers. Dr. L.C. Washburn opening with invocation. Mayor speaking, Secretary of War Hurley & others. Large stand east side Boy Scouts & visiting groups. Over 3000 chairs & 5000 people."¹³⁶
- July 5, 1931 "'Church of God' individual costumed in white with young girl - also in white - from Arkansas... around E. arcade. Permit from chief."¹³⁷
- July 13-20, 1931 Permission is granted to Church of God to "hold religious services at Independence Square, from 2 to 4 P.M. from Monday, July 13th to Monday, July 20th, at the arch arcade, Chestnut Street front, east of 6th
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TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

- Street. Must not locate in the square where the crowds might gather on the lawns."¹³⁸
- August 1, 1931 "Gathering in Square of out-of-work groups to march to City Hall. Placards, etc."¹³⁹
- October 19, 1931 "Committee Sons Am. Rev. placing wreath on statue of Washington. Mayor present."¹⁴⁰
- November 11, 1931 Armistice Day celebrations sponsored by American Legion with "reviewing stand in front of the Washington Statue on Chestnut Street, Independence Hall block, and stand in Independence Square facing south, - the same as last year, - for the use and purposes of the Mayor, City Council and the American Legion for Armistice Day..."¹⁴¹
- "Red cross featured. Unusually large gathering."¹⁴²
- November 25, 1931 Goodwill meeting in Independence Square sponsored by National Goodwill Program.¹⁴³
- December 14, 1931 Veterans Bonus Brigade assembly "on the front plaza Independence Hall, and, immediately adjoining the plaza, the arch section of Independence Square..."¹⁴⁴

1932

- February 12, 1932 "Lincoln's Birthday wreath placed on tabled."¹⁴⁵
- February 22, 1932 "All flags out. British War Veterans of America... placing wreath Statue of Genl. Washington. Br. Consul Frick Watson, presiding. Mayor Moore & others present."¹⁴⁶
- 1932 Permission is granted to Mr. Norman Bailey to "hold gospel meetings in Independence Square under the arch entrances, Chestnut Street front, daily from 12 to 1 P.M. season of 1932..."¹⁴⁷
- May 30, 1932 "Decoration Day. Wreaths placed on Washington Monument & Lincoln tablet. About 3000 visitors."¹⁴⁸
- June 11, 1932 "Meeting Veterans of Foreign Wars front plaza Ind Hall at 1 P.M."¹⁴⁹

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

- June 14, 1932 "...permission is hereby granted the Boy Scouts of America to hold their Annual Flag Day celebration in Independence Square on Tuesday, June 14th, at four o'clock."¹⁵⁰
- "Boy Scouts-presentation by Mrs. Caley w/flags and address of Mayor Moore & Dr. Hart. Stand erected W. of steps to entrance Chestnut St. Ind. Hall."¹⁵¹
- July 4, 1932 Fourth of July exercises sponsored by the City. Ceremonies held in Supreme Court Room because of rain.¹⁵²
- August 1932 100th Anniversary of the Patriotic Order Sons of America celebrated at Independence Square (see figure C-14).
- October 27, 1932 "The Association [Fleet Reserve Association] desires to honor the memory of Commodore Barry, Father of the U.S. Navy, on Navy Day, October 27, 1932, by holding services at this monument in Independence Square. Such services consist of a short talk on the occasion placing a wreath on the monument, and firing three salvos of blank rifle cartridges over the monument. The participants in these services to consist of the following: About 20 members of this Association (Veterans), A firing Squade [sic], A bugler..."¹⁵³

1933

- February 12, 1933 Permission is granted Philadelphia Camp No. 200, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War to "place a floral piece in front of Independence Hall on Sunday, February 12, in commemoration of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln."¹⁵⁴
- "Lincoln's Birthday. Daughters Veterans Civil War places two wreaths on Lincoln tablet and Young People's League United Synagogue of America placed wreath on Lincoln's tablet."¹⁵⁵
- February 22, 1933 "Wreaths placed on Washington monument by Patriotic League. Robert A. Gilmore, speaker. Patriotic Order Sons of America (British Sons of Am). Harry J. Furr State Prest. Of order also P.O. S. of A. wreath."¹⁵⁶
- April 22, 1933 "Veterans of Foreign Wars. General view rally on steps of Ind Hall against reduction of Veterans Compensation."¹⁵⁷

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

- May 30, 1933 Permission is granted Post 2, Grand Army of the Republic to "place a wreath at the tablet on the pavement in front of Independence Hall on Memorial Day, May 30th." ¹⁵⁸
- "All flags out. Wreaths placed on GW monument by Friends of St. Patrick. Old Guards Pts 2 wreath on GW mt. GAR." ¹⁵⁹
- June 14, 1933 Permission denied Boy Scouts to hold Flag Day celebration in Independence Square because "the planting season has now arrived and we wish to protect same." Event held on Chestnut Street in front of Independence Hall instead. ¹⁶⁰
- "Exercises on plaza, Chestnut St. near entrance to Ind. Hall. A small stand erected for speakers... in presentation of U.S. flags to units of Boy Scouts." ¹⁶¹
- July 4, 1933 Fourth of July exercises in Independence Square sponsored by the City. "Ceremonies in Square 11.30 Mayor Moore making principal address. President of Council Mr. Cox presiding. Draped stand fronting tower entrance with side stands and chairs for public. Police Band. Bright, comfortable day and large crowd." ¹⁶²
- August 1, 1933 "Negro delegation with Dr. Shas. A. Lewis placing wreath on Bell commemorating 99th Anniversary of Emancipation of Slaves in West Indies, the beginning of the 5 year plan of the celebration the {?} of Freedom of Frederick Douglass. 920 in office!" ¹⁶³
- August 26, 1933 "Legion Convention. Stand on Chestnut St." ¹⁶⁴
- September 6, 1933 "Lafayette's Birthday - small flag raising ceremony on Chestnut St." ¹⁶⁵
- October 27, 1933 "Permission is requested for a small group of veterans representing the Fleet Reserve Association and its Auxiliary, accompanied by color bearers and a firing squad to assemble at the monument of Commodore Barry and hold appropriate exercises at 10 a.m., Navy Day, October 27th, 1933, and after the ceremonies at that location to proceed in military formation to the cemetery at 3rd Street, between Spruce and Pine Streets, where further services will be held." ¹⁶⁶

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

1934

- February 12, 1934 Permission is granted Daughters of Union Veterans to "place a wreath on the Lincoln Memorial at Independence Square, on Monday, February 12."¹⁶⁷
- February 22, 1934 "Wreaths GW – Sons Am. Rev., Boys Club, Washington Times Herald, British War Veterans, Loyal Orange Institution, Purple Heart Phila. Chapter No. 4, Patriotic Society of Am."¹⁶⁸
- Philadelphia camps of Patriotic Order Sons of America "had a most remarkable celebration."¹⁶⁹
- May 1, 1934 Permission is granted United May Day Committee to "hold a meeting in front of Independence Hall, Chestnut Street pavement, on May 1st at 4:30 P.M., in connection with parade to be held from Rebyburn Plaza to Independence Hall, subject to police regulations. (Meeting is not to be held in Independence Square)."¹⁷⁰
- May 30, 1934 Permission is granted Post 2, Grand Army of the Republic to "place a wreath at the tablet on the pavement in front of independence Hall on Memorial Day, May 30."¹⁷¹
- "Several patriotic associations including GAR, Army & Navy Union, placed wreaths on Washington Statue & also Friendly Society of St. Patrick placed wreath on Barry statue."¹⁷²
- June 14, 1934 Flag Day ceremonies on Chestnut Street side of Independence Hall.¹⁷³
- July 4, 1934 July 4th celebration in square, 16' x 80' grand stand in Independence Square and 3000 chairs.¹⁷⁴
- "Large gathering in Square for regular ceremonies covered stand & broadcasting. The Mayor and as special guest Vice Admiral Laning in command of visiting fleet. 3000 chairs about 7000 present including officers & sailors from fleet."¹⁷⁵
- October 27, 1934 Permission is granted Fleet Reserve Association to "hold Memorial Services at the Monument of Commodore Barry, at Independence Square, on Navy Day, October 27th, at 10 A.M."¹⁷⁶

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

November 11, 1934 Armistice Day celebration, 14' x 14' grand stand on Chestnut Street in front of Washington Statue and 25 chairs.¹⁷⁷

1935

February 12, 1935 "As customary, this Camp [No. 200, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War] will place a wreath on the Lincoln Tablet in front of Independence Hall on Tuesday, February 12th at 12 o'clock noon."¹⁷⁸

February 22, 1935 British War Veterans of America, "In re our conversation of February 4, 1935 for placing of wreath on statue of George Washington outside of Independence Hall, on the morning of February 22, 1935... [as is our] usual custom... [with] small delegation of not more than ten or eleven members..."¹⁷⁹

"Washington's Birthday-British American War Veterans, Committee Patriotic Order Sons of America, Loyal Orange Institution, Phila. Chapter No. 4 Purple Heart Assn. All placed wreaths on Washington Statue."¹⁸⁰

March 16, 1935 Friendly Sons of St. Patrick placed wreath on Washington Statue.¹⁸¹

April 4, 1935 Celebration for Armay day. "All flags out. Half stand and 25 chairs."¹⁸²

"Mystic Shriners placed wreath on Washington Statue. Shrine salute given to 'Geo. Washington Freemason'. 750 members."¹⁸³

April 27, 1935 "Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S. reviewed from stand erected in front of Ind. Hall."¹⁸⁴

May 30, 1935 "Post 2 Grand Army of the Republic, requests a permit to place a wreath at the Post tablet on the sidewalk in front of Independence Hall, on Memorial Day May 30th, 1935 at about noon."¹⁸⁵

"Memorial Day... Wreaths placed on Washington Statue by Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Strand Army Post No. 2 Army & Navy."¹⁸⁶

July 4, 1935 Celebration in Independence Square, 3500 people attending.¹⁸⁷

July 7, 1935 100th Anniversary of cracking of Liberty Bell. "Mayor Moore making short address from Square entrance steps... S. of Am. Rev., Rev. Lawrence C. Hickman & Harold C. Whiteside at side of the Mayor."¹⁸⁸

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

- July 14, 1935 "Meeting & placing of wreath on Barry Statue Ind. Square."¹⁸⁹
- September 2, 1935 "We have issued a permit to Mr. Maurice H. Rasener, Secretary, State Council of Pennsylvania, Order of Independent Americans, 1414 W. Oxford Street, for holding patriotic services in front of Independence Hall, on the pavement, on the afternoon of September 2, in connection with the 32d Annual Session of that Organization. The Square is not to be used on this occasion, all the ceremonies will be held in front of Independence Hall... they have secured the Philadelphia Police Band for that occasion..." First choice was for having ceremonies in Independence Square but permission denied in fear of damage to landscaping.¹⁹⁰
- "You will no doubt remember some years ago when we dedicated our building at 15th and Oxford Streets, you assisted us very materially with that event."¹⁹¹
- October 12, 1935 Permission is granted Philadelphia Hungarian Republican Club to "place a wreath at the Liberty Bell and to gather on the pavement, Chestnut Street front of Independence Hall, for a brief ceremony on Saturday, October 12 about 4:30 P.M."¹⁹²
- October 26, 1935 Permission is granted Fleet Reserve Association to "hold Memorial services at the Monument of Commodore Barry, at Independence Square, on Navy Day, October 26, at 10:30 A.M." This was a small part of the celebrations that took place on Navy Day, 1935, which centered on the Philadelphia Navy Yard including launching of new ships, air show, and exhibit of historical ships.¹⁹³
- November 11, 1935 Armistice Day. Small review stand in front of Independence Hall with 25 chairs.¹⁹⁴

1936

- February 12, 1936 Permission is granted Philadelphia Camp No. 200, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War to "place a wreath on the Lincoln Tablet in front of Independence Hall, on Wednesday, February 12th at 12 o'clock, with appropriate exercises."¹⁹⁵
- February 22, 1936 Permission given to Patriotic Order Sons of America to hold patriotic exercises in front of independence Hall February 22 at 3 P.M.¹⁹⁶

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Wreath laying at Washington Statue by: Independent Patriotic League of Phila., Military Order of the Purple Heart, British War Veterans, Patriotic Sons of America.¹⁹⁷

- April 4, 1936 "Army posts & military contingent parade past Ind. Hall. Small decorated stand in front, the Mayor, Navy Yard Commandant, Genl. Sherman & other officers on stand."¹⁹⁸
- April 25, 1936 "Veterans of Foreign Wars – parade – reviewed from decorated stand on curb. 75 chairs placed but few needed."¹⁹⁹
- May 30, 1936 "Post 2, Grand Army of the Republic placed wreath at Post tablet on Memorial Day."²⁰⁰
- June 14, 1936 "Following the exercises at the Betsey Ross Flag House Sunday afternoon, June 14th, our group [Patriotic Order Sons of America] will march to Independence Hall, where a wreath will be placed on the statue of George Washington and a tour of Independence Hall will follow."²⁰¹
- September 13, 1936 "Irish War Veterans held ceremonies at Statue of Commodore Barry 2P.M. Independence Square. Several thousand attended. Secy of the Commonwealth David L. Lawrence principal speaker, Patrick J. McNeffis Chairman of the Barry Day Committee presided & announced formation of a Barry Shrine Memorial Association."²⁰²
- September 17, 1936 "Constitution Day. Small stand – decorated – erected in front of Square tower entrance. Mr. L.C. Hickman Prest. Phila. Chapter Sons of the Am. Revolution directing ceremonies. Judge Welsh & Supt. Broome speaking to large group of children & others."²⁰³
- October 13, 1936 "Fire Fighting Demonstration at 3 P.M. Old-time Fire Engines and Equipment with costumed firemen on plaza, woman running out of Ind. Hall crying 'Fire' & being carried off by fireman... Large crowd."²⁰⁴
- November 11, 1936 "Armistice Day – All flags out. Stand at curb."²⁰⁵

1937

- January 9, 1937 "Exercises in Square with sending up a gas balloon... band, sponsored by Penn Mutual Ins. Co. commemorating first balloon in 1793. Sent up from 6th & Walnut. Air plane convention week."²⁰⁶

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

- February 12, 1937 Permission granted to Philadelphia Camp No. 200, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, to place wreath on Lincoln tablet.²⁰⁷
- February 22, 1937 Independent Patriotic League of Philadelphia held short patriotic exercises at Independence Hall and placed a wreath on statue of George Washington with short address by minister of Fifth Reformed Presbyterian Church.²⁰⁸
- March 10, 1937 "Army Day parade 23 divisions to march in observance of U.S. entry into World Conflict. Reviewing stand erected on curb fronting Washington Statue."²⁰⁹
- May 9, 1937 "Combined Annual Memorial Services I.O.O.F. [International Order of Odd Fellows] 3pm. Band playing the meeting Grand Lodge (1200) in Square."²¹⁰
- May 14, 1937 U.S. Constitution celebration ceremonies. Included color guard (Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution).²¹¹
- May 29, 1937 "Mayor reviewing very large parade from curb stand military etc. afternoon addressing large gathering from stand in Square, the latter filled with uniformed groups, probably from 30 to 40,000 in parade. Wreaths placed on Washington Statue."²¹²
- May 31, 1937 Post 2, Grand Army of the Republic placed wreath at the Post tablet in front of Independence Hall on Memorial Day.²¹³
- Army and Navy Union placed wreath at Washington Statue in front of Independence Hall on Memorial Day.²¹⁴
- June 19, 1937 Youth Day.²¹⁵
- August 28, 1937 "Large gathering in Square Order Sons of Italy... Parade arrived 3.45 passing stand on Ind. Hall curb with Mayor, Judge Alessandrini, Reported 10-15,000 in the parade, Square & bldgs. Italian groups in costume, bands, charades on trucks etc..."²¹⁶
- September 4, 1937 "Grand Orange Lodge of Phila... occupying Square stand, police band, costumed figures, Highlander & bag pipes, very warm..."
- September 12, 1937 "Sunday, Barry Day. Ceremonies in Square 3P.M. Large crowd. Pageant parade, address from stand in Square by Mayor Wilson & others."

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

- September 20, 1937 "Parade of Nations – 26 persons presented final papers for citizenship. Mayor Wilson receiving marchers from stand in front. Also a short address by Judge F. Smith. Large number of full native costumes participants in parade."²¹⁷
- October 18, 1937 "Meeting of Railway Mail employees 9-10. Police band. Small stand in Square. Mayor addressing group. Quite large attendance. Warmer."²¹⁸
- November 11, 1937 Armistice Day
- November 13, 1937 Two trees planted in Square near center of Walnut Street entrance by Gold Star War Mothers.²¹⁹
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1938

- February 12, 1938 Camp No. 200, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War placed wreath at Lincoln tablet in front of Independence Square.²²⁰
- February 22, 1938 Military Order Purple Heart placed wreath at Washington statue.²²¹
- April 9, 1938 "Army & [?] Day Celebration. Extensive military parade, reviewed by Gov. & Mrs. Earle, & officials grandstand along curb front of Ind. Hall."²²²
- May 28, 1938 "Curb stand for reviewing parade. Memorial Day parade 12000 in line... Tree planting in Square 300 from Presbyterian Convention visitors. Wreath on Washington Statue."
- June 8, 1938 "Marble game affair in Ind. Square. Sand & Clay surface boxed in & tiers of seats on either side between tower & Barry Statue."²²³
- June 21, 1938 150th Birthday U.S. Constitution. Parade on Chestnut Street, speaker's stand in Independence Square.²²⁴
- September 25, 1938 "Demonstration at Barry Statue. 2.45P.M. Speakers stand. Parade about 7000. Director McLaughlin rep'g Mayor, Rear Admiral [?]."²²⁵
- November 11, 1938 "Armistice Day. Stand at Chestnut St. curb & parade at 11A.M."²²⁶
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TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

1939

- February 12, 1939 Camp No. 200, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War placed wreath at Lincoln tablet in front of Independence Square.²²⁷
- February 22, 1939 Wreaths at Washington statue by: Patriotic Order Sons of America, B'nai B'rith, Military Order of Purple Heart, Philadelphia Branch Loyal Orange Institution of the USA, Jr. Section International Workers Order, YWCA Party Washington, D.C.²²⁸
- April 1, 1939 Army & Navy Day parade.
- April 29, 1939 Veterans of Foreign War parade.²²⁹
- May 1, 1939 United May Day Committee held parade from Rebyburn Plaza to Independence Square.²³⁰
- May 27, 1939 "Memorial – Military – parade passing Ind. Hall. Stand & seats for public on curb, a preliminary movement of Memorial Day celebration. From 2.30P.M. til 5P.M. wreaths placed on G.W. statue by different Legion Posts."
- May 30, 1939 "Memorial celebration Catholic Youth Assn parade, wreath G.W. statue & short address."²³¹
- Post 2, Grand Army of the Republic placed wreath at Post tablet Memorial Day.²³²
- June 14, 1939 "Wendesday – Flag Day Exercises. Parade arriving Ind. Hall 7.15P.M. Grand Stand in Square. Speakers Hon. Alfred E. Smith. Hon. Senator James T. Davis, choir, etc."²³³
- July 4, 1939 Fourth of July exercises in Independence Square sponsored by the City. "Grand stand exercises 11 to 12.15 Clare G. Fenerty principal speaker."²³⁴
- September 6, 1939 "Lafayette Flag rasing 12 noon – Services 11.15. Col. J. Gilmore & Mr. Richardson (for Mayor) present & made short addresses before raising of flag... Police band present, chairs on steps front."
- September 10, 1939 "Barry Day – stands erected Chestnut St. curb & in Square (stands without top cover). Parade 2.30P.M."

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

"(Memo) During last few days there were probably about 5000 colored visitors visited the bldgs. Members of Colored National Convention held incity."²³⁵

October 11, 1939 "Pulaski Day – no flags or demonstration here."²³⁶

October 13, 1939 "Group of U.S. Postmasters (400) and escort P.M... large crowd at noon small stand back of tower photographers & electric equipment."

November 11, 1939 "Saturday. Armistice Day. Only Legion parade here."²³⁷

1940

February 12, 1940 Camp No. 200, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War placed wreath at Lincoln tablet in front of Independence Square.²³⁸

February 22, 1940 "Bldgs. Closed Patriotic Societies with wreath. All outside of bldgs."²³⁹

March 29, 1940 "Representation of the Young Peoples League of the United Synagogues of America placed wreath on statue of GW."

April 6, 1940 "Army Day and parade passing reviewing stand at Ind. Hall. Mayor Lamberton & army officers present, Mr. Murphy, & self on hand 2.30P.M."²⁴⁰

April 27, 1940 "Americanization Day. Military parade. Mayor Lamberton & Golden Star mothers on reviewing stand Ind. Hall curb 3.05 to 4.15."

May 3, 1940 "General Joseph Haller, Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Army in World War with group visitors signing spec. Register Book. Wreath placed on GW statue."²⁴¹

May 19, 1940 "The Mayor's Secretary has approved a meeting in Independence Square on May 19, 1940, for 'I am an American Day' at which naturalized citizens will be invited."²⁴²

May 24, 1940 "General Society, Sons of the Revolution – Triennial Meeting, large meeting held in Congress Hall, color guard present."²⁴³

May 30, 1940 Post 2, Grand Army of the Republic placed wreath at Post tablet Memorial Day.²⁴⁴

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

- June 14, 1940 "Flag Day Grand Stand ceremonies in Square, parade (War Veterans, Am. Legion etc.) appearing about 9P.M. & haling till 11P.M... Hon. Leopold C. Grass presiding officer & chairman."²⁴⁵
- June 24, 1940 "Republican Convention starting here at Independence Hall. Delegates & large crowd (5000) met in Square, grand stand with speakers, Mayor Lamberton, Geo. Warton Pepper address – young girl Margareta Serge and Sarge Duane 11 years old tapped Liberty Bell, the Mayor & Mrs. Scranton standing with her, with large number of photographers making many pictures of the act. Good weather, many policemen, bands & singers. Met at 5P.M. over in an hour. 5000 chairs in Square on plaza & grass plots."²⁴⁶
- July 4, 1940 Fourth of July exercises in Independence Square sponsored by the City. "Celebration in Square. Large assemblage. Cloudy & little rain. Chas. H. Grakelow principal address – singing etc."²⁴⁷
- August 19, 1940 "Addresses by President Roland S. Morris (Introducing the ambassador) of Am. Philosophical Society & Hon. Wm. C Bullitt Am. Ambassador to France in Ind. Square from stand 6.30P.M. address of Mr. Bullitt commencing at 7P.M."
- September 6, 1940 "Lafayette Flag Day... group with City Band at front entrance, Col. Gilmore, Chairman Assn. with Mr. G.S. Richardson (repr of Mayor) & Capt. Chapin with curator HTC. Addresses & raising of flag on staff Ind. Hall."²⁴⁸
- September 8, 1940 "4P.M. Commodore Barry meeting in Square. Stand at Tower door. Military parade. Several speakers incl'd Judge S.C. Glass & Rear Admiral A.C. Watson, Phila. Navy Yard."²⁴⁹
- December 7, 1940 As part of inauguration of Descendants of the American Revolution, Inc., group placed wreath on Washington Statue.²⁵⁰

Descendants of the American Revolution charged with being communists. Evidence given against members includes being involved with Philadelphia Civil Liberties Union and American Civil Liberties Union, speaking out against attacks on alien activity in the United States (including fingerprinting aliens), sponsoring the Spanish Relief Refugee Campaign (denounced for being connected to Stalin), subscribing to *Equality* magazine (available in communist bookstores), belonging to Sacco-Vanzetti National League and League of Women Shoppers, etc.²⁵¹

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

- November 7, 1940 "Czech-Slovakians placing wreath at Washington Statue & Decl'n Room."
- November 11, 1940 "Armistice Day – Legal holiday. Parade 10.50A.M. passing in review Ind. Hall, Mayor Lamberton, Admiral Watson & aids. Col. Hersman & others at stand. 1 hour."²⁵²
- December 7, 1940 "Association of Descendents of Am. Revol'n placing wreath Washington Statue & holding meeting in Congress Hall 1st floor 2 P.M. Loan of City flag."²⁵³

1941

- February 12, 1941 Camp No. 200, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War placed wreath at Grand Army of the Republic tablet.²⁵⁴
- February 21, 1941 B'nai B'rith placed wreath at George Washington statue.²⁵⁵
- February 22, 1941 Patriotic Order Sons of America placed wreath at Washington Statue.²⁵⁶
"Holiday – Many visitors. 3 bldgs. open. 9.30A.M. Loyal Orange Lodge, 11A.M. Order of Purple Heart, 11.30A.M. P.O.S. of A. Confusion in meeting of these [last] two organizations in meeting at same time."²⁵⁷
- May 11, 1941 "'American Pilgrimage'... program demonstration Tower steps (Square)."
- May 28, 1941 "Demonstration of the 'Fire Defense Week' program... Audience chairs on north side of street, with old-time Fire Equipment installed along the plaza."
- May 30, 1941 "Decoration Day. Placing of wreaths etc. Flags out. Rear Admiral Jos. D. McNair address front Ind. Hall steps."²⁵⁸

Camp No. 200, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War placed wreath at Grand Army of the Republic tablet on Memorial Day. This is the first time that Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War group commemorated Memorial Day at Independence Square rather than Grand Army of the Republic.

Army and Navy Union held exercises (at Barry Statue) as part of Memorial Day activities.²⁵⁹

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

June 14, 1941	"Flag Day & Holiday (legal) = Parades throughout day, ending largely at Ind. Hall. Military group arriving at 3.10P.M. Exercises in Square started 5.45P.M... All flags out during the week... Large covered decorated stand at Tower entrance." ²⁶⁰
July 4, 1941	Celebrations in square rained out and held instead in Judicial chamber.*
July 14, 1941	"Convention Meeting in Square of Elks 8P.M. Grand Stand & Square chairs. 'France Forever' meeting on Grand Stand at noon." ²⁶¹
July 24, 1941	"Fireman group (Convention week) with Police Band in Square 3P.M. Log line in corridor while placing large wreath at Bell."
August 11, 1941	"Training ship Durango with officers & cadets from Mexico wreaths placed at Washington & Barry statues. Photos taken." ²⁶²
August 24, 1941	"At 4P.M. the Am. War Veterans of the Foreign Wars held their opening session for the week's Convention... large open but decorated stand in Square from Tower entrance... Senator Allen W. Blakely of Kentucky... made principal address."
September 6, 1941	Lafayette Flag raising celeb'g Birthday Col. J. Campbell Gilmore making address from steps... small pavement group. Firemen & Police Band." ²⁶³
September 14, 1941	"Sunday. Parade and demonstration in Square, stand fronting tower & Barry statue of the 'Commodore John Barry Memorial Assn'... Hon. John L. Coyde presiding officer & chairman. Address Rear Admiral A.E. Watson USN Commandant Naval Yard Phila." ²⁶⁴
October 13, 1941	"Ceremonies & holiday for Columbus Day." ²⁶⁵
November 11, 1941	"Armistice Day – Large military parade. Mayor Samuels & others. Reviewing stand at curb. Square stand Mayor Samuels address with others til 1.25." ²⁶⁶

1942

February 1, 1942	National Freedom Day wreath laying at Liberty Bell to commemorate the date of Lincoln's signature of the Emancipation Proclamation. ²⁶⁷
February 22, 1942	"Washington's Birthday – Sunday – Flags out. Sons of St. Patrick. 3 P.M. Loyal Orange Lodge, 2.20 Order of Purple Heart." ²⁶⁸

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

- April 7, 1942 "Army Parade arriving at Reviewing Stand 8.30P.M. to 10.30P.M. The Mayor and other officials Chestnut St. 400 Aviation Cadets sworn in (Square stand) & had photo round Liberty Bell."²⁶⁹
- April 15, 1942 "Am. Legion National Commander Lynn V. Slanbaugh with group of 15 placed wreath on Washington Statue & photographed at L. Bell."²⁷⁰
- May 23, 1942 "Veterans Parade, reviewed by the Mayor & official group from curb stand Ind. Hall, evening, Legion & Military groups 'In Memory of War Dead.'"
- May 30, 1942 "Memorial Day. Phil. Camp No. 200 Union Veterans of Civil War wreath on Lincoln tablet. Wreath placed on GW statue Army & Navy Union."²⁷¹
- June 13, 1942 "Flag Day. Saturday Evening 13th Square stand meeting with Genl. McNutt making special address. Judge Glass chairman. Mayor Samuel, Chief, & large gathering present."²⁷²
- July 4, 1942 Fourth of July exercises in Independence Square sponsored by the City. "11 o'clock ceremonies with Judge Frank Smith principal speaker from grand stand, about 5000 present."²⁷³
- October 4, 1942 "Knights Templar ceremonies in Ind. Square, with the Mayor & chief HWM present Bishop Dr. Oliver J. Hart... Diocese of Penna., patriotic address above 2500 present."²⁷⁴
- October 21, 1942 Victory Corps Program at Independence Square sponsored by U.S. Department of Education.²⁷⁵
- December 7, 1942 "Patriotic Victory Rally also a cooperation day to encourage the public interest in our Country and upbuild the Morale of the City." Sponsored by American Coast Patrol Pennsylvania.²⁷⁶

1943

- February 22, 1943 Independent Patriotic League of Philadelphia "in accordance with their annual custom place a wreath on the Statue of General George Washington at Independence Hall on the occasion of his birthday anniversary on Monday Feb 22nd 1943 at 10:30 a.m. The exercises will take about thirty minutes and will consist of Prayer and Patriotic Address."²⁷⁷

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

- May 1, 1943 "Demonstration in Square – 2 Auxiliary fire-pumps present the Mayor, Judge McDevitt, Inspector Knecht & Fire Dept. Photos. To be part of supplementary defense equipment & fire houses & suggested for possible adjunct to Ind. Hall!"
- May 9, 1943 "Ceremonies in Square. 'France Forever' demonstration. Parade (reviewing stand Chestnut St. curb) soldiers, Marines, men & women marching, jeeps, Fr. SS Montcalm member, Red Cross, Salvation Army... centering in Square & from stand Mayor, City officials, Ex Ambassador Bullitt addresses and French broadcasting. Large crowd."²⁷⁸
- May 16, 1943 "'I am an American Day' ceremonies in grand stand, the Mayor & officials address, broadcasting parade, soldiers, groups of children... foreign families in native costume, huge crowd, chairs through all walks & plaza... about 10,000 in Square."
- May 28, 1943 "Graduate nurses capping ceremonies 3.30P.M., stand & chairs in Square, large audience and hundreds of graduates... having their... caps placed by the trained. Thunder storm interrupted first & all rushed into the Hall but were soon back in their seats on stand. Mayor Samuel welcomed & address and singing. Many of the young uniformed group came down in parade."²⁷⁹
- "Liberia ceremonies, President Edwin L. Barclay escorted by the Mayor... Large audience of colored people. 12 noon. Band & address at front steps... 100 children from the Geo. McCall Public School who sang America. Also Foreman Band."
- June 14, 1943 Flag Day celebration.
- July 5, 1943 Fourth of July exercises in Independence Square sponsored by the City.²⁸⁰
- August 11, 1943 "Prof. Solomon Michaels chairman of the Jewish anti-Fascist Committee of Soviet Russia wreath on GW statue."²⁸¹
- September 12, 1943 Tenth Annual Memorial exercises in Independence Square of the Commodore John Barry Memorial Association.²⁸²
- September 17, 1943 "Constitution Ceremonies held in Square 1.30 Mayor Samuels presiding... Many visitors & large number of school children."²⁸³

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

October 22, 1943 "Navy Day. Commodore Barry Memorial Assn & Navy League of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick at Barry Statue & placing wreath on statue."²⁸⁴

1944

January 18, 1944 "War Bond drive. Ceremonies at Liberty Bell & stand in Square."²⁸⁵

February 12, 1944 Camp 200, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War placed wreath at Lincoln plaque.²⁸⁶

March 1, 1944 "Red Cross parade. Grand stand curb. Military, Navy, tanks etc. also uniformed High School WAACs etc."²⁸⁷

May 30, 1944 Camp 200, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War placed wreath on tablet at sidewalk on Memorial Day.²⁸⁸

June 8, 1944 "Flag Day Ceremonies of Philad. Schools (Flag Week) 9 to 10A.M. Mayor Samuel & others on stand & address..."²⁸⁹

July 4, 1944 Fourth of July exercises in Independence Square sponsored by the City.

September 12, 1944 Constitution Day ceremonies in Independence Square.

September 24, 1944 Barry Day ceremonies.

October 8, 1944 Knights Templar meeting in Independence Square. Mayor present.

October 12, 1944 Columbus Day – no ceremonies held.²⁹⁰

1945

February 22, 1945 Military Order of the Purple Heart placed wreath at George Washington Statue.²⁹¹

Patriotic League, Loyal Orange Institution, placed wreath at George Washington Statue.²⁹²

May 8, 1945 Victory in Europe celebrations in Independence Square.²⁹³

May 20, 1945 "I am an American Day' Mayor Samuel tapped Liberty Bell."

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

May 22, 1945	Maritime Day ceremonies in Independence Hall and Square. "Coast Guard Band. Mayor & others address."
May 30, 1945	"Memorial Day Order of Purple Heart wreath on GW statue."
June 4, 1945	"Ceremonies reception of World War II heroes."
June 8, 1945	Flag Day Association school ceremonies. ²⁹⁴
September 9, 1945	Commodore Barry ceremonies in Independence Square. ²⁹⁵
October 14, 1945	"Knights Templar Parade & reception Ind. Hall celebrating Allied victory. Curb stand with Mayor & others on reviewing stand addresses." ²⁹⁶
October 21, 1945	Pulaski Day parade ending at Independence Hall with review stand in front on Chestnut Street. ²⁹⁷
October 29, 1945	"General Wainwright in Liberty Loan Drive on parade passing Independence Hall, large crowds lining Chestnut St. curb." ²⁹⁸

1946

February 21, 1946	Washington Birthday Celebration program held by children of the George Washington School in memory of the former students, who made the supreme sacrifice in World War II, included wreath laying at George Washington Statue. ²⁹⁹
June 10, 1946	Uniformed Boys Band held concert in Independence Square with 82 piece band sponsored by York Kiwanis Club. ³⁰⁰
September 15, 1946	13 th Annual Commodore John Barry patriotic exercises in Independence Square sponsored by Society of Commodore John Barry U.S. Navy. ³⁰¹

1947

February 12, 1947	Camp 200, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War placed wreath at Lincoln tablet.
February 24, 1947	Wreath placed on Washington Statue by school group.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

April 27, 1947	American League for a Free Palestine exercises in Independence Square.
May 18, 1947	"I am an American Day" normally an annual event in Independence Square was held inside because of rain.
May 30, 1947	Mystic Shriners held exercises in Independence Square on Memorial Day.
June 13, 1947	Flag Week exercises held in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Schools.
June 14, 1947	Flag Day exercises annual event usually held in Square was held inside because of rain.
July 4, 1947	July 4 th exercises in Independence Square with Council and Mayor.
September 6, 1947	Lafayette Day with Lafayette flag raised by Independence Hall staff. No longer held exercises in front of Independence Hall.
September 14, 1947	Annual Commodore Barry Day parade and exercises in Independence Square.
September 16, 1947	Freedom Train parade and exercises in Independence Square.
October 5, 1947	Annual Pulaski Day parade and exercises in Independence Square.
October 26, 1947	Memorial services in Independence Square for returned war dead.
November 1, 1947	Progressive Citizens of America won court order to hold demonstration in Independence Square which had been denied by the City. The demonstration was broken by disorderly crowd crying that they were communists. ³⁰²
November 11, 1947	Annual Armistice Day parade and exercises in Independence Square.
November 30, 1947	Friendship day exercises in Independence Square. ³⁰³

1948

February 12, 1948	Camp 200, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War placed wreath at Lincoln tablet.
February 21, 1948	Patriotic Order Sons of American placed wreath at Washington Statue.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

May 31, 1948	Camp 200, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War placed wreath at Lincoln tablet on Memorial Day. ³⁰⁴
June 28, 1948	U.S. Congress authorized creation of Independence National Historical Park in Philadelphia.
July 4, 1948	4 th of July celebrations in Independence Square.

1949

February 12, 1949	Camp 200, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War placed wreath at Lincoln tablet.
February 22, 1949	Patriotic Order Sons of American placed wreath at Washington Statue.
May 30, 1949	Camp 200, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War placed wreath at Lincoln tablet on Memorial Day. ³⁰⁵
July 4, 1949	4 th of July celebrations in Independence Square.

1950

May 30, 1950	Camp 200, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War placed wreath at Lincoln tablet on Memorial Day. ³⁰⁶
July 4, 1950	4 th of July celebrations in Independence Square.
October 1950	Columbus Day parade held exercises at George Washington statue "as heretofore". ³⁰⁷

1951

July 3-4, 1951	175 th Anniversary celebration, parade on Chestnut Street, pageant and ceremonies in Independence Square (see figures C-15, C-16, and C-17). ³⁰⁸
October 22, 1951	Secretary of the Prime Minister Mossadegh of Iran, delivering speech in Persian at Independence Square. ³⁰⁹

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

1952

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| July 1, 1952 | Junior Chamber of Commerce lighting the Flame of Freedom at Independence Square. ³¹⁰ |
| July 4, 1952 | 4 th of July celebrations in Independence Square (see figure C-18). |
| August 2, 1952 | The Armored Division at Independence Hall, ceremonies in Independence Square. ³¹¹ |
| September 4, 1952 | General Dwight D. Eisenhower addressed the public in Independence Square (see figure C-19). ³¹² |
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1953

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| July 4, 1953 | 4 th of July celebrations in Independence Square. |
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1954

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| February 1954 | Patriotic Order Sons of American placed wreath at Washington Statue (see figure C-20). ³¹³ |
| July 4, 1954 | 4 th of July celebrations in Independence Square. |
| August 10, 1954 | Children's World Art exhibit in Independence Square. ³¹⁴ |
| October 7, 1954 | Fire Thrill show by City Firemen (see figure C-21). ³¹⁵ |
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1955

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| January 17, 1955 | Poor Richard Club's Franklin's Birthday Celebration with Navy Band. ³¹⁶ |
| February 1955 | Patriotic Order Sons of American placed wreath at Washington Statue. ³¹⁷ |
| July 4, 1955 | 4 th of July celebrations in Independence Square. |
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TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

1956

- June 1956 Society of the 28th Division A.E.F. held memorial service in Independence Square.³¹⁸
- Flag Day exercises and parade.
- September 6, 1956 199th Anniversary of the Birth of Lafayette ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by the French Society of Philadelphia.
- September 9, 1956 Commodore Barry Day - Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Veteran organizations and Irish American Societies parade and ceremonies in Independence Square.
- September 17, 1956 Citizenship Day in Independence Square with Philadelphia Police and Firemen's bands, Mayor of Philadelphia, Judge of Orphan's Court, Will Rogers Jr., and high school choirs, sponsored by American Bar Association.
- October 7, 1956 Annual Pulaski Day parade and exercises in Independence Square.
- October 12, 1956 Columbus Day parade with Sons of Italy, Knights of Columbus, Public and Parochial Schools, Veterans organizations, Army, Navy and Marine Units, ending with ceremonies in Independence Square.

1957

- January 17, 1957 Benjamin Franklin's 251st Anniversary Celebration, reviewing stand on Chestnut Street in front of Independence Hall (see figure C-22).³¹⁹
- February 1957 Patriotic Order Sons of American placed wreath at Washington Statue (see figure C-23).
- March 6, 1957 Ghana Independence Day (see figure C-24).³²⁰
- April 27, 1957 Loyalty Day parade with review stand on Chestnut sponsored by Veterans of Foreign Wars and Armed Forces.
- May 6, 1957 9th Anniversary of the State of Israel commemorative services in Independence Square with Abba Eban, ambassador to U.S. sponsored by Zionist organizations.³²¹

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

May 18, 1957	Armed Forces Day parade with review stand on Chestnut Street.
May 28, 1957	American Legion, Naval Post placed wreath at Barry Statue. 4 people.
May 30, 1957	Memorial services held in Independence Square by American Baptist Convention. 3000 people.
	Camp 200, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War placed wreath at Lincoln tablet on Memorial Day.
June 13, 1957	Flag Day exercises for school children in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Flag Day Association and Philadelphia schools. 1000 people.
June 14, 1957	Flag Day Parade and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Flag Day Association.
June 21, 1957	Visit of refugee pastors to Liberty Bell and short ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by the American Council of Christian Churches and International Council of Christian Churches against communist repression of Christian churches.
July 4, 1957	Independence Day celebration in Independence Square sponsored by the Citizens' Independence Day Committee.
September 6, 1957	Lafayette Day 200 th Anniversary with General Mark Clark (see figure C-25). ³²²
September 13, 1957	First Voters Registration Drive in Independence Square sponsored by the City of Philadelphia with Philadelphia Police and Firemen's band attending.
September 15, 1957	Commodore Barry Day - Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Veteran organizations and Irish American Societies parade and ceremonies in Independence Square.
October 13, 1957	Columbus Day parade with review on Chestnut Street.
November 10, 1957	Church and Freedom Celebration in front of Independence Hall and on Independence Mall sponsored by the Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania. ³²³

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

1958

- January 17, 1958 Benjamin Franklin Birthday Ceremonies front of Independence Hall and at Bell sponsored by Poor Richard's Club. 200 people.
- February 22, 1958 Patriotic Order Sons of America wreath laying at Washington Statue. 25 people.
- 1) Opening remarks by our president Richard Fetzer
 - 2) Prayer by Rev. Connors of the Frankford Avenue Baptist Church
 - 3) Presentation of wreath by members of the Past President's and Junior Sons.
 - 4) Short address by a member of the National Executive Committee
 - 5) Presentation of an American Flag to Boy Scout Troop #503 of the Frankford Avenue Baptist Church by William Beck our State Conductor
 - 6) Benediction by Rev. Connors
- Military Order of the Purple Heart wreath laying at Washington Statue. 10 people.
- Sons of American Revolution wreath laying at Washington Statue. 30 people.
- April 25, 1958 10th Anniversary of Independence of Israel celebrations in Independence Square with former president Truman, Mayor Dilworth, and Israeli ambassador. 8000 people.
- May 17, 1958 Armed Forces Day parade with review stand in front of Independence Hall.
- NAACP Meeting in Independence Square to commemorate 4th Anniversary of the Supreme Court Decision Outlawing Segregation in schools. 400 people.
- May 28, 1958 Navy Post-American Legion, Philadelphia, placed wreath at statue of Commodore John Barry. 2 people.
- May 30, 1958 Camp 200, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War placed wreath at Lincoln tablet on Memorial Day. 30 people.
- June 7, 1958 Theo. Heuss President of the Federal Republic of Germany, Gov. Leader, Mayor Dilworth with ceremonies in Independence Square.³²⁴

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

June 8, 1958	Rally in Independence Square by Anti-Bolshevist Block of Nations, Inc., Ukranian Division.
June 12, 1958	Flag Day exercises for school children in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Flag Day Association and Philadelphia schools. 1000 people.
June 14, 1958	Flag Day Parade and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Flag Day Association.
June 27 – July 4, 1958	Freedom Week celebrations sponsored by City of Philadelphia.
July 4, 1958	Independence Day celebrations in Independence Square sponsored by Citizens' Freedom Week Committee, Philadelphia.
July 26, 1958	American Legion Parade review on Chestnut Street in front of Independence Hall sponsored by Pennsylvania Department of State.
August 30, 1958	Officers from Italian school ship <i>Rainmondo Montecuccoli</i> placed wreath at Washington Statue. 75 people.
September 5, 1958	Birth of Lafayette ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by the French Society of Philadelphia. ³²⁵
September 14, 1958	Commodore John Barry Day Parade and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Commodore John Barry Association, U.S. Navy, Irish Societies, patriotic organizations and Armed Forces, with special thanks to the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. 1500 people.
October 5, 1958	Pulaski Day Parade and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Polish American Congress of Delaware Valley, Eastern Pennsylvania District with Veteran and Armed Forces. 3000 people.
October 11, 1958	Columbus Day Parade and celebration on Chestnut Street in front of Independence Hall sponsored by State, City, Italian American Societies, Knights of Columbus and Veteran and Armed Forces.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

1959

February 21, 1959	Sons of American Revolution placed wreath on Washington Statue as part of Washington Birthday Celebration. 25 people.
February 22, 1959	Patriotic Order Sons of America wreath laying at Washington Statue. 50 people.
March 28, 1958	Speeches in Independence Square and wreath laying at Barry statue in celebration of VIP visit of Sean O'Kelly, President of Ireland. 1000 people.
May 3, 1959	Knights of Columbus Pennsylvania State Council placed wreath at Barry Statue. 250 people.
May 16, 1959	Armed Forces Day Parade and review on Chestnut Street in front of Independence Hall.
May 28, 1959	American Legion Navy Post placed wreath at Barry Statue.
May 30, 1959	Camp 200, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War placed wreath at Lincoln tablet on Memorial Day. 35 people.
June 12, 1959	Flag Day exercises for school children in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Flag Day Association and Philadelphia schools. 2000 people.
June 14, 1959	Flag Day Parade and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Flag Day Association. 1000 people.
June 16, 1959	Fashion show on small platform between Independence Hall and West wing sponsored by City of Philadelphia.
June 27 – July 4, 1959	Freedom Week celebrations sponsored by City of Philadelphia.
July 4, 1959	Fourth of July celebrations in Independence Square.
July 11, 1959	Christian Endeavor National Convention parade with review on Chestnut Street in front of Independence Hall. 3000 people.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

	VFW State Convention Parade with review on Chestnut Street in front of Independence Hall. 5000 people.
August 8, 1959	Naval Attaché for Argentine and U.S. Navy representatives placed wreath at Washington Statue. 150 people.
August 15, 1959	4 th Infantry Division Reunion placed wreath at Barry Statue. 100 people.
September 9, 1959	Commemoration of the Birth of Marquis de Lafayette sponsored by U.S. Navy. 100 people.
September 13, 1959	Commodore John Barry Day Parade and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Commodore John Barry Association, U.S. Navy, Irish Societies, patriotic organizations and Armed Forces, with special thanks to the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. 1000 people.
October 5, 1959	Pulaski Day Parade and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Polish American Congress of Delaware Valley, Eastern Pennsylvania District with Veteran and Armed Forces. 2000 people. ³²⁶

1960

February 20, 1960	Sons of the American Revolution and Children of the American Revolution medal presentation, Liberty Bell ceremonies and wreath laying at Washington Statue. 50 people.
February 21, 1960	Patriotic Order Sons of America wreath laying at Washington Statue. 30 people.
February 22, 1960	Military Order of the Purple Heart placed wreath at Washington Statue. 20 people.
April 15, 1960	Pickets on Chestnut Street pavement in front of Independence Hall by All African Students Union Islamic and African Institute Fight Against Colonialism and Apartheid.
April 30, 1960	Loyalty Day Parade sponsored by Veterans of Foreign Wars Philadelphia County.
May 2, 1960	Law Day ceremonies "Respect for Law" in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Bar Association. 1000 people. ³²⁷

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

May 7, 1960	End of Loyalty Week ceremony with wreath laying at Liberty Bell and music in Independence Square sponsored by Veterans of Foreign Wars Philadelphia County. 50 people.
May 21, 1960	Armed Forces Day Parade review on Chestnut Street sponsored by Armed Forces in nearby installations.
May 26, 1960	Children's Olympic Fund ceremony in Independence Square sponsored by public and parochial schools.
May 30, 1960	Camp 200, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War placed wreath at Lincoln tablet on Memorial Day.
June 10, 1960	Flag Day exercises for school children in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Flag Day Association and Philadelphia schools. 1000 people.
June 14, 1960	Flag Day Parade and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Flag Day Association.
June 27 – July 4, 1960	Freedom Week celebrations sponsored by City of Philadelphia.
July 4, 1960	Fourth of July celebrations in Independence Square (see figure C-26).
July 17, 1960	Religious service in Independence Square by National Federated Professional and Business Women's Clubs of America. 300 people.
	Mass rally in Independence Square in observance of Captive Nations Week Philadelphia Committee for Captive Nations Week.
August 17, 1960	Military Order of the Purple Heart placed wreath at Washington Statue. 250 people.
September 4, 1960	42 nd Annual Reunion National Memorial Service in Independence Square for 29 th Division Association. 250 people.
September 11, 1960	Commodore John Barry Day Parade and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Commodore John Barry Association, U.S. Navy, Irish Societies, patriotic organizations and Armed Forces, with special thanks to the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. 1000 people.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

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| October 1, 1960 | Protestant Church Parade with review on Chestnut Street in front of Independence Hall sponsored by Sunday School Association Greater Philadelphia. |
| October 2, 1960 | Pulaski Day Parade and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Polish American Congress of Delaware Valley, Eastern Pennsylvania District with Veteran and Armed Forces. 2000 people. |
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1961

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| February 18, 1961 | Sons of the American Revolution placed wreath at Washington Statue as part of Washington Birthday celebration. 20 people. |
| | Ceremony held at Washington Statue by African Students Memorial for Lumumba. 20 people. |
| February 19, 1961 | Patriotic Order Sons of America wreath laying at Washington Statue. 30 people. |
| February 22, 1961 | Military Order of the Purple Heart placed wreath at Washington Statue. 8 people. |
| April 22, 1961 | Anti-Castro pickets on Chestnut Street pavement. No disturbance. 150 people. |
| April 23, 1961 | 13 th Anniversary of Independence of Israel celebration with wreath placed at Liberty Bell and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Zionist Council. 3000 people. |
| April 29, 1961 | Americanization Week event - Veterans of Foreign Wars Parade with review stand on Independence Hall side of Chestnut Street. 10,000 people. |
| May 6, 1961 | Loyalty Week event - Veterans of Foreign Wars placed wreath at Washington Statue. 10 people. |
| May 20, 1961 | Armed Forces Day Parade with review stand in front of Independence Hall. 5000 people. |
| May 29, 1961 | Israel Prime Minister, David Ben-Gurion, placed wreath at Washington Statue and made brief address in Independence Square. 3500 people. |
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TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

May 30, 1961	Camp 200, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War placed wreath at Lincoln tablet on Memorial Day. 300 people.
June 9, 1961	Flag Day exercises for school children in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Flag Day Association and Philadelphia schools. 1800 people.
June 14, 1961	Flag Day Parade and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Flag Day Association. 1500 people.
June 15, 1961	Premier Amintore Fanfani of Italy placed wreath at Washington State. 200 people.
June 21, 1961	Cardinal Rugambwa, East Africa, placed wreath at Washington Statue and made brief address in Independence Square, sponsored by the Archbishop of Philadelphia and City.
June 27- July 4, 1961	Freedom Week events sponsored by City of Philadelphia.
July 4, 1961	July 4 th celebrations in Independence Square. 4000 people.
August 12, 1961	14 th Annual Reunion First Marine Division Association parade on Chestnut Street. 500 people.
August 13, 1961	Memorial services for 7 th Annual Convention and Reunion U.S. Submarine Veterans World War II in Independence Square. 800 people.
August 14, 1961	The American Federation of Teachers Convention, AFL & CIO, event in Independence Square. 500 people.
August 21, 1961	Fraternal Order of Police USA Parade on Chestnut Street. 1000 people.
September 6, 1961	Eight rifle salute tribute to Lafayette in Independence Square for Lafayette's birthday. 100 people.
September 16, 1961	Demonstration for Peace on Chestnut Street in front of Independence Hall by Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and Philadelphia Council for a Sane Nuclear Policy. 100 people.
September 17, 1961	Commodore John Barry Day Parade and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Commodore John Barry Association, U.S. Navy,

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Irish Societies, patriotic organizations and Armed Forces, with special thanks to the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

- September 30, 1961 2nd Annual Christian Witness Parade on Chestnut Street sponsored by Salvation Army, Church Groups, etc. No ceremonies. 2000 people.
- October 1, 1961 Pulaski Day Parade and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Polish American Congress of Delaware Valley, Eastern Pennsylvania District with Veteran and Armed Forces. 1000 people.
- October 29, 1961 50th anniversary of Girl Scouts USA celebrations in Independence Square. 200 people.³²⁸

1962

- January 16, 1962 175th Constitution Celebration by States (see figure C-27).³²⁹
- February 18, 1962 Patriotic Order Sons of America wreath laying at Washington Statue.
- February 22, 1962 Military Order of the Purple Heart placed wreath at Washington Statue. 6 people.
- February 24, 1962 Sons of the American Revolution placed wreath at Washington Statue as part of Washington Birthday celebration.
- April 22, 1962 Easter Sunrise service in Independence Square by Door to Life Ministries, Inc.³³⁰
- April 29, 1962 Loyalty Day Parade with review stand in front of Independence Hall. 1000 people.
- May 1, 1962 Law Day USA ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Bar Association. 800 people.
- May 9, 1962 14th Anniversary of the Independence of the State of Israel ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Zionist Council.
- May 19, 1962 Armed Forces Day Parade heading down the Benjamin Franklin Parkway past review stand in front of Independence Hall.
- May 26, 1962 Baptist ceremony in Independence Square by Baptist National Convention. 3000 people.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

May 30, 1962	Camp 200, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War placed wreath at Lincoln tablet on Memorial Day. 50 people.
June 8, 1962	Flag Day exercises for school children in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Flag Day Association and Philadelphia schools.
June 9, 1962	The Centennial Legion of Historic Military Commands Review on Independence Square. 200 people.
June 14, 1962	Flag Day Parade and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Flag Day Association. 1200 people.
June 24, 1962	Boy Scout Troop #81, Hatboro, Pa, ceremonies in Independence Square.
June 27- July 4, 1962	Freedom Week events sponsored by City of Philadelphia.
July 4, 1962	July 4 th celebrations included speech by President John F. Kennedy (see figure C-28). 85,000 people.
July 21, 1962	44 th Annual American Legion State Convention Parade on Chestnut Street. 2500 people.
August 16, 1962	27 th National Convention Catholic War Veterans Parade on Chestnut Street. 800 people.
September 16, 1962	Commodore John Barry Day Parade and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Commodore John Barry Association, U.S. Navy, Irish Societies, patriotic organizations and Armed Forces, with special thanks to the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.
October 1962	B'nai B'rith Council of Greater Philadelphia ceremony in Independence Square for 119 th Anniversary. ³³¹
October 7, 1962	Pulaski Day Parade and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Polish American Congress of Delaware Valley, Eastern Pennsylvania District with Veteran and Armed Forces. 1500 people.
October 14, 1962	Columbus Day Parade with exercises in front of Independence Hall. 500 people.
October 22, 1962	United Nations Week ceremony in Independence Square. 400 people.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

1963

February 17, 1963	Patriotic Order Sons of America wreath laying at Washington Statue. 65 people.
February 22, 1963	Military Order of the Purple Heart placed wreath at Washington Statue. 25 people.
	Brownie Troops #592 of Havertown, PA, wreath laying at Washington Statue. 60 people.
February 23, 1963	Sons of the American Revolution placed wreath at Washington Statue as part of Washington Birthday celebration. 125 people.
March 25, 1963	Greek Independence Day ceremonies in Independence Square (previously held in Independence Hall) sponsored by Philadelphia Federation of Hellenic Societies. 500 people. ³³²
April 27, 1963	Loyalty Day Parade with review stand on Chestnut Street. 2000 people.
May 1, 1963	Law Day USA ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Bar Association. 3000 people.
May 12, 1963	Prayer for Brotherhood event in Independence Square sponsored by city wide Baptist Church group. 4000 people.
May 30, 1963	Camp 200, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War placed wreath at Lincoln tablet on Memorial Day.
June 1963	Independence Square ceremony for retirement of Lt. Col. James Moe from active service 109 th Intelligence Corps Group. ³³³
June 9, 1963	NAACP mass freedom rally at Independence Hall. 5000 people.
June 27- July 4, 1963	Freedom Week celebrations sponsored by City of Philadelphia.
July 4, 1963	July 4 th celebrations in Independence Square. 10,000 people.
July 20, 1963	Memorial ceremony for 3 rd Marine Division Association Reunion in Independence Square. 400 people.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

- September 1963 Evening meeting of Federal Bar Association in Independence Square.³³⁴
- September 15, 1963 Commodore John Barry Day Parade and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Commodore John Barry Association, U.S. Navy, Irish Societies, patriotic organizations and Armed Forces, with special thanks to the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. 600 people.
- September 22, 1963 CORE Prayer for Birmingham in Independence Square. 125 people.
Sit-in at Liberty Bell.
- October 6, 1963 Pulaski Day Parade and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Polish American Congress of Delaware Valley, Eastern Pennsylvania District with Veteran and Armed Forces. 2000 people.
- October 20, 1963 United Nations Week ceremonies in Independence Square. 650 people.
- November 2, 1963 Pickets demonstrating at Independence Hall by Student Nonviolence coordinating committee and NAACP Student Body of University of Pennsylvania, etc. 150 people.³³⁵
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1964

- February 16, 1964 Presentation of wreath at George Washington Statue in front of Independence Hall by Patriotic Order Sons of American with Boy Scout troops. 75 people.
- February 22, 1964 Military Order of the Purple Heart placed wreath at Washington Statue. 20 people.

Sons of American Revolution placed wreath at Washington Statue as part of Washington Birthday celebration. 225 people.
- March 25, 1964 143rd Anniversary of Greek Independence ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Federation of Hellenic Societies. 500 people.
- April 1964 Montana Centennial Train and World's Fair pilgrimage from railroad station to Independence Square for flag raising.³³⁶
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TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

May 1, 1964	Law Day USA exercises in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Bar Association, Federal Bar Association and Mayor's Citizens' Committee 500 people.
May 2, 1964	Loyalty Day Parade with review stand in front of Independence Hall. 800 people.
May 16, 1964	Armed Forces Day Parade with review stand in front of Independence Hall. 2000 people.
May 24, 1964	Inter-Religious Witness for Civil Rights in Independence Square sponsored by Religious Advisory Consultation on Equality. 250 people.
May 30, 1964	Camp 200, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War placed wreath at Lincoln tablet on Memorial Day.
June 1, 1964	Levi Eshkol, Prime Minister of Israel, visit to Independence Hall with brief ceremonies in Independence Square. 600 people.
June 12, 1964	Flag Day exercises for school children in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Flag Day Association and Philadelphia schools. 2500 people.
June 15, 1964	Flag Day Parade and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Flag Day Association. 1500 people.
June 29, 1964	Dedication of plaque commemorating President John F. Kennedy's speech July 4, 1962, in front of Independence Hall. 8500 people.
July 4, 1964	July 4 th celebrations in Independence Square sponsored by Citizens' Freedom Week Committee. 5000 people.
July 16, 1964	Officers of the Mexican Navy placed wreath at the George Washington Statue. 200 people.
July 18, 1964	Pro-Civil Rights demonstration and public vigil in front of Independence Hall by The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. 100 people. American Legion laced wreath at JFK plaque. 2000 people.
July 25, 1964	Memorial services for 9 th Infantry Division Association in Independence Mall with wreath laying at George Washington statue. 475 people.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

- August 22, 1964 Knights Templar of the U.S. parade. 5000 people.
- August 29, 1964 American Veterans parade on Chestnut Street with ceremonies in Independence Square. 800 people.
- September 13, 1964 Labor Day rally for economic security, peace, and freedom (pro-Medicare, Civil Rights) in Independence Square. 350 people.
- Commodore John Barry Day parade on Chestnut Street with ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Society of Commodore John Barry. 800 people.
- October 3, 1964 Freedom Foundation award ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Boy Scouts. 150 people.
- October 4, 1964 Pulaski Day Parade and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Polish American Congress of Delaware Valley, Eastern Pennsylvania District with Veteran and Armed Forces. 2500 people.
- November 22, 1964 1st Anniversary of JFK assassination commemoration ceremony and wreath laying at JFK plaque in front of Independence Hall sponsored by the City. 175 people.
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1965

- February 13, 1965 Demonstration in front of Independence Hall protesting the recent American air strikes against the Viet Cong and calling for military disengagement from South Vietnam sponsored by Students for Democratic Society. 200 people. Also 6 Philadelphia citizens calling for more retaliation measures against the Viet Cong.
- February 20, 1965 Sons of American Revolution and Senator Strom Thurmond placed wreath at Washington Statue with ceremonies at Liberty Bell. 150 people.
- February 21, 1965 Patriotic Order Sons of America wreath laying at Washington Statue. 50 people.
- February 22, 1965 Military Order of the Purple Heart placed wreath at Washington Statue. 5 people.
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TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

	Sons of American Revolution placed wreath at Washington Statue as part of Washington Birthday celebration. 60 people.
March 18, 1965	Alabama events protest by Temple University students in North Mall (just across street from Independence Hall) (see figure C-29). ³³⁷
March 27, 1965	144 th Anniversary of Greek Independence ceremony included placing wreath at Liberty Bell and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Federation of Hellenic Societies. 400 people.
March 28, 1965	Protest rally in Independence Square sponsored by the Greater Philadelphia Committee to Protest Soviet Anti-Semitism with the Mayor in attendance. 5000 people.
April 11, 1965	Wreath laying at Liberty Bell and memorial services in Independence Square sponsored by CORE, NAACP, 10 th Street Baptist Church, and Bethel AME Church. 100 people.
May 1, 1965	43 rd Annual Loyalty Day Parade on Chestnut Street. 1000 people.
May 15, 1965	Armed Forces Day Parade on Chestnut Street. 1000 people.
May 16, 1965	Citation for Distinguished Patriotism ceremony held in Independence Square by Pennsylvania Council of Patriotic Societies. 50 people.
May 23, 1965	Pennsylvania State Lions 42 nd Annual Convention parade on Chestnut Street. 500 people.
May 31, 1965	Camp 200, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War placed wreath at Lincoln tablet on Memorial Day.
June 7, 1965	Pennsylvania Federation of Democratic Women's Convention ceremonies in Independence Square. 200 people.
June 11, 1965	Flag Day exercises for school children in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Flag Day Association and Philadelphia schools (see figure C-30). 1100 people.
June 14, 1965	Flag Day Parade and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Flag Day Association. 1500 people.
June 15, 1965	25 th Anniversary of enslavement for the Baltic states ceremony included wreath laying at Liberty Bell and ceremonies in Independence Square

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

- sponsored by the American Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian Communities of Philadelphia. 150 people.
- June 19, 1965 Greater Philadelphia rally in Independence Square sponsored by Pennsylvania Council of Patriotic Societies and a number of conservative organizations. 800 people.
- June 22, 1965 US Secret Service Day 100th Anniversary ceremonies in Independence Square 275 people.
- June 26, 1965 US 4th Marine Division Annual Reunion and rally for funds (scholarship awards) in Independence Square. Ceremony included placing wreath at Barry statue. 950 people.
- June 28, 1965 Dedication of Assembly Room of Independence Hall with ceremony in Assembly Room and Independence Square with Mayor in attendance. 800 people.
- July 4, 1965 2nd Annual Reaffirmation Ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Pennsylvania Council of Patriotic Societies. 75 people.
- July 5, 1965 Independence Day celebrations in Independence Square sponsored by Citizens' Freedom Week Committee. Heavy protection and security. 3000 people.
- July 16, 1965 Veterans of Foreign Wars parade on Chestnut Street. 500 people.
- September 12, 1965 Commodore John Barry Day parade on Chestnut Street with ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Society of Commodore John Barry. 800 people.
- September 26, 1965 General von Steuben Birthday Anniversary celebration in Independence Square sponsored by German American organizations. 325 people.³³⁸
- October 1965 175th Anniversary of the US Census Bureau at Independence Square.³³⁹
- October 3, 1965 Pulaski Day Parade and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Polish American Congress of Delaware Valley, Eastern Pennsylvania District with Veteran and Armed Forces. 2500 people in parade, 1250 at exercises in square.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

- October 23, 1965 Dedication Day Vietnam in support of military action in Vietnam in Independence Square sponsored by American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars. 3000 people.
- November 11, 1965 Armistice Day wreath laying at Liberty Bell and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Veterans of World War I (usually took place within Independence Hall). 150 people.
- November 14, 1965 Puerto Rican Day parade sponsored by the City. 300 people.
- November 22, 1965 2nd Anniversary of the assassination of JFK wreath laying at JFK plaque sponsored by the City. 150 people.³⁴⁰
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1966

- January 8, 1966 Rally in support of US policy in Vietnam held in Independence Square sponsored by the Pennsylvania Young Americans for Freedom and State Veterans of Foreign Wars. 300 people.
- January 18, 1966 Veteran Boxers Association of Philadelphia placed wreath at Washington Statue commemorating the fact that George Washington was the first amateur heavyweight champion of the crown colony of Virginia 1748. 75 people.
- February 4, 1966 Demonstration protesting religious persecution and discrimination by the Democratic Party in Independence Square sponsored by the American Council of Christian Churches. 12 people.
- February 19, 1966 Sons of American Revolution placed wreath at Washington Statue as part of Washington Birthday celebration. 150 people.
- February 20, 1966 Patriotic Order Sons of America wreath laying at Washington Statue. 15 people.
- February 22, 1966 Military Order of the Purple Heart placed wreath at Washington Statue. 5 people.
- March 23, 1966 State government officials placed wreath at JFK plaque, 15 people.
- March 25, 1966 145th Anniversary of Greek Independence ceremony included placing wreath at Liberty Bell and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Federation of Hellenic Societies. 250 people.
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TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

May 21, 1966	Armed Forces Day parade. 3000 people.
May 30, 1966	Camp 200, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War placed wreath at Lincoln tablet on Memorial Day. 150 people.
June 10, 1966	Flag Day exercises for school children in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Flag Day Association and Philadelphia schools. 400 people.
June 14, 1966	Flag Day Parade and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Flag Day Association. 2500 people.
June 25, 1966	Mormon Youth Festival in Independence Square. 820 people.
	Parade and swearing in ceremony for US Marines in Independence Square. 400 people.
June 30, 1966	13 th Annual Freedom Day ceremonies in Independence Square (previously held in Independence Hall). 300 people.
July 4, 1966	Independence Day celebrations in Independence Square sponsored by Citizens' Freedom Week Committee. 4000 people. Disturbance on Chestnut Street sidewalk caused by clash of pickets and citizens during the ceremony.
	3 rd Annual 4 th of July celebrations in Independence Square by Pennsylvania Council of Patriotic Societies. 300 people.
August 6, 1966	Hiroshima Day parade and Anti-Vietnam War rally in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Socialist Committee and Philadelphia Society for a Sane Nuclear Policy. 2500 people.
	Anti-Protest rally held on north side of Chestnut Street in Independence Mall sponsored by Veterans of Foreign Wars and Young Americans for Freedom. 1500 people.
August 25, 1966	Japanese Drum and Bugle Corps from Chicago World War II Veterans concert in Independence Square. 273 people.
September 18, 1966	Commodore John Barry Day parade on Chestnut Street with ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Society of Commodore John Barry. 1250 people.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

- September 25, 1966 General von Steuben Birthday Anniversary celebration in Independence Square sponsored by German American organizations. 300 people.
- October 2, 1966 Pulaski Day Parade and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Polish American Congress of Delaware Valley, Eastern Pennsylvania District with Veteran and Armed Forces. 2500 people.
- October 9, 1966 Columbus Day parade sponsored by the Sons of Italy terminated in Independence Square.³⁴¹
- November 11, 1966 Commemoration service at JFK plaque sponsored by the City. 300 people.
- December 10, 1966 Torch light vigil and march against Soviet treatment of Jews in Independence Square sponsored by the Jewish Community Relations Council of Greater Philadelphia. 1000 people.
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1967

- February 18, 1967 Sons of American Revolution placed wreath at Washington Statue as part of Washington Birthday celebration. 80 people.
- February 19, 1967 Patriotic Order Sons of America wreath laying at Washington Statue. 25 people.
- March 25, 1967 146th Anniversary of Greek Independence ceremony included placing wreath at Liberty Bell and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Federation of Hellenic Societies. 350 people.
- April 3, 1967 Visit of President of Turkey escorted by 1st City Troop (see figure C-31).³⁴²
- April 15, 1967 Dedication Day ceremony in Independence Square sponsored by County Council of Philadelphia and American Legion. 400 people.
- April 29, 1967 Loyalty Day parade. 750 people.
- May 8, 1967 World Red Cross Day ceremonies in Independence Square. 350 people.
- May 21, 1967 Ceremonies at end of the reenactment of the historic ride of Tench Tilghman in front of Independence Hall. 175 people.
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TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

May 30, 1967	Camp 200, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War placed wreath at Lincoln tablet on Memorial Day. 200 people.
June 8, 1967	Flag Day exercises for school children in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Flag Day Association and Philadelphia schools. 400 people.
June 11, 1967	47 th Annual Convention meeting in Independence Square by Pennsylvania Federation of Business and Professional Women's Club Inc. 500 people.
	Public rally for Israel and Peace in the Middle East in Independence Square sponsored by Community Relations Council of Greater Philadelphia, 15,000 people.
June 14, 1966	Flag Day Parade and ceremonies moved to Independence Mall.
June 27- July 4, 1967	Freedom Week events sponsored by City of Philadelphia.
July 4, 1967	Independence Day celebrations in Independence Square sponsored by Citizens' Freedom Week Committee. Vice President Humphrey speaking. 5000 people.
	4 th Annual 4 th of July celebrations in Independence Square by Pennsylvania Council of Patriotic Societies. 300 people.
July 8, 1967	Pennsylvania American Veterans of World War II parade on Chestnut Street, 200 people.
August 1967	National League for a More Effective Use of the Ballot and the National League Enterprises program in Independence Square for 6 th Anniversary and for Better Citizenship award. ³⁴³
August 19, 1967	Recreation demonstration by and for children of the Ludlow community in front of Independence Hall and parade around Independence Square. 150 people.
September 3, 1967	29 th Infantry Division Association memorial services in Independence Square. 350 people.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

- September 10, 1967 Commodore John Barry Day parade on Chestnut Street with ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Society of Commodore John Barry. 200 people.
- September 24, 1967 General von Steuben Birthday Anniversary celebration in Independence Square sponsored by Associated German-American Societies. 250 people.
- October 1, 1967 Pulaski Day Parade and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Polish American Congress of Delaware Valley, Eastern Pennsylvania District with Veteran and Armed Forces. 1000 people.
- October 7, 1967 The Centennial Legion of Historic Military Commands (founded 1876) and Old Guard City of Philadelphia parade with review stand in front of Independence Hall and ceremony in Independence Square. 175 people.
- October 14, 1967 Salvation Army United Witness rally in Independence Square 3200 people.
- October 19, 1967 Independence Mall formally dedicated.
- October 22, 1967 150th Anniversary of Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko death ceremonies in Independence Square (held at Liberty Bell in 1966). 400 people.
- November 11, 1967 Armistice Day ceremony in Independence Square by Veterans of World War II. 60 people.
- December 26-27, 1967 Rally protesting Soviet Anti-Semitism in Russia sponsored by Jewish Community Relations Council of Greater Philadelphia. 300 people.³⁴⁴
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1968

- February 17, 1968 Sons of American Revolution placed wreath at Washington Statue as part of Washington Birthday celebration. 80 people.
- February 18, 1968 Patriotic Order Sons of America wreath laying at Washington Statue. 25 people.
- February 22, 1968 Americanism Committee program in Congress Hall sponsored by Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution. 65 people.
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TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

- March 25, 1968 147th Anniversary of Greek Independence ceremony included placing wreath at Liberty Bell and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Federation of Hellenic Societies. 375 people.
- April 5, 1968 Memorial services and rally by NAACP in reverence to Martin Luther King Jr. sponsored by Philadelphia NAACP. 5500 people. Philadelphia Civil Disobedience Squad in attendance.
- April 6, 1968 Loyalty Day parade on Chestnut Street sponsored by Veterans of Foreign Wars. 750 people.
- May 1968 Committee for Non-Violent Action gathering in Independence Square to observe un-armed forces day celebration, included rock group.³⁴⁵
- May 11, 1968 Wreath laying ceremony at George Washington statue in respect to Armed Forces Week by Girl Scout Troops #662 & 647. 43 people.
- May 30, 1968 1st Anniversary of the Independence of the Republic of Biafra sponsored by the Biafran Students Organization. 35 people. Eight members of Civil Disobedience Squad present.
- Camp 200, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War placed wreath at Lincoln tablet on Memorial Day. 185 people.
- June 11, 1968 Flag Day exercises for school children in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Flag Day Association and Philadelphia schools.
- June 14, 1968 Flag Day Parade and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Flag Day Association. 2500 people.
- July 2, 1968 150th Anniversary of Philadelphia Public Schools in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Schools and Freedom Week Committee. 250 people.
- July 4, 1968 Independence Day celebrations in Independence Square sponsored by Citizens' Freedom Week Committee. 10,000 people.
- Homosexual Rights demonstration in front of Independence Hall sponsored by Eastern Regional Homophile Conference.
- July 12, 1968 Patriotic parade sponsored by Veterans of Foreign Wars. 1000 people.
- July 20, 1968 American Legion parade. 1250 people.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

August 10, 1968	Patriotic exercises in front of Independence Hall by Marine Corps and Marine Veterans. 600 people.
August 14, 1968	Disabled American Veterans placed wreath at JFK plaque. 30 people.
August 17, 1968	69 th Infantry Division memorial service in Independence Square and wreath placed at Liberty Bell. 325 people. Two members of Civil Disobedience Squad.
August 25, 1968	50 th Anniversary of the Republic of Lithuania wreath laying at Liberty Bell and ceremony in Independence Square sponsored by Knights of Lithuania. 150 people.
August 31, 1968	50 th Anniversary of Polish Air Force wreath laying at Liberty Bell and ceremony at Independence Square by Polish Air Force Veterans Association. 100 people.
September 1968	Americans for Patriotism Inc. ceremony in Independence Square for to commemorate the Constitution and to make official announcement of Americans for Patriotism, Inc. ³⁴⁶
September 15, 1968	Commodore John Barry Day parade on Chestnut Street with ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Society of Commodore John Barry. 1500 people.
September 22, 1968	General von Steuben Birthday Anniversary celebration in Independence Square sponsored by Associated German-American Societies. 500 people.
September 29, 1968	Temple Beth Tikyah Organization Vigil in Independence Square to protest genocide in Biafra. 75 people. Two members Civil Disobedience Squad. No incidents.
October 6, 1968	Pulaski Day Parade and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Polish American Congress of Delaware Valley, Eastern Pennsylvania District with Veteran and Armed Forces. 3000 people.
November 11, 1968	50 th Anniversary of the signing of the Armistice ceremonies in Independence Square by Veterans of World War I, American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars. 100 people.
November 22, 1968	5 th Anniversary of assassination of JFK - Memorial rite at plaque sponsored by City. 300 people.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

December 15, 1968 Hanukah caravan for Soviet Jewry candle lighting ceremony in front of Independence Hall sponsored by Jewish Community Council of Greater Philadelphia. 30 people.

1969

February 16, 1969 Patriotic Order Sons of America wreath laying at Washington Statue. 20 people.

February 22, 1969 Sons of American Revolution placed wreath at Washington Statue as part of Washington Birthday celebration. 80 people.

March 25, 1969 Greek Independence ceremony included placing wreath at Liberty Bell and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Federation of Hellenic Societies. 300 people.

April 4, 1969 Meeting for worship in memory of Martin Luther King Jr. and Good Friday in Independence Square sponsored by Meeting of Friends. 200 people. One member of Civil Disobedience Squad.

April 13, 1969 Observance of the Birth of Thomas Jefferson in Independence Square (usually held in Congress Hall) sponsored by Old Market Fair Committee of the Women's Board of the Jefferson Medical College Hospital. 200 people.

April 26, 1969 "Let Us Vote" rally in Independence Square to combine and organize student support for passage of bill permitting 18-year old residents the right to vote.³⁴⁷

May 3, 1969 Polish Constitution Day commemorative exercises in Independence Square sponsored by Polish American Congress, Eastern Pennsylvania District. 200 people.

Loyalty Day Parade. 825 people.

May 30, 1969 Camp 200, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War placed wreath at Lincoln tablet on Memorial Day. 300 people.

Biafran Independence celebration and demonstration on sidewalk in front of Independence Hall and in Independence Square by Members of Biafran

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

- Student Association with African costumes and talking-dancing drum. 95 people. Six members Civil Disobedience Squad.
- June 13, 1969 Flag Day exercises for school children in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Flag Day Association and Philadelphia schools. 500 people.
- June 14, 1969 Flag Day Parade and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Flag Day Association. 2400 people.
- Rededication ceremony in Independence Square by Boy Scouts. 750 people.
- July 4, 1969 Independence Day celebrations in Independence Square sponsored by Citizens' Freedom Week Committee. 7000 people.
- Rededication ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Pennsylvania Sons of the Revolution, 2000 people. Raymond H. Broderick, Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, as principal speaker.
- July 12, 1969 99th Infantry Division Reunion Ceremony in Independence Square. 350 people.
- August 2, 1969 50th Anniversary celebration of the National Beauty Culturist League, Inc. in Independence Square. 500 people.
- August 17, 1969 Rally in Independence Square by American Committee in Support of Civil Rights in Northern Ireland. 300 people.
- September 28, 1969 Puerto Rican Day Festival parade and program in Independence Square.³⁴⁸
- September 14, 1969 Commodore John Barry Day parade on Chestnut Street with ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Society of Commodore John Barry. 400 people.
- September 21, 1969 General von Steuben Birthday Anniversary celebration in Independence Square sponsored by Associated German-American Societies. 300 people.
- September 24, 1969 Visit by Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel, program in Independence Square.³⁴⁹

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

- October 5, 1969 Pulaski Day Parade and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Polish American Congress of Delaware Valley, Eastern Pennsylvania District with Veteran and Armed Forces. 4500 people.
- October 12, 1969 Columbus Day parade and program in Independence Square.³⁵⁰
- November 14, 1969 Health Sciences Coalition held a silent candlelight vigil to commemorate the Second Vietnam Moratorium Day.³⁵¹
- November 22, 1969 Memorial services to commemorate the 6th anniversary of the assassination of JFK. 300 people.³⁵²
- December 7, 1969 Rally for America in Independence Square sponsored by American Legion.³⁵³
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1970

- January 9, 1970 Protest rally against the regime of Haile Sellassie sponsored by Philadelphia Chapter of Ethiopian Students Union in North America. 23 people. Six members of Civil Disobedience Squad, 2 members of Police Department and 1 FBI Agent.
- January 15, 1970 Memorial service for Martin Luther King Jr. in Independence Square by New Mobilization to End the War in Vietnam (see figure C-32).
- February 21, 1970 Sons of American Revolution placed wreath at Washington Statue as part of Washington Birthday celebration. 250 people.
- February 22, 1970 Patriotic Order Sons of America wreath laying at Washington Statue. 30 people.
- March 21, 1970 National Veterans Boxers Association placed wreath at George Washington statue. 300 people.
- March 25, 1970 149th Anniversary of Greek Independence ceremony included placing wreath at Liberty Bell and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Federation of Hellenic Societies. 400 people.
- April 12, 1970 11th Virginia Rifle Regiment of the Continental Line demonstration of drills in Independence Square.
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TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Earth Week Committee of Philadelphia program in Independence Square.³⁵⁴

- April 5, 1970 Parade on Chestnut Street and memorial services commemorating 2nd Anniversary of the death of Martin Luther King Jr. on Independence Mall. 1500 people.
- April 30, 1970 Demonstration in front of Independence Hall by farm workers for boycott of non-union grapes supported by UFWOC AFL-CIO. 80 people.
- May 2, 1970 Loyalty Day Parade. 700 people. Plus a few anti-war protestors walking along the parade route. Members of Civil Disobedience Squad in attendance.
- May 8, 1970 Anti-war demonstration around Barry State in Independence Square by Mental Health Advocacy Association. 150 people. Members of Civil Disobedience Squad and City Detectives in attendance.
- May 11, 1970 22nd Anniversary of Israel Independence in Independence Square sponsored by People Zionist Organization of America. 400 people.
- May 26, 1970 Musicians for Peace musical concert in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Music Academy. 75 people.
- May 30, 1970 Camp 200, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War placed wreath at Lincoln tablet on Memorial Day. 250 people.
- Protest Russia massacre of Poles (commemoration of 30th anniversary of the Ka-yn Forest Massacre) in Independence Square by Polish Army Veterans of American and Polish American Congress Inc. 1100 people.
- June 7, 1970 Crispus Attucks Day ceremony in Independence Square in honor of martyr of American Revolution.³⁵⁵
- June 12, 1970 Flag Day exercises for school children in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Flag Day Association and Philadelphia schools. 750 people.
- June 14, 1970 Victory in Vietnam program in Independence Square sponsored by International Council of Christian Churches. 1000 people.
- Flag Day Parade and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Flag Day Association. 1500 people.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

June 19, 1970	Rally in Independence Square by Information Council of the Americas with skits of confrontations with opposite views. 60 people. Six members of Philadelphia Civil Disobedience Squad.
June 27- July 4, 1970	Freedom Week events sponsored by City of Philadelphia.
July 4, 1970	Independence Day celebrations in Independence Square sponsored by Citizens' Freedom Week Committee. 1150 people. Patriotic ceremony at Liberty Bell by Pennsylvania Sons of the Revolution. 200 people. Robert H. Speck, Rear Admiral, USN, principal speaker.
July 1970	Irish Northern Aid Committee program and rally in Independence Square.
August 1970	Rally in Independence Square in immediate vicinity of Barry statue by Jewish Defense League of Greater Philadelphia. Student Mobilization Committee rally around Barry statue. ³⁵⁶
August 18, 1970	Choral presentation in Independence Square by Delaware Valley Baptist Association. 300 people.
September 13, 1970	Commodore John Barry Day parade on Chestnut Street with ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Society of Commodore John Barry. 1000 people.
September 19, 1970	General von Steuben Birthday Anniversary celebration in Independence Square sponsored by Associated German-American Societies. 1100 people.
October 4, 1970	Pulaski Day Parade and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Polish American Congress of Delaware Valley, Eastern Pennsylvania District with Veteran and Armed Forces. 1500 people.
November 8, 1970	4 th Degree Knights of Columbus placed wreath at Barry statue. 120 people.
November 22, 1970	Wreath laying ceremony at JFK plaque. 100 people.
November 29-	United Farm Workers Organizing Committee AFL- CIO series of

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

December 5, 1970 facts and prayer services for the freedom of the American Farm Workers around the Barry Statue in Independence Square.

December 27, 1970 Protest rally for the people in Poland in Independence Square by the Polish American Congress. 300 people.

1971

February 20, 1971 Sons of American Revolution placed wreath at Washington Statue as part of Washington Birthday celebration. 300 people.

February 21, 1971 Patriotic Order Sons of America wreath laying at Washington Statue. 20 people.

March 25, 1971 150th Anniversary of Greek Independence ceremony included placing wreath at Liberty Bell and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Federation of Hellenic Societies. 800 people.

April 1971 Against Women's Liberation rally in Independence Square.³⁵⁷

April 9, 1971 Youth program in Independence Square sponsored by Delaware County Youth Ranchers.

April 10, 1971 Frank M. Lomento Mayoralty Candidate speech in Independence Square.³⁵⁸

April 25, 1971 23rd Anniversary of Israel Independence parade on Chestnut Street sponsored by various Jewish organizations of the Delaware Valley. 500 people.

May 14, 1971 Protesting Russian treatment of Jews by Philadelphia Jewish Relations Council of Greater Philadelphia. 6 people. Two members Philadelphia Civil Disobedience Squad.

May 31, 1971 Camp 200, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War placed wreath at Lincoln tablet on Memorial Day. 25 people.

June 11, 1971 Flag Day exercises for school children in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Flag Day Association and Philadelphia schools. 450 people.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

June 25, 1971	Choral presentations in Independence Square sponsored by Baptist Church. 75 people.
June 26, 1971	American Veterans parade. 900 people.
June 27- July 4, 1971	Freedom Week events sponsored by City of Philadelphia.
July 4, 1971	Independence Day celebrations in Independence Square sponsored by Citizens' Freedom Week Committee. 3000 people. Patriotic ceremony at Liberty Bell by Pennsylvania Sons of the Revolution. 200 people. Robert H. Speck, Rear Admiral, USN, principal speaker.
July 14, 1971	Captive Nations Week observance at Washington Statue in front of Independence Hall (formerly held on Independence Mall). 200 people.
July 17, 1971	Rally and program in front of Independence Hall by 20 th Century Reformation Hour. Veterans of Foreign Wars parade. 1100 people.
September 12, 1971	Commodore John Barry Day parade on Chestnut Street with ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Society of Commodore John Barry. 150 people.
September 25, 1971	General von Steuben Birthday Anniversary celebration on Independence Mall sponsored by Associated German-American Societies. 3000 people.
October 3, 1971	Pulaski Day Parade and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Polish American Congress of Delaware Valley, Eastern Pennsylvania District with Veteran and Armed Forces. 5300 people.
November 22, 1971	Silent memorial service commemorating 8 th Anniversary of assassination of JFK. 100 people. ³⁵⁹

1972

February 19, 1972	Sons of American Revolution placed wreath at Washington Statue as part of Washington Birthday celebration. 31 people.
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TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

February 26, 1972	Demonstration to stop air war in Vietnam in front of Independence Hall.
March 18, 1972	National Veteran Boxers Association placed wreath at Washington statue. 200 people.
March 25, 1972	151 st Anniversary of Greek Independence ceremony included placing wreath at Liberty Bell and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Federation of Hellenic Societies. 5000 people.
April 29, 1972	Loyalty Day parade on Chestnut Street. 500 people.
May 29, 1972	Camp 200, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War placed wreath at Lincoln tablet on Memorial Day. 50 people.
June 9, 1972	Flag Day exercises for school children in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Flag Day Association and Philadelphia schools. 425 people.
June 14, 1972	Flag Day Parade and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Flag Day Association. 1000 people.
June 27- July 4, 1972	Freedom Week events sponsored by City of Philadelphia.
July 4, 1972	Independence Day celebrations in Independence Square sponsored by Citizens' Freedom Week Committee. 6500 people. Patriotic ceremony at Liberty Bell by Pennsylvania Sons of the Revolution. "Dorothy C. Hauck, Asst. Sec. General of the Society of the Signers of the Declaration tapped the Bell with her diamond ring..." 75 people. Robert H. Speck, Rear Admiral, USN, principal speaker.
July 16, 1972	Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Outdoor Rosary Procession in Independence Square at Barry Statue by the Blue Army of Our Lady of Fatima & Lay Carmelites. 300 people.
July 21, 1972	American Legion parade. 3000 people.
August 21, 1972	Navy swearing-in ceremonies with Admiral Speck in Independence Square. ³⁶⁰
September 9, 1972	General von Steuben Birthday Anniversary celebration on Independence Mall sponsored by Associated German-American Societies. 1100 people.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

- September 17, 1972 Commodore John Barry Day parade on Chestnut Street with ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Society of Commodore John Barry. 500 people.
- October 1, 1972 Pulaski Day Parade and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Polish American Congress of Delaware Valley, Eastern Pennsylvania District with Veteran and Armed Forces. 2500 people.
- October 13, 1972 197th Anniversary of the U.S. Navy with wreath laying and band concert at Barry Statue. 95 people.
- October 20, 1972 Ceremonies around President Nixon signing the Revenue-sharing bill into law in Independence Hall, Independence Square and Congress Hall. 1000 people.
- November 7, 1972 Philadelphia Convention and Tourist Bureau using Independence Square for Swiss folklore group musical performance. 300 people.
- December 7, 1972 Candle lighting ceremony to show solidarity with Jews now in prisons in Soviet Union in front of Independence Hall by the Greater Philadelphia Council for Soviet Jews. 21 people.
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1973

- February 18, 1973 Patriotic Order Sons of America wreath laying at Washington Statue. 20 people.
- March 1973 Jewish War Veterans ceremonies in Independence Square (see figure C-33).³⁶¹
- March 17, 1973 Tri-County Veteran Boxers Association wreath laying at Washington statue. 25 people.
- March 25, 1973 152nd Anniversary of Greek Independence ceremony included placing wreath at Liberty Bell and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Federation of Hellenic Societies. 1000 people.
- April 7, 1973 Old Fort Mifflin Drill Team in Independence Square sponsored by the Pennsylvania Federation of Junior Historians. 300 people.
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TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

- May 5, 1973 Demonstration of edged weaponry and cannon firing in Independence Square by company of Military Collectors and Historians. 200 people.
- Loyalty Day parade 1000 people.
- May 6, 1973 25th Anniversary of Israel Independence parade on Chestnut Street and ceremonies in Independence Square. 3000 people.
- May 13, 1973 Memorial to Martin Luther King Jr. parade on Chestnut Street. 500 people.
- May 28, 1973 Camp 200, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War placed wreath at Lincoln tablet on Memorial Day. 15 people.
- June 9, 1973 Flag Day exercises for school children in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Flag Day Association and Philadelphia schools. 1800 people.
- June 14, 1973 Flag Day Parade and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Philadelphia Flag Day Association. 500 people.
- June 27-
July 4, 1973 Independence Day celebrations in Independence Square sponsored by Citizens' Freedom Week Committee. 7000 people.
- July 4, 1973 Independence Day celebrations in Independence Square sponsored by Citizens' Freedom Week Committee. 6500 people.
- Patriotic ceremony at Liberty Bell by Pennsylvania Sons of the Revolution. 200 people. Joseph L. Coleman, Rear Admiral, USN, principal speaker.
- September 10, 1973 Signing ceremony in Congress Hall and Independence Square by Women's Coalition for the Third Century. 25 people.
- September 29, 1973 General von Steuben Birthday Anniversary celebration on Independence Mall sponsored by Associated German-American Societies. 500 people.
- October 7, 1973 Pulaski Day Parade and ceremonies in Independence Square sponsored by Polish American Congress of Delaware Valley, Eastern Pennsylvania District with Veteran and Armed Forces. 3500 people.
- October 10, 1973 198th Anniversary of the U.S. Navy with wreath laying and band concert at Barry Statue. 25 people.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

- October 20, 1973 Veterans organizations parade on Chestnut Street. 3500 people.
- November 21, 1973 Silent memorial service commemorating 10th Anniversary of assassination of JFK. 200 people.³⁶²
-

1974

- February 15, 1974 Ceremonies at Washington statue with presentation in honor of Susan B. Anthony birth date by National Organization for Women. 30 people.
- February 17, 1974 Patriotic Order Sons of America wreath laying at Washington Statue. 20 people.
- February 23, 1974 Sons of American Revolution placed wreath at Washington Statue as part of Washington Birthday celebration. 70 people.
- March 16, 1974 Tri-County Veteran Boxers Association wreath laying at Washington statue. 150 people.
- April 30, 1974 Prayer rally on National Day of Prayer and Humiliation in area of Barry Statue in Independence Square sponsored by Gateway Inc. 750 people.
- Loyalty Day parade. 1000 people.
- May 19, 1974 Pennsylvania Lions Club parade on Chestnut Street. 500 people.
- May 20, 1974 Parade on Chestnut Street to celebrate Philadelphia Flyers Ice Hockey Team Stanley Cup win. 10,000 people.
- May 27, 1974 Camp 200, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War placed wreath at Lincoln tablet on Memorial Day. 34 people.³⁶³

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA



Figure C-1. Independence Square Christmas tree, December 1913. Independence Square file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

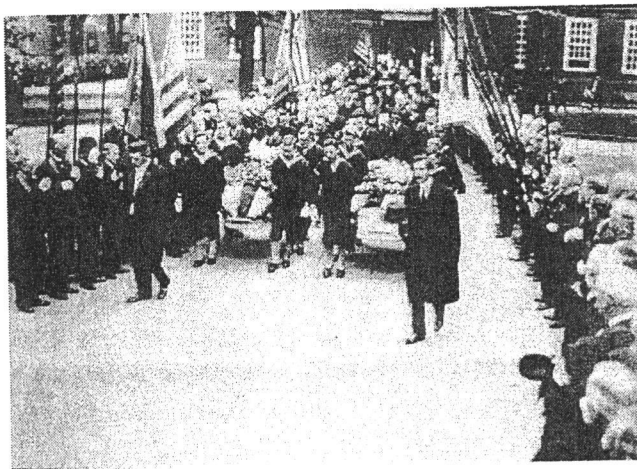


Figure C-2. Poinsett and Smith Funeral, two sailors killed at Battle of Vera Cruz, funeral started at Independence Hall, May 13, 1914. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

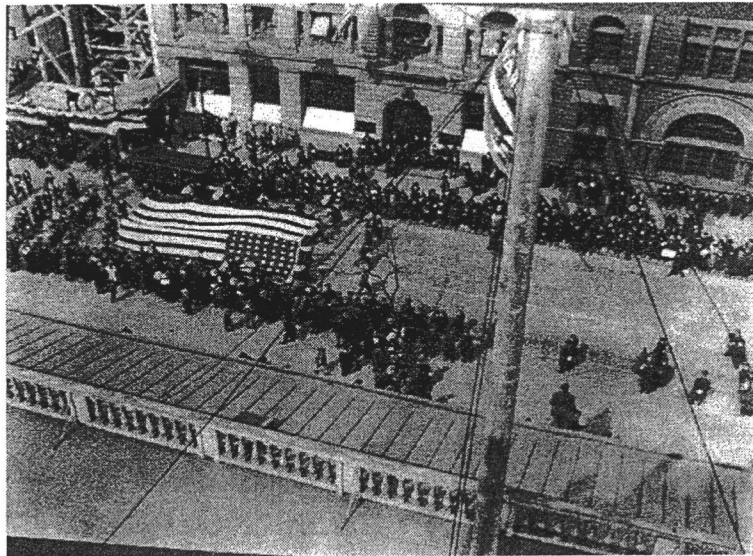


Figure C-3. Parade on Chestnut Street in front of Independence Hall, Spring 1915. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.



Figure C-4. Independence Square crowd for parade, Spring 1915. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

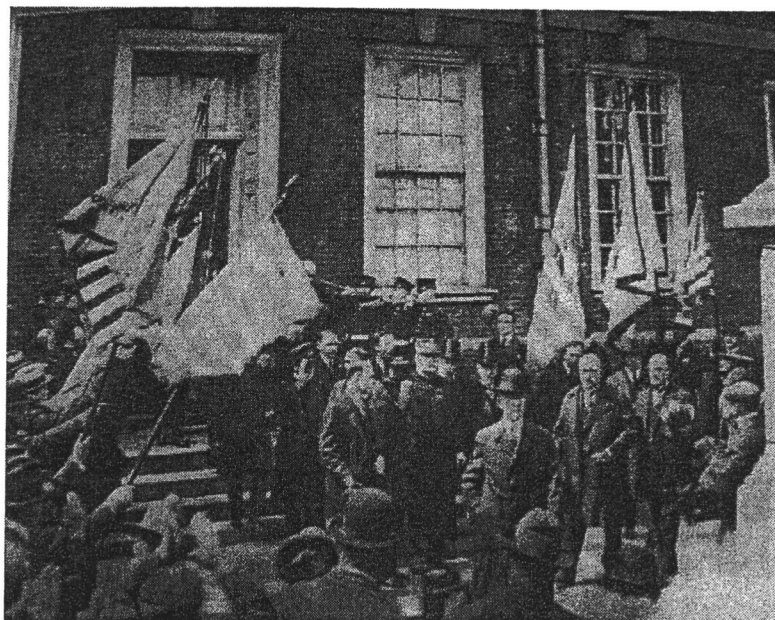


Figure C-5. "The President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and the Color Guard, at the State House (Independence Hall) on the occasion of the visit of the French War Mission, May 9, 1917. *Annual Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution 1916-1917*, Philadelphia: Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, 1917.

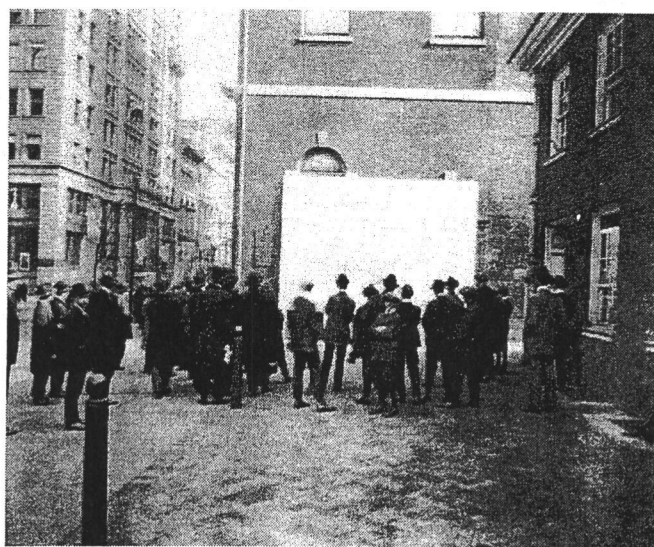


Figure C-6. Independence Hall, special events, posted on Supreme Court Building showing Map of Europe, c. 1918. Photograph by B. Wallace, 711 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA



Figure C-7. Honor Guard at Independence Hall in honor of the return of the 28th Division from World War I, May 15, 1919. The Color Guard of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution collection, Philadelphia, PA.

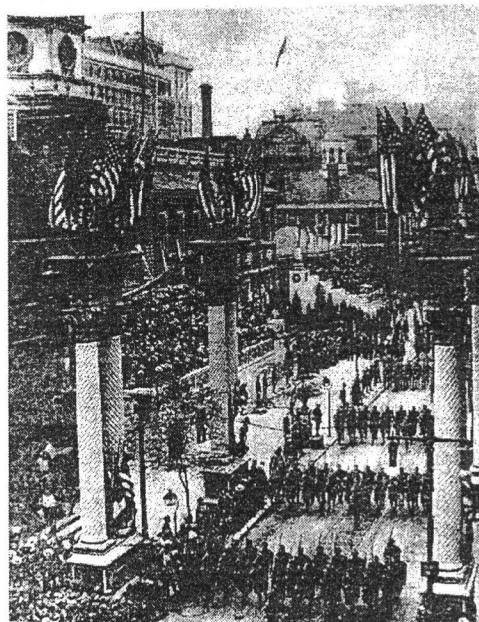


Figure C-8. "As they marched through the Court of Honor before Independence Hall", Chestnut Street in front of Independence Hall, May 15, 1919. Photograph by Public Ledger Staff Photographer.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA



Figure C-9. Celebrations decorations for 28th division celebration, May 15, 1919. Photograph by R.W. Shoemaker. VIP Special Events file. VIP Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives. Philadelphia, PA.



Figure C-10. General Pershing breaking ground for tree planting, September 12, 1919. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

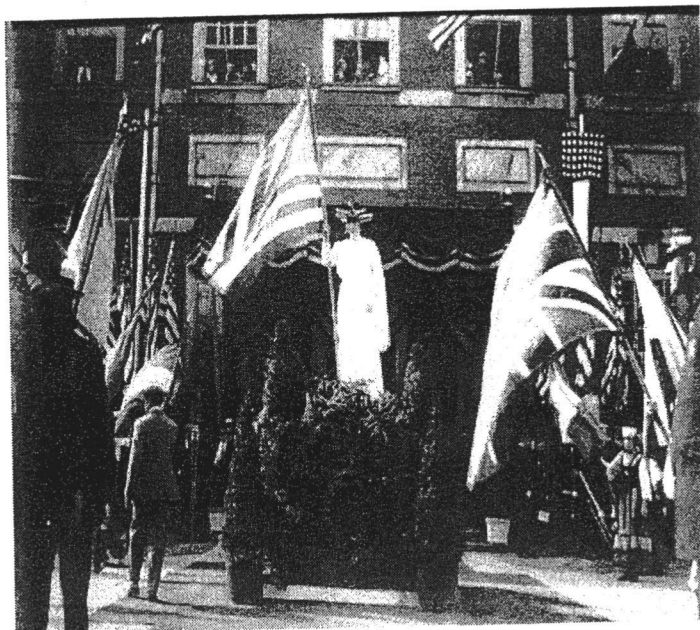


Figure C-11. Goddess of Liberty at reception to General Pershing, September 12, 1919. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.



Figure C-12. Crowd in Independence Square at reception for Gen. Pershing, September 12, 1919. VIP Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

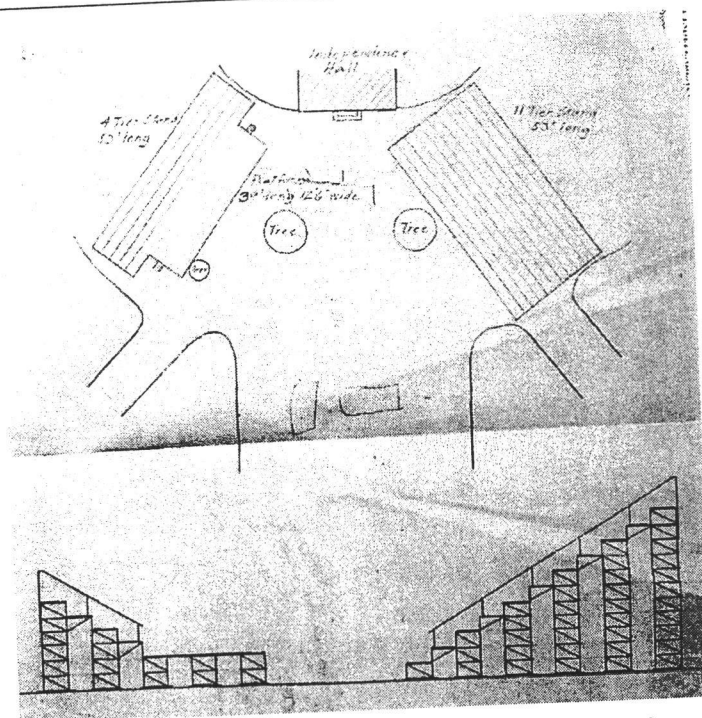


Figure C-13. Proposed Arrangement of Wayne Sectional Grand Stands at Independence Hall, for Bureau of City Property, Wayne Iron Works – Philadelphia, October 18, 1921. Folder 55/1, Box 55, The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection, 1873-1951, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

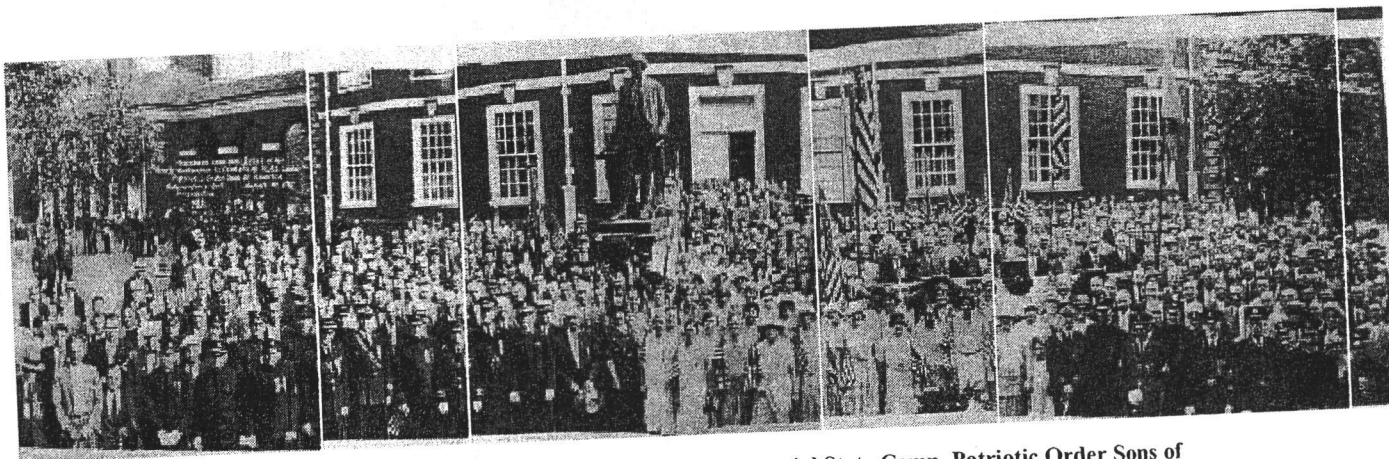


Figure C-14. Members and Delegates of the George Washington Bi-Centennial State Camp, Patriotic Order Sons of America, Independence Hall, August 29, 1932. Patriotic Order Sons of America Collection, Philadelphia, PA.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA



Figure C-15. 175th Anniversary Celebration, pageant at Independence Hall, narrator: John Carridine, July 4, 1951. Photograph by Abbie Rowe, NPS, Washington, D.C. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.



Figure C-16. Figure 3-17. 175th Anniversary Celebration, pageant at Independence Hall, July 4, 1951. Photograph by Abbie Rowe, NPS, Washington, D.C. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

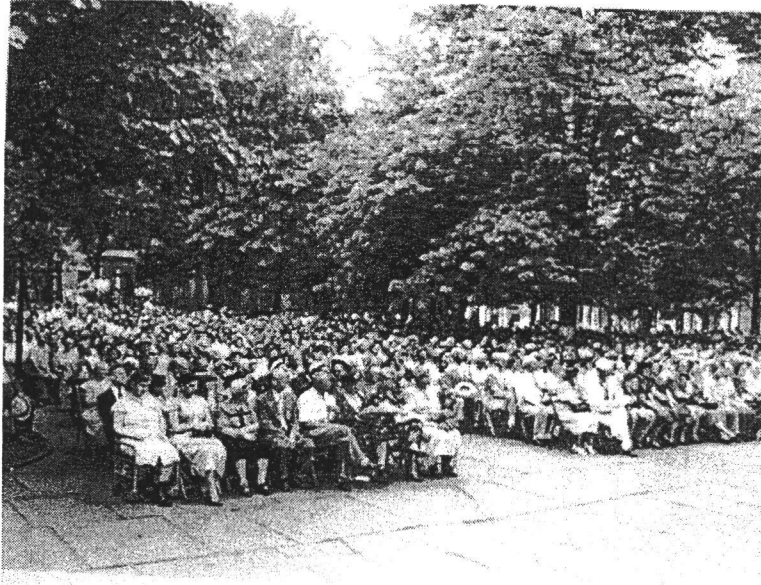


Figure C-17. 175th Anniversary Celebration Pageant at Independence Hall, Spectators, July 4, 1951. Photograph by Abbie Rowe, NPS, Washington, D.C. VIP Special events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

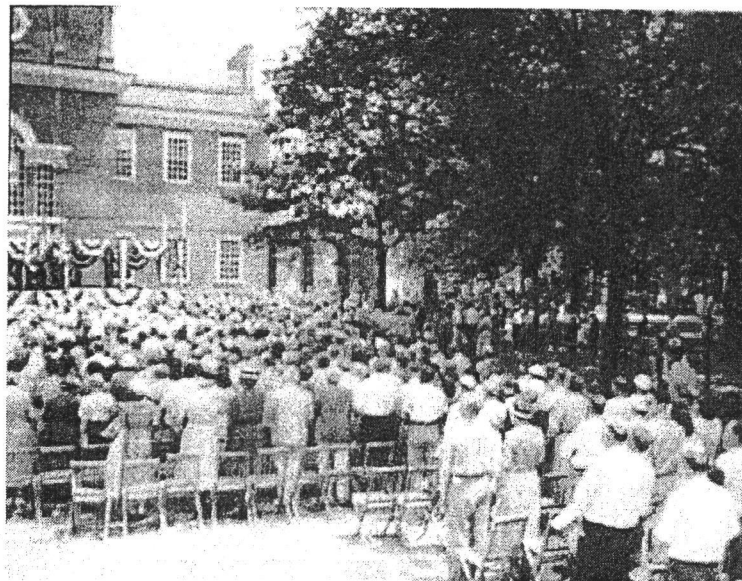


Figure C-18. 4th of July crowd standing for singing, looking north from Barry statue, July 4, 1952. Photograph by W. Kohler. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

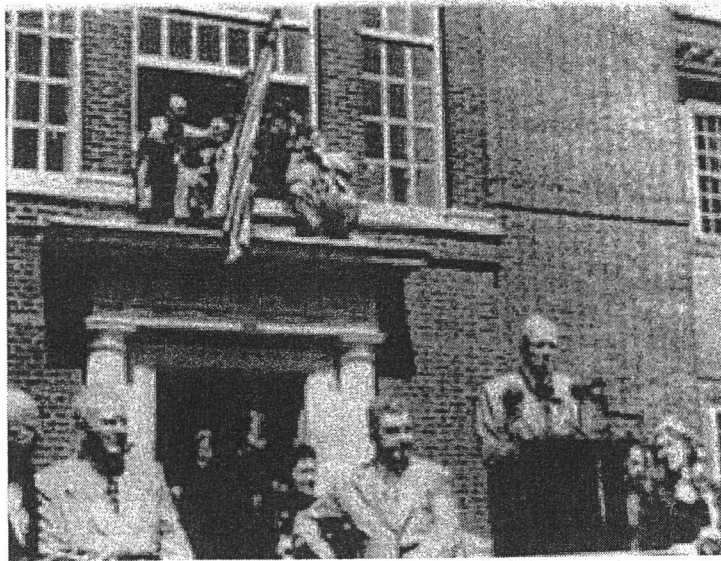


Figure C-19. General Dwight D. Eisenhower, addressing the public in Independence Square. Left to right Gov. Fine, Sen. Duff, Mrs. Eisenhower, Wm. Hamilton and D. Eisenhower, September 4, 1952. Photography by R.W. Shoemaker. VIP Special events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

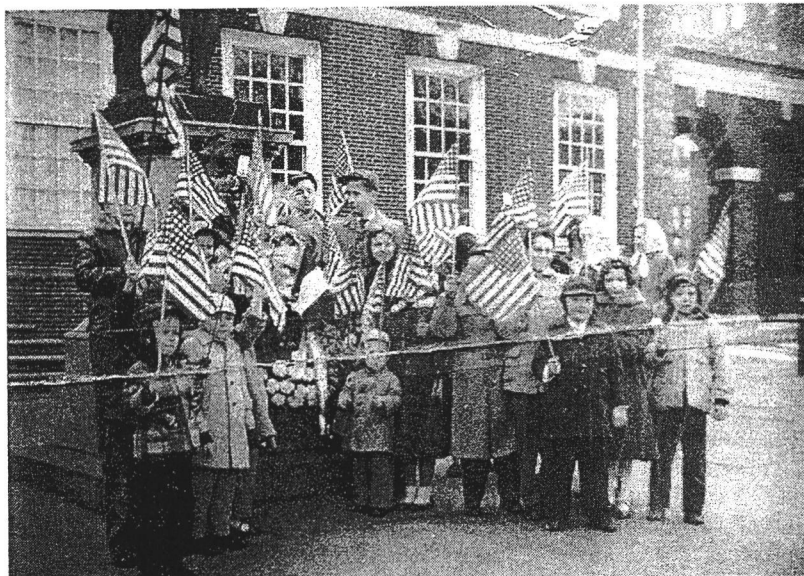


Figure C-20. George Washington Birthday event in front of Independence Hall, February 1954-55. Patriotic Order Sons of America Collection, Philadelphia, PA.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

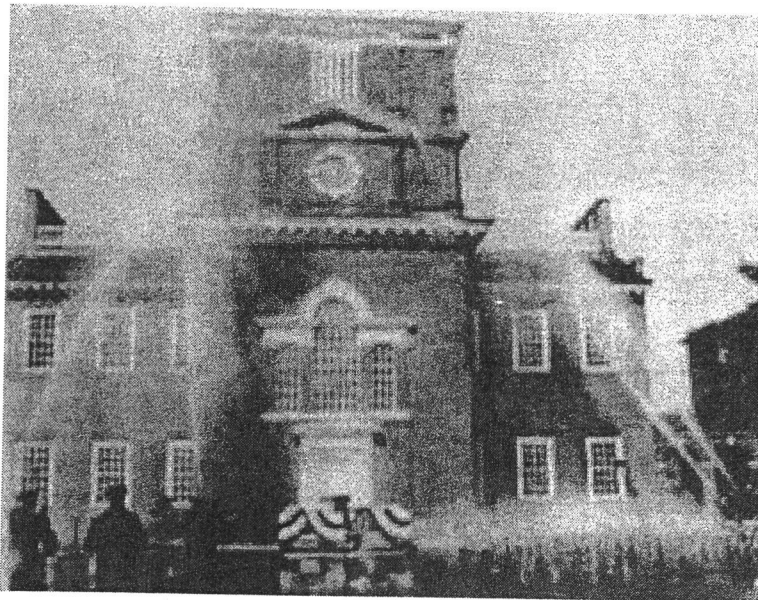


Figure C-21. Fire Thrill Show by City Firemen, hoses on Independence Hall Tower, October 7, 1954. Photograph by P.J.F.S. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

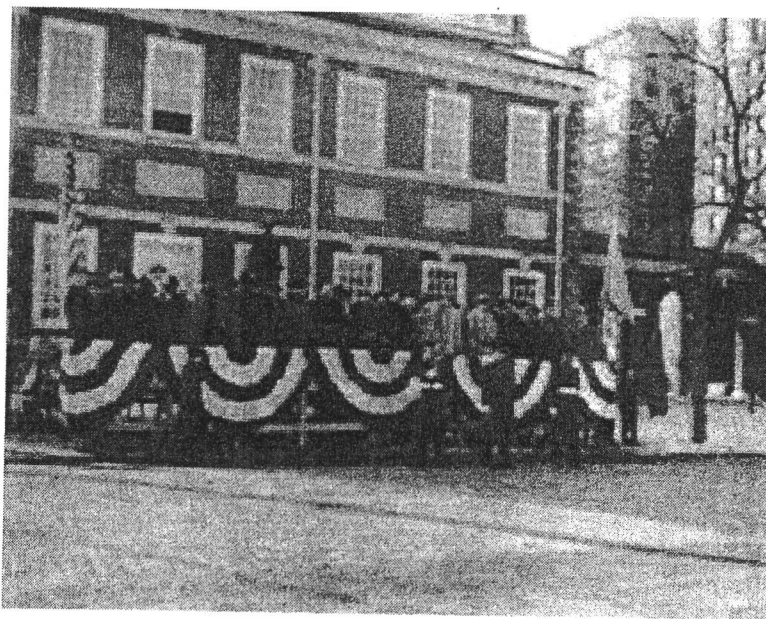


Figure C-22. Benjamin Franklin's 251st Anniversary Celebration, Independence Hall, reviewing stand, January 17, 1957. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA



Figure C-23. George Washington Birthday event front of Independence Hall, February 1956-57. Patriotic Order Sons of America Collection, Philadelphia, PA.



Figure C-24. Ghana Independence Day, Independence Hall, at Washington Statue, March 6, 1957. Photograph by W.A. McCullough. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

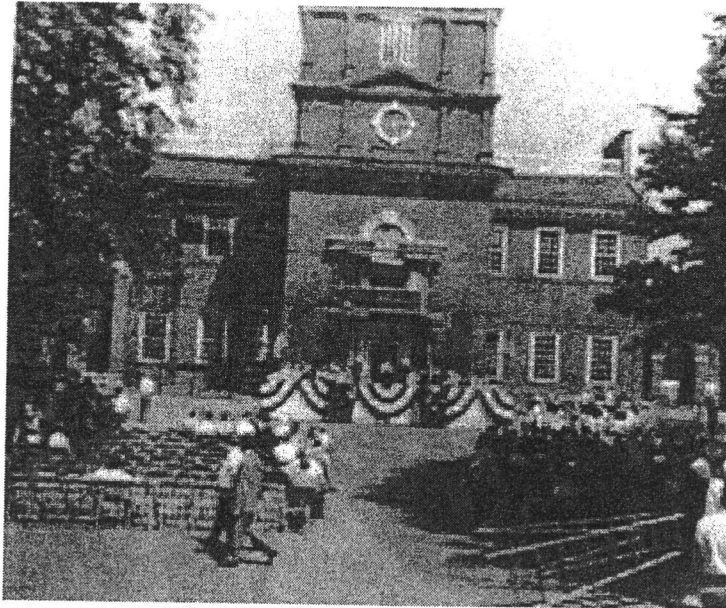


Figure C-25. Lafayette Day 200th anniversary with General Mark Clark, September 6, 1957. Photograph by W.A. McCullough. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

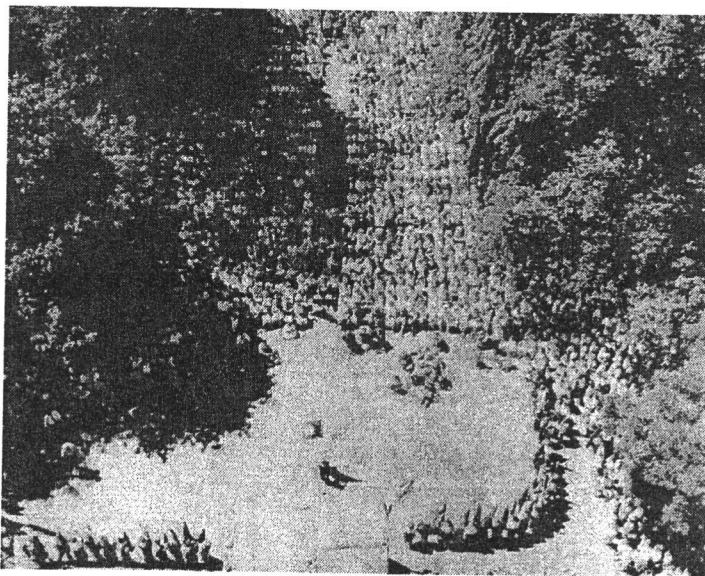


Figure C-26. Events, July 4th 1960 Independence Square raising of 50 star flag for the first time at Independence Hall. Photograph by Herbert Ulrich, 3456 Kensington Ave. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA



Figure C-27. Events, 175th Constitution Celebration State of Delaware, January 2, 1962. Photograph by W. A. McCullough. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.



Figure C-28. President Kennedy at Independence Hall, July 4, 1962. Photography by W.A. McCullough. VIP Special events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA



Figure C-29. Special events, Alabama events protest by Temple University students in North Mall, March 18, 1965. Photograph by W.A. McCullough. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

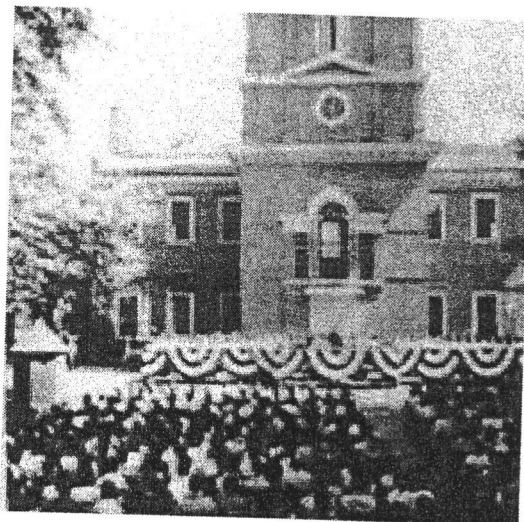


Figure C-30. Flag Week, school program held in Independence Square, June 11, 1965. Photograph by W.A. McCullough. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA



Figure C-31. Visit of President of Turkey (1st City Troop), April 3, 1967. Photograph by W.A. McCullough. VIP Special events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

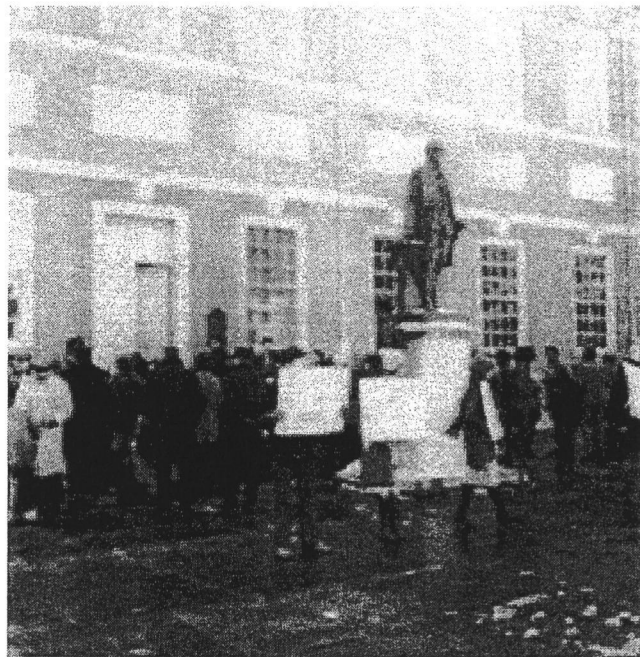


Figure C-32. Demonstration on birthday of late Dr. Martin L. King, January 15, 1970. Photograph by W.A. McCullough. Special Events file.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

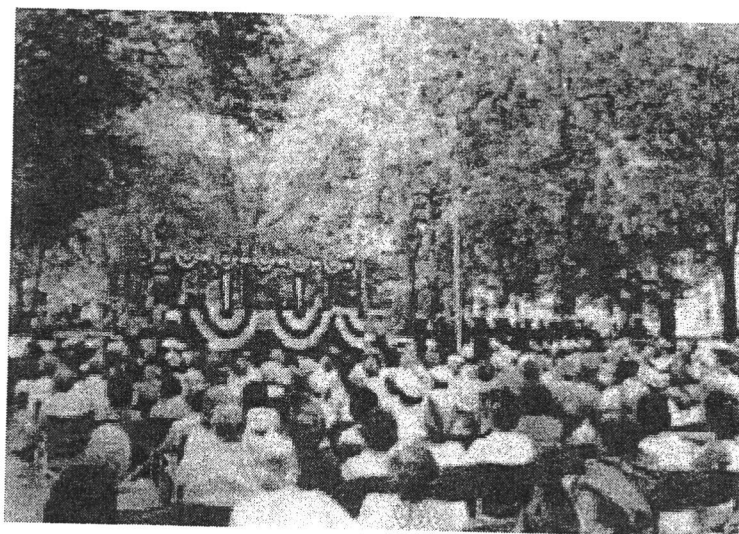


Figure C-33. Independence Square, Jewish War Veterans, March 1973. Photograph by W.A. McCullough. Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Endnotes

¹ This event chronology is based on documentation found primarily at the Independence National Historical Park Archives with supplemental information from Charlene Mires, *Independence Hall: An American Memory*, Pennsylvania: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2002. Events are limited to those taking place outdoors in either Independence Square or in front of Independence Hall. In a few cases, events that took place elsewhere, such as Independence Hall or Independence Mall, are noted where they show a change in venue or relate to one of the organizations involved in this ethnographic study. Estimates of attendance numbers are given as recorded in the cited documents and were not checked against other documentation. For clarity, punctuation has been added to citations from H.T. Carpenter's Superintendent's Daily Record.

² Chief Clerk, City of Philadelphia, to City Forester, Superintendent of Independence Hall, memorandum, 21 May 1913, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 52, Folder The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Square 1913, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³ Chief Clerk, City of Philadelphia, to Mr. Pond, memorandum, 13 June 1913, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 52, Folder The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Square 1913, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

⁴ National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 52, Folder 52/18 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Square 1913, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

⁵ Chas. H. Davis, Chairman, Patriotic Order Sons of America, to Chief, Bureau of Property, 21 February 1914, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 52, Folder 52/21 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Square 1914, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

⁶ Chas. H. Davis to W.A. Ball, Bureau of City Property, 10 January 1914, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 52, Folder 52/21 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Square 1914, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

⁷ Clerk's Office, Common Council Resolution, 13 February 1914, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 52, Folder 52/21 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Square 1914, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

⁸ Photographs, Negative Nos. CN-9148, CN-9152, CN-9155, Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

⁹ Flag Day exercises had been held on Independence Square on or around June 14th since 1893. "The idea of an annual day specifically celebrating the Flag is believed to have first originated in 1885. BJ Cigrand, a schoolteacher, arranged for the pupils in the Fredonia, Wisconsin Public School, District 6, to observe June 14 (the 108th anniversary of the official adoption of The Stars and Stripes) as 'Flag Birthday'. In numerous magazines and newspaper articles and public addresses over the following years, Cigrand continued to enthusiastically advocate the

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

observance of June 14 as 'Flag Birthday', or 'Flag Day'. On June 14, 1889, George Balch, a kindergarten teacher in New York City, planned appropriate ceremonies for the children of his school, and his idea of observing Flag Day was later adopted by the State Board of Education of New York. On June 14, 1891, the Betsy Ross House in Philadelphia held a Flag Day celebration, and on June 14 of the following year, the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution, celebrated Flag Day. Following the suggestion of Colonel J Granville Leach (at the time historian of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution), the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America on April 25, 1893 adopted a resolution requesting the mayor of Philadelphia and all others in authority and all private citizens to display the Flag on June 14th. Leach went on to recommend that thereafter the day be known as 'Flag Day', and on that day, school children be assembled for appropriate exercises, with each child being given a small Flag. Two weeks later on May 8th, the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution unanimously endorsed the action of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames. As a result of the resolution, Dr. Edward Brooks, then Superintendent of Public Schools of Philadelphia, directed that Flag Day exercises be held on June 14, 1893 in Independence Square. School children were assembled, each carrying a small Flag, and patriotic songs were sung and addresses delivered." From website www.usflag.org/flag.day.html, accessed October 5, 2003.

¹⁰ J.W. Patton, Deputy Schot Commissioner, Boy Scouts of America, Headquarters in Independence Hall, to Willam A. Ball, Chief, Bureau of City Property, 13 May 1914, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 52, Folder 52/24 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Square 1914, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹¹ Reeder, Assistant Director, Department of Public Works, to Chief, Bureau of City Property, 24 September 1914, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 52, Folder 52/26 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Square 1914, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹² Charles H. Davis, Chairman, Patriotic Order Sons of America, to Mr. Ball, Chief, Bureau of City Property, 12 February 1915, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 53, Folder 53/4 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Square 1915, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹³ Washington Day Committee Flier, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 53, Folder 53/4 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Square 1914, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁴ Photographs (no negative nos.), "Parade on Chestnut Street in front of Independence Hall, Spring 1915" and "Independence Square crowd for parade, Spring 1915", Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁵ Wilfred Jordan, Curator, Independence Hall, to A.E. McKinley, Secretary, Pennsylvania War History Committee, 3 April 1920, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 18, Folder The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Events- World War I 1920-1921, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁶ *Annual Proceedings Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution 1916-1917*, (Philadelphia: 1917): 19.

¹⁷ Horace T. Carpenter, Superintendent's Daily Record 1917-19-, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 44, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA: 3.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

¹⁸ Thomas B. Smith, Mayor of Philadelphia, to James E. Lennon, President, Select County, Philadelphia, 7 April 1917, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 18, Folder The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Events- World War I 1914-1917, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁹ Carpenter: 7.

²⁰ Carpenter: 7.

²¹ Carpenter: 10.

²² Carpenter: 16.

²³ Carpenter: 17.

²⁴ Carpenter: 17.

²⁵ Carpenter: 19.

²⁶ Carpenter: 21.

²⁷ *Annual Proceedings Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution 1918-1919*, (Philadelphia: 1919): 22-23.

²⁸ Wilfred Jordan, Curator, Independence Hall, to A.E. McKinley, Secretary, Pennsylvania War History Committee, 3 April 1920, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 18, Folder The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Events- World War I 1920-1921, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

²⁹ Carpenter: 25.

³⁰ Photographs (no negative nos.), from *Evening Public Ledger*, 26 October 1918, Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³¹ *Annual Proceedings Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution 1918-1919*, (Philadelphia: 1919): 23-24.

³² Carpenter: 32.

³³ C.C.A. Baldi, Italian Exchange Bank, to Bureau of City Property, 7 November 1918, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 32, Folder 32/10 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1918, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³⁴ Carpenter: 33.

³⁵ Carpenter: 39-40.

³⁶ Carpenter: 43-44.

³⁷ Carpenter: 44-45.

³⁸ Wilfred Jordan, Curator, Independence Hall, to A.E. McKinley, Secretary, Pennsylvania War History Committee, 3 April 1920, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 18, Folder The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Events- World War I 1920-1921, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

³⁹ National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 32, Folder 32/12 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1919, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

⁴⁰ Photographs (no negative nos.), "Independence Hall, ceremony, head of French Commission in U.S. 1919 speaker at Lafayette day celebration, September 6, 1919", Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection. Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

⁴¹ Photographs, Negative Nos. CN-16164, CN16167, CN16172, CN-16185, Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

⁴² Carpenter: 52.

⁴³ Carpenter: 56. There was some dispute whether the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) or the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution (PSSR) were the originators of Flag Day celebrations. In 1896, the PSSR supported celebration of Flag Day as promoted by Daughters of the American Revolution by circulating resolutions "under the auspices of this Society" (*Annual Report of Board of Managers with Sermons and Addresses 1895-1896*, (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1896): 7). The Society supported the event again in 1897 by sending Flag Day circulars to government agencies, patriotic organizations, press and other Sons of the Revolution societies (*Annual Sermon and Report of Board of Managers Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution 1897-1898*, (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1898): 17). The luster of Flag Day wore off in 1898 because of the flag waving patriotism inspired by the Spanish-American War: "It is doubtful whether ever before in the history of the United States has the flag of our country been so generally displayed as during the months of the late [Spanish-American] war" (*Annual Proceedings Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution 1898-99*, (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1899): 31). In 1920, the PSSR claimed that the original idea of Flag Day came from J. Granville Leach, past president of the PSSR: "The author of that day [Flag Day] is Colonel Leach. Conceiving the idea that the 14th day of June should be recognized in American annals as Flag Day, and that it should be celebrated thereafter by the display of the American flag from every home in the land, he presented this idea to some of the officers of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America... He strongly urged that Society to inaugurate a movement to have the day so known and celebrated" (*Annual Proceedings Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution 1920-1921*, (Philadelphia: PSSR, 1921): 80). The Colonial Dames then resolved to promote Flag Day and coordinated the event with the head of the Public Schools of Philadelphia, creating the foundation of the event as it was celebrated in the twentieth century.

⁴⁴ Carpenter: 59.

⁴⁵ Carpenter: 65-66.

⁴⁶ Carpenter: 75.

⁴⁷ Carpenter: 76-77.

⁴⁸ Carpenter: 78.

⁴⁹ Carpenter: 79.

⁵⁰ Carpenter: 80.

⁵¹ Carpenter: 80.

⁵² Carpenter: 82.

⁵³ Carpenter: 93.

⁵⁴ Carpenter: 94.

⁵⁵ Carpenter: 102.

⁵⁶ Carpenter: 112.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

⁵⁷ Carpenter: 115.

⁵⁸ Carpenter: 116.

⁵⁹ Carpenter: 132.

⁶⁰ Carpenter: 133.

⁶¹ Carpenter: 134-135.

⁶² Carpenter: 137.

⁶³ Carpenter: 141.

⁶⁴ Carpenter: 141.

⁶⁵ Carpenter ia, PA: 143.

⁶⁶ Chas. W. Neeld, Chief, Bureau of City Property to Superintendent of Independence Hall, 21 February 1924, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 32, Folder 32/15 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1923-1924, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

⁶⁷ Carpenter: 163.

⁶⁸ National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 32, Folder 32/16 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1924, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

⁶⁹ Carpenter: 165.

⁷⁰ J. Campbell Gilmore, Lafayette's Birthday Citizens' Committee, to Chas. W. Neeld, Chief, Bureau of City Property, 2 September 1924, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 32, Folder 32/17 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1924, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

⁷¹ National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 55, Folder 55/3 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Square 1924, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

⁷² Carpenter: 169.

⁷³ Carpenter: 172.

⁷⁴ National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 55, Folder 55/6 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Square 1925, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

⁷⁵ Chas. W. Neeld, Chief, Bureau of City Property, to H.T. Carpenter, Superintendent of Independence hall, 15 May 1925, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 32, Folder 32/19 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1925, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

⁷⁶ Carpenter: 177.

⁷⁷ National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 55, Folder 55/5 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Square 1925, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

⁷⁸ Carpenter: 178.

⁷⁹ Edward Loch, Secretary to the Mayor, to Charles W. Neeld, Bureau of City Property, 2 September 1925, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 32, Folder 32/19 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group - Meetings, Permits 1925, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

⁸⁰ Carpenter: 179.

⁸¹ Carpenter: 166.

⁸² National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 55, Folder 55/6 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Square 1925, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

⁸³ Carpenter: 181.

⁸⁴ National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 55, Folder 55/7 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Square 1925, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

⁸⁵ Carpenter: 185.

⁸⁶ National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 55, Folder 55/12 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Square 1926, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

⁸⁷ Chas. W. Neeld, Chief, Bureau of City Property, to Chas. H. Grakelow, Director of Public Welfare, 17 April 1926, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 32, Folder 32/26 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group - Meetings, Permits 1926, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

⁸⁸ Founded in 1872, the Philadelphia Loyal Orange Institution is a Protestant fraternal order upholding Protestantism, patriotism, freedom and separation of church and state. W. Freeland Kendrick, Mayor, Philadelphia, to Wilfred Jordan, Curator, Independence Hall, 11 December 1925, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 55, Folder 55/8 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Square 1925, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

⁸⁹ Edward Loch, Secretary to the Mayor, Philadelphia, to Charles W. Neeld, Chief, Bureau of City Property, 2 August 1926, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 55, Folder 55/14 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Square 1926, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

⁹⁰ Carpenter: 192.

⁹¹ Carpenter: 193.

⁹² R.A. Young, Chairman, Fleet Reserve Association, to Custodian of City Property, 4 October 1926, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 55, Folder 55/18 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Square 1926, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

⁹³ Clara Barns Abbott, Director, Christmas Caroling Committee, Philadelphia Music League, to Charles W. Neeld, Chief, Bureau of City Property, 14 December 1926, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 55, Folder 55/16 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Square 1926, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

⁹⁴ Carpenter: 195.

⁹⁵ Carpenter: 196.

⁹⁶ Chas. W. Neeld, Chief, Bureau of City Property, to H.T. Carpenter, Superintendent, Independence Hall, 22 April 1927, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/1 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1927, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

⁹⁷ National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/1 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1927, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

⁹⁸ Chas. W. Neeld, Chief, Bureau of City Property, to Wilson N. Durham, Durham & Co, 19 July 1927, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 55, Folder 55/21 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Square 1927, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

⁹⁹ Carpenter: 200.

¹⁰⁰ Superintendent, Independence Hall, to Chief, Bureau of city Property, 19 September 1927, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/2 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1927, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁰¹ Wilson N. Durham, Durham & Inc. Radio Engineers, to Charles W. Neeld, Chief, Bureau of City Property, 14 September 1927, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 55, Folder 55/22 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Square 1927, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁰² Carpenter: 209.

¹⁰³ W.A. Hofmann, Department of Pennsylvania Army and Navy Union, to Superintendent, Independence Hall, 8 May 1928, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/4 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1928, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁰⁴ Carpenter: 211.

¹⁰⁵ Louis E. Levinthal, Associated Talmud Torahs of Philadelphia, to Harry A. Mackey, Mayor of Philadelphia, 24 April 1928, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/4 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1928, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁰⁶ Carpenter: 217.

¹⁰⁷ National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/4 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1928, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁰⁸ Carpenter: 219.

¹⁰⁹ Carpenter: 219.

¹¹⁰ Carpenter: 221.

¹¹¹ Carpenter: 224.

¹¹² National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/5 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1929, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹¹³ Carpenter: 226.

¹¹⁴ Chas. W. Neeld, Chief, Bureau of City Property, to Joseph N. Pattison, Philadelphia Council, Boy Scouts of America, 20 April 1929, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 55, Folder 55/26 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Square 1929, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹¹⁵ National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/5 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1929, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹¹⁶ Carpenter: 228.

¹¹⁷ Carpenter: 229.

¹¹⁸ H.F. Dean, Business Manager, Philadelphia School of the Bible, to Charles W. Neeld, Bureau of City Property, 17 July 1929, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 55, Folder 55/27 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Square 1929, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹¹⁹ Carpenter: 229.

¹²⁰ This was probably the first Pulaski Day event in the city of Philadelphia. Chas. W. Neeld, Chief, Bureau of City Property, to H.T. Carpenter, Superintendent, Independence Hall, 1 October 1929, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/5 The National Museum at

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1929, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹²¹ Carpenter: 230.

¹²² The Old Guard State Fencibles, 1813-1981, was a military organization raised in Philadelphia in 1813 as part of the Pennsylvania militia and continued as a unit in the National Guard until independent battalions were abolished around 1900. The unit then was chartered as a Philadelphia City quasi-military unit and continued as a social club. Chas. W. Neeld, Chief, Bureau of City Property, to James A.B. Franciscus, Old Guard State Fencibles, 20 September 1929, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 55, Folder 55/29 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Square 1930, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹²³ National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/6 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1930, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹²⁴ Carpenter: 231 opp.

¹²⁵ Chas. W. Neeld, Chief, Bureau of City Property, to Joseph N. Pattison, Boy Scouts of America, 15 April 1930, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 55, Folder 55/27 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Square 1929, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹²⁶ Carpenter: 232.

¹²⁷ Carpenter: 232.

¹²⁸ National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/6 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1930, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹²⁹ Carpenter: 234 opp.

¹³⁰ Judson R. Clayton, Chairman Anniversary Committee, Old Guard State Fencibles, to Charles W. Neeld, Chief, Bureau of City Property, 2 October 1930, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 55, Folder 55/30 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Square 1930, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹³¹ Carpenter: 235.

¹³² Carpenter: 236.

¹³³ Carpenter: 238.

¹³⁴ National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/7 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1931-1934, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹³⁵ Carpenter: 240.

¹³⁶ Carpenter: 240.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

¹³⁷ Carpenter: 241.

¹³⁸ Bureau of City Property Permit No. 2105, 13 July 1931, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/7 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1931-1934, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹³⁹ Carpenter: 241.

¹⁴⁰ Carpenter: 245.

¹⁴¹ Chas. W. Neeld, Chief, Bureau of City Property, to Wincent A. Carroll, Parade Marshal, The American Legion, 27 October 1931, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/7 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1931-1934, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁴² Carpenter: 246.

¹⁴³ Chas. W. Neeld, Chief, Bureau of City Property, to Wing Tabor Wetmore, Chairman, National Goodwill Program, 15 October 1931, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/7 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1931-1934, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁴⁴ Chas. W. Neeld, Chief, Bureau of City Property, to John Alfar, Veterans, Bonus Brigade, 9 November 1931, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/7 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1931-1934, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁴⁵ Carpenter: 247.

¹⁴⁶ Carpenter: 247.

¹⁴⁷ Bureau of City Property Permit No. 2425, 8 April 1932, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/7 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1931-1934, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁴⁸ Carpenter: 250.

¹⁴⁹ Carpenter: 250.

¹⁵⁰ Chas. W. Neeld, Chief, Bureau of City Property, to Karl F. Green, Boy Scouts of America, 23 April 1932, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 55, Folder 55/34 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Square 1932, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁵¹ Carpenter: 250.

¹⁵² Carpenter: 251.

¹⁵³ Harry Graham, Fleet Reserve Association, to Alvin B. Ehst, Asst. Director, Department of Public Works, 18 October 1932, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 55,

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Folder 55/35 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Square 1932, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁵⁴ Bureau of City Property Permit No. 185, 8 February 1933, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/7 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1931-1934, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁵⁵ Carpenter: 256.

¹⁵⁶ Carpenter: 256.

¹⁵⁷ Carpenter: 257.

¹⁵⁸ Bureau of City Property Permit No. 271, 10 May 1933, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/7 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1931-1934, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁵⁹ Carpenter: 258.

¹⁶⁰ Chas. W. Neeld, Chief, Bureau of City Property, to Karl F. Green, Boy Scouts of America, 3 May 1933, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 55, Folder 55/36 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Square 1933, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁶¹ Carpenter: 259.

¹⁶² Carpenter: 260.

¹⁶³ Carpenter: 261.

¹⁶⁴ Carpenter: 261.

¹⁶⁵ Carpenter: 262.

¹⁶⁶ Harry Graham, Fleet Reserve Association, to Dept. of Public Safety, Bureau of Police, 9 October 1933, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 55, Folder 55/36 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Square 1933, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁶⁷ Bureau of City Property Permit No. 499, 10 February 1934, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/7 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1931-1934, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁶⁸ Carpenter: 263.

¹⁶⁹ *Proceedings of the Sixty-ninth Annual Sessions State Camp of Pennsylvania Patriotic Order Sons of America, held at Easton, Pennsylvania, August 28, 29, 30, 1934*, (Allentown, PA: H. Ray Haas & Co., 1934): 15.

¹⁷⁰ Bureau of City Property Permit No. 568, 28 April 1934, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/7 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

1873-1951. City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1931-1934, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁷¹ Bureau of City Property Permit No. 585, 14 May 1934, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/7 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1931-1934, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁷² Carpenter: 266.

¹⁷³ Carpenter: 266.

¹⁷⁴ Notes from Superintendent's Record, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 43, Folder The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Superintendent's Record, 1934-35, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁷⁵ Carpenter: 267.

¹⁷⁶ Bureau of City Property Permit No. 777 6 October 1934, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/7 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1931-1934, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁷⁷ Notes from Superintendent's Record, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 43, Folder The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Superintendent's Record, 1934-35, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁷⁸ Louis J. Herman, Chairman, Philadelphia Camp No. 200 Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, to Charles W. Neeld, Chief, Bureau of City Property, 5 February 1935, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/8 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1935, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁷⁹ Benjamin C. Kirby, Adjutant, British War Veterans of America, to Chas. Neeld, Chief, Bureau of City Property, 5 February 1935, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/8 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1935, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁸⁰ Carpenter : 271.

¹⁸¹ Notes from Superintendent's Record, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 43, Folder The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Superintendent's Record, 1934-35, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁸² Notes from Superintendent's Record, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 43, Folder The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Superintendent's Record, 1934-35, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

¹⁸³ Carpenter: 272.

¹⁸⁴ Carpenter: 273.

¹⁸⁵ Wm. R. McGin, Secretary to the Post, Post 2 Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, 20 May 1935, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/8 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1935, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁸⁶ Carpenter: 274.

¹⁸⁷ Notes from Superintendent's Record, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 43, Folder The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Superintendent's Record, 1934-35, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁸⁸ Carpenter: 276.

¹⁸⁹ Carpenter: 276.

¹⁹⁰ Chas. W. Neeld, Chief, Bureau of City Property, to Jos. A. LeStrange, Superintendent of Police, 20 August 1935, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/8 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1935, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁹¹ Maurice H. Rasener, S.C. Secty, Order of Independent Americans, to Charles Neeld, Chief, Bureau of City Property, 19 July 1935, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/8 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1935, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁹² Bureau of City Property Permit No. 111, 11 October 1935, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/8 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1935, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁹³ Bureau of City Property Permit No. 113, 15 October 1935, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/8 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1935, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁹⁴ Notes from Superintendent's Record, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 43, Folder The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Superintendent's Record, 1934-35, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁹⁵ Bureau of City Property Permit No. 170, 8 February 1936, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/9 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1936, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

¹⁹⁶ H.W. Murphey, Chief, Bureau of City Property, to C.B. Helms, State Secretary, Patriotic Order Sons of America, 14 February 1936, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/9 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings; Permits 1936, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

¹⁹⁷ Carpenter: 282.

¹⁹⁸ Carpenter: 284.

¹⁹⁹ Carpenter A: 286.

²⁰⁰ National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/9 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1936, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

²⁰¹ C.B. Helms, National Director, Minute Men of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, to H.W. Murphey, Chief, Bureau of City Property, 4 June 1936, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/10 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1936, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

²⁰² Carpenter: 292.

²⁰³ Carpenter: 292.

²⁰⁴ Carpenter: 293.

²⁰⁵ Carpenter: 294.

²⁰⁶ Carpenter: 296.

²⁰⁷ Bureau of City Property Permit No. 16, 11 February 1937, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/11 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1937, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

²⁰⁸ Superintendent, Bureau of Police, to Robert A. Gilmore, 20 February 1937, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/11 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1937, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

²⁰⁹ Carpenter: 299.

²¹⁰ Carpenter: 303.

²¹¹ Carpenter: 301.

²¹² Carpenter: 303.

²¹³ National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/11 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1937, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

²¹⁴ F.P. Mang, Commander, Army and Navy Union to Comrade, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/11 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1937, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

²¹⁵ Carpenter: 304.

²¹⁶ Carpenter: 309.

²¹⁷ Carpenter: 309.

²¹⁸ Carpenter: 312.

²¹⁹ Carpenter: 313.

²²⁰ National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/12 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1938, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

²²¹ Carpenter: 317.

²²² Carpenter: 319.

²²³ Carpenter: 321.

²²⁴ Carpenter: 322.

²²⁵ Carpenter: 324.

²²⁶ Carpenter: 329.

²²⁷ National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/13 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1939, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

²²⁸ Carpenter: 329.

²²⁹ Carpenter: 331.

²³⁰ National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/13 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1939, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

²³¹ Carpenter: 332.

²³² National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/13 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1939, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

²³³ Carpenter: 333.

²³⁴ Carpenter: 334.

²³⁵ Carpenter: 336.

²³⁶ Carpenter: 337.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

²³⁷ Carpenter: 337.

²³⁸ Bureau of City Property Permit No. 866, 2 February 1940, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/14 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1940, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

²³⁹ Carpenter: 339.

²⁴⁰ Carpenter: 340.

²⁴¹ Carpenter: 342.

²⁴² H.W. Murphey, Chief, Bureau of City Property, to H.T. Carpenter, Curator, Independence Hall, 17 May 1940, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/15 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1940, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

²⁴³ Carpenter: 343.

²⁴⁴ Bureau of City Property Permit No. 965, 25 May 1940, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/14 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1940, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

²⁴⁵ Carpenter: 343.

²⁴⁶ Carpenter: 344.

²⁴⁷ Carpenter: 345.

²⁴⁸ Carpenter: 346.

²⁴⁹ Carpenter: 346.

²⁵⁰ Herbert Kent Jennings Jr., Descendants of the American Revolution, Inc., to Howard Murphey, Chief, Bureau of City Property, 24 November 1940, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/16 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1940, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

²⁵¹ Records of some officers and members of the Descendants of the American Revolution, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/16 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1940, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

²⁵² Carpenter: 348.

²⁵³ Carpenter: 349.

²⁵⁴ National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/17 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1941, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

²⁵⁵ H.W. Murphey, Chief, Bureau of City Property, to H.T. Carpenter, Curator, Independence Hall, 11 February 1941, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/17 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1941, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

²⁵⁶ National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/16 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1940, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

²⁵⁷ Carpenter: 350.

²⁵⁸ Carpenter: 354.

²⁵⁹ National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/17 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1941, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

²⁶⁰ Carpenter: 355.

²⁶¹ Carpenter: 356.

²⁶² Carpenter: 357.

²⁶³ Carpenter: 358.

²⁶⁴ Carpenter: 359..

²⁶⁵ Carpenter: 359.

²⁶⁶ Carpenter: 360.

²⁶⁷ Charlene Mires, *Independence Hall: An American Memory*, Pennsylvania: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2002: 205-206.

²⁶⁸ Carpenter: 365.

²⁶⁹ Carpenter: 366.

²⁷⁰ Carpenter: 367.

²⁷¹ Carpenter: 368.

²⁷² Carpenter: 369.

²⁷³ Carpenter: 370.

²⁷⁴ Carpenter: 374.

²⁷⁵ Add. B. Anderson, School District of Philadelphia, to Howard W. Murphey, Chief, Bureau of City Property, 12 October 1942, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/18 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1942, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

²⁷⁶ Edgar C. Clymer, State Commander, American Coast Patrol Pennsylvania, to Howard W. Murphey, Chief, Bureau of City Property, 21 October 1942, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/18 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951,

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1942, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

²⁷⁷ John McClintock, Independent Patriotic League of Philadelphia, to Bureau of City Property, 19 February 1943, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/19 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1943, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

²⁷⁸ Carpenter: 380.

²⁷⁹ Carpenter: 381.

²⁸⁰ Carpenter: 382.

²⁸¹ Carpenter: 383.

²⁸² Barry Day Observances in Independence Square, included laying a wreath at the Barry statue, by the Commodore Barry Association USN may date to 1933. John L. Coyle, The Commodore John Barry Memorial Association, to Horace T. Carpenter, Independence Hall, 1 September 1943, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/19 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1943, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

²⁸³ Carpenter: 383.

²⁸⁴ Carpenter: 385.

²⁸⁵ Carpenter: 386.

²⁸⁶ Bureau of City Property Permit 258, 8 February 1944, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/23 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1944, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

²⁸⁷ Carpenter: 387.

²⁸⁸ Bureau of City Property Permit 311, 27 May 1944, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/23 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1944, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

²⁸⁹ Carpenter: 388.

²⁹⁰ Carpenter: 390.

²⁹¹ Frank Hetzell, Military Order of the Purple Heart, to N.H. Rambo Jr., Chief, Bureau of City Property, 20 February 1945, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/26 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1945, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

²⁹² Bureau of City Property Permit 415, 19 February 1945, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/26 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1945, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

²⁹³ Carpenter: 393.

²⁹⁴ Carpenter: 394.

²⁹⁵ Carpenter: 396.

²⁹⁶ Carpenter: 397.

²⁹⁷ Pulaski Day, inaugurated in 1933, is still celebrated in Philadelphia with the parade route centering on the Benjamin Franklin Parkway and Logan Circle. National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/26 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1945, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

²⁹⁸ Carpenter: 398.

²⁹⁹ National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/27 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1946, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³⁰⁰ N.H. Rambo Jr., Chief, Bureau of City Property, to William W. Horner, Uniformed Boys Band, York Kiwanis Club, 3 June 1946, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/27 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1946, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³⁰¹ National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/28 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1946, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³⁰² Mires: 207.

³⁰³ Exercises held at Independence Hall and Square-1947, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/29 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1947, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³⁰⁴ National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/33 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1948, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³⁰⁵ National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/35 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1949, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³⁰⁶ National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/36 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1950, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³⁰⁷ Americo V. Cortese, Columbus Day Committee, to Custodian, Independence Hall, 7 October 1950, National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, Accession Number 4050, Box 33, Folder 33/36 The National Museum at Independence Hall Collection 1873-1951, City of Philadelphia, Bureau of City Property, Independence Hall Division, Administrative Records 1896-1951, Independence Hall Group – Meetings, Permits 1950, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³⁰⁸ Photographs, Negative Nos. 1568-B, 209 C, 485 B, Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³⁰⁹ Photograph, Negative No. 491, VIP Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³¹⁰ Photograph, Negative No. 1613 A-B, Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³¹¹ Photograph, Negative No. 548, Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³¹² Photograph, Negative No. 614, Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³¹³ Photograph, no number, Patriotic Order Sons of America Collection, Philadelphia, PA.

³¹⁴ Photograph, Negative No. 1719, Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³¹⁵ Photograph, Negative No. 2540, Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³¹⁶ Photograph, Negative No. 2730, Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³¹⁷ Photograph, no number, Patriotic Order Sons of America Collection, Philadelphia, PA.

³¹⁸ Memorial Day – 5/30 Folder, National Park Service Office of History Files, Box 5 Administration Special Events, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³¹⁹ Photograph, Negative No. 4115, Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³²⁰ Photograph, Negative No. 4194 A-C, Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³²¹ Israel Independence celebrations held in Independence Square because large attendance could not be accommodated next to the Liberty Bell. Israel Day Folder, Independence National Historic Park Office of History files, Box 4, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³²² Photograph, Negative No. 4820, Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³²³ Binder Special Events 1956 & 1957, National Park Service Administrative Records Box 4 of 8, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³²⁴ Photograph, Negative No. 5424 A-B, Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

³²⁵ Lafayette Day ceremonies previously took place in Independence Hall. The event was moved outdoors because of renovations and change in NPS policy. M.O. Anderson, Superintendent, to Mrs. Alan MacIntire, President, American Friends of Lafayette, 20 February 1958, Lafayette Day Folder, Independence National Historic Park Office of History files, Box 4, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³²⁶ Binder Special Events 1958 & 1959, National Park Service Administrative Records Box 4 of 8, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³²⁷ Law Day USA, May 1st, was established in 1958 by President Eisenhower as a "significant answer to Communism's May Day" and included naturalization ceremonies. From website www.loc.gov/law/public/lawday.html.

³²⁸ Binder Special Events 1960 & 1961, National Park Service Administrative Records Box 4 of 8, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³²⁹ Photographs, Negative Nos. 7680 A-b, 7701 A-D, Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³³⁰ M.O. Anderson, Superintendent, INHP, to Warren G. Stitt, 9 January 1962, Easter Sunrise Service 4/22/62 Door to Life Ministries, Inc. Folder, Independence National Historical Park Office of History Files, Box 4, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³³¹ Misc. Events Folder, National Park Service Office of History Files, Box 5 Administration Special Events, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³³² From correspondence concerning this event, Greek Independence Day ceremonies were held in Independence Square beginning in the 1960s because of its proximity to the Liberty Bell with doors of the south entrance of Independence Hall left open during the ceremony. Greek Independence Day 3/25 Folder, Independence National Historical Park Office of History Files, Box 4, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³³³ Misc. Events Folder, National Park Service Office of History Files, Box 5 Administration Special Events, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³³⁴ Misc. Events Folder, National Park Service Office of History Files, Box 5 Administration Special Events, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³³⁵ Binder Special Events 1962 & 1963, National Park Service Administrative Records Box 4 of 8, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³³⁶ Misc. Events Folder, National Park Service Office of History Files, Box 5 Administration Special Events, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³³⁷ Photograph, Negative No. 8551 A-F, Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³³⁸ The Steuben Day parade continues to this day but goes down the Benjamin Franklin Parkway to end at Logan Square.

³³⁹ Misc. Events Folder, National Park Service Office of History Files, Box 5 Administration Special Events, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³⁴⁰ Binder Special Events 1964 & 1965, National Park Service Administrative Records Box 4 of 8, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³⁴¹ M.O. Anderson, Superintendent, INHP, to Regional Director, Northeast, memorandum, October 1966, Special Events 2/1/63-2/2/65 Folder Independence National Historical Park Office of History Files, Box 4, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

³⁴² Photograph, Negative No. 9272 A-B, VIP Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³⁴³ Misc. Events Folder, National Park Service Office of History Files, Box 5 Administration Special Events, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³⁴⁴ Binder Special Events 1966 & 1967, National Park Service Administrative Records Box 5 of 8, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³⁴⁵ Misc. Events Folder, National Park Service Office of History Files, Box 5 Administration Special Events, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³⁴⁶ Misc. Events Folder, National Park Service Office of History Files, Box 5 Administration Special Events, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³⁴⁷ Misc. Events Folder, National Park Service Office of History Files, Box 5 Administration Special Events, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³⁴⁸ Memorandum Special Events or Tours Scheduled at Independence National Historical Park, September 1969, Special Events 2/1/63-2/2/65 Folder, Independence National Historical Park Office of History Files, Box 4, National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³⁴⁹ Memorandum Special Events or Tours Scheduled at Independence National Historical Park, September 1969, Special Events 2/1/63-2/2/65 Folder, Independence National Historical Park Office of History Files, Box 4, National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³⁵⁰ Memorandum Special Events or Tours Scheduled at Independence National Historical Park, September 1969, Special Events 2/1/63-2/2/65 Folder, Independence National Historical Park Office of History Files, Box 4, National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³⁵¹ Misc. Events Folder, National Park Service Office of History Files, Box 5 Administration Special Events, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³⁵² Binder Special Events 1968 & 1969, National Park Service Administrative Records Box 5 of 8, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³⁵³ Memorandum Special Events or Tours Scheduled at Independence National Historical Park, December 1969, Special Events 2/1/63-2/2/65 Folder, Independence National Historical Park Office of History Files, Box 4, National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³⁵⁴ Misc. Events Folder, National Park Service Office of History Files, Box 5 Administration Special Events, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³⁵⁵ Memorandum Special Events or Tours Scheduled at Independence National Historical Park, May 1970, Special Events 2/1/63-2/2/65 Folder, Independence National Historical Park Office of History Files, Box 4, National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³⁵⁶ Misc. Events Folder, National Park Service Office of History Files, Box 5 Administration Special Events, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³⁵⁷ Misc. Events Folder, National Park Service Office of History Files, Box 5 Administration Special Events, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³⁵⁸ Misc. Events Folder, National Park Service Office of History Files, Box 5 Administration Special Events, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³⁵⁹ Binder Special Events 1970 & 1971, National Park Service Administrative Records Box 5 of 8, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY: INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

³⁶⁰ Photograph, Negative No. 10599 A-D, Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³⁶¹ Photograph, Negative No. 10890 A-D, Special Events file, Research and Study Photograph Collection, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³⁶² Binder Special Events 1972 & 1973, National Park Service Administrative Records Box 5 of 8, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

³⁶³ Binder Special Events 1974, National Park Service Administrative Records Box 5 of 8, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA.

APPENDIX D:
INTERVIEW TRANSCRIPT
JEFF HEAGY
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
FEBRUARY 12, 2003

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR - JEFF HEAGY

Location: Philadelphia Office of John Milner Associates, Inc.

Date: February 12, 2003

Time: 4:45 PM

Interviewer: Lori Aument, Architectural Conservator for John Milner Associates, Inc.

Interviewee: Jeff Heagy, Commander of Anna M. Ross Camp # 1 Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, Department of Pennsylvania

LA: How many different camps are there?

JH: At the present time in Philadelphia there is one camp. In Pennsylvania, there are probably two-dozen. At one time, about 100 years ago in Philadelphia, there were 22 camps with 3500 members. It has dwindled, but we are trying to revive it.

LA: What is your role again?

JH: I am the commander; I am the elected leader of the organization. It is a paternal organization but we do have associate memberships. 1/3 of our membership can be non-descendent, which would be associates, and 2/3 of our membership have to have some direct descendency to a veteran of the Union Forces, whether it is the Army, Navy, Marines, Coast Guards (Cutter Service?), but they had to serve in one of the Armed Forces that were of the Loyal Union Forces.

LA: How long have you been affiliated with them?

JH: I have been affiliated since the Fall of 1994.

LA: So almost ten years now?

JH: Almost, yeah.

LA: Have you been commander all those years?

JH: No, this is my second year as commander.

LA: Are any of your family members involved?

JH: Yes. I know of one ancestor for sure. He was my Great Great Grandfather on my mother's side, from Downingtown. Patrick Gallagher, an Irish immigrant who served for

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR - JEFF HEAGY

one year with the 53rd Pennsylvania Regiment and upon his discharge, after one year of service, he re-entered the 1st US Calvary and served for two years, so he completed three years of service.

LA: Once this organization was founded, how many members of your family have belonged to this organization?

JH: I am the first.

LA: There is no generational thing that you are carrying out?

JH: Ideally there would be, but no.

LA: Then what motivated you to join?

JH: I have had a life long interest in the Civil War. Being a child during the Centennial in the early 60s my family traveled through Gettysburg quite frequently to visit relatives out in McConnellsburg Pennsylvania, out towards the Western part of Pennsylvania and when we traveled through Gettysburg, as a young child, I would ask questions about the statues and so forth and my curiosity led me to my seventh birthday when my parents asked me what I wanted, and I said how about a trip to Gettysburg and so my mother and father took me out there. So, I have had a life long interest in it and I guess what hooked me up was visiting the annual reenactment at Neshaminy State Park, which is the last weekend in April, which is sponsored by the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) Civil War Museum in Frankford, the 28th Pennsylvania Regimental Historical Association, Bensalem Historical Association, and other groups of historical associations. As a spectator, I picked up some literature and found out about the Sons of Union Veterans and the GAR Historical Civil War Museum in Frankford which eventually led to me visiting there and about the same time I had come across a letter from my Grandmother's cousin indicating that I had Linage. I had been doing some genealogy on my father's side, but it was my namesake Linage was Pennsylvania Dutch Mennonites that settled in Manheim Pennsylvania in the early 1700's.

LA: Were they conscious of that?

JH: I have not been able to verify that. I did find some photograph clipping from the Manheim Gazette, which I believe was a weekly paper that disbanded in the early 1950s and my Great Grandmother had started a family bible and she put clippings in there of Civil War veterans, but there is no indication of who they are and I have no way of knowing who they might be. They might have been Great Great Uncles, may in fact, my Great Great Grandfather, I don't know, but he would have been of the right age, he was born in 1846 which would put him at a pretty good age for service, but I have not been able to verify that.

LA: Is reenacting an intricate part of the group?

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR – JEFF HEAGY

- JH: It can be. It is not serving out a requirement. Right now I have 220 members in my camp and about 35% of them are active reenactors. Quite a few are older people that may have reenacted at one time or another. As far as reenacting itself, I joined the Sons of Union Veterans with no interest in becoming a reenactor, but you kind of get sucked into the hobby at various stages and gradually within a year I was fully involved.
- LA: I could see how that would happen. How was the organization originally founded?
- JH: There is a little bit of political controversy, but at Anna Ross Camp # 1, we are celebrating our 125th Anniversary this year and the National order does not recognize our camp as the original camp. There is a Pittsburgh camp that is actually recognized as the original camp; however, we do have records that date back to 1879 and we've been recognized by Congress officially as the descendant organization to the Grand Army of the Republic, which was the original veterans group.
- LA: (TAPE IS NOT CLEAR).
- JH: (States he is on the board of directors for the museum, names some members of the board, and mentions that his organization has meetings there.)
- LA: What was the original purpose of your camp?
- JH: Basically, what was happening was that the GAR groups would frequently meet weekly and these veterans would have children. So they would bring their sons and being a fraternal organization there is a certain amount of ritual and the kids and associated women would have to wait downstairs, so they began to form cadet groups with the youngsters and that is how it started. Camp # 1 was affiliated with post 94, which I believe met in the faculty building on the corner of Broad and Race Streets (what was post 94) and the Son's of Veterans of the United States of America was the original name of the organization was a cadet core attached to Anna M. Ross post # 94 of the GAR. Anna Ross was a Civil War nurse affiliated with the Cooper Shop Hospitality Center on Washington Avenue and she died during the war and what they say is that she worked so diligently nursing and caring for sick and wounded troops, a refreshment saloon is what it was called, so as troops would pass through the city either returning home or going down south to the front they would be nourished there. She worked so hard, not just herself but others as well, some of them never recovered from their exhaustion. We are the only camp in the country named after a woman and named after Anna Ross so we honor her every year. She was buried in Mechanics Cemetery, which was demolished, and her remains were reinterred in Rockledge in Longview Cemetery so our auxiliary each Memorial Day weekend has a service there and we participate in honoring her.
- LA: Was there a push for groups of veterans after the war to meet and continue camp activities?

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR - JEFF HEAGY

- JH: It was comradeship and a certain amount of socializing but also they have patriotic duties especially Memorial Day, which was in fact founded by the founder of the GAR, John Logan. He issued General order 91, which established Memorial Day. When you join the Sons of Union Veterans, you take a paternal oath of obedience to the country, to the flag, and to do everything in your power to keep alive the memory of the boys in blue who served to preserve the union. Also, and equally important, to honor Memorial Day every year. That is the central focus of our organization.
- LA: From the original organization's founding until now, how do you think the purpose has changed or do you think it is fairly similar, because you are going from men who have directly served together to a group that have not.
- JH: Early on, there is an associated group called the Sons of Veteran Reserves, which was related to that core. In fact, they were recognized as militia and some of our reenactment groups are identified as SVR units which to be a member of an SVR reenactment you have to be a member of the Sons of Union Veterans also, so it is affiliated. I think in the late 1800s and the early 1900s it was much more of a quasi military group overseen by the government. It was in fact militia.
- LA: Sort of a reserve group?
- JH: Yes, and some of them served in the Spanish American War. During WWI and in the early 20's they didn't serve actively in combat as organizations but they did participate in training and did some auxiliary roles with the service. Over the years, it is primarily a ceremonial arm now.
- LA: So there is no military connection anymore?
- JH: No.
- LA: Again, what are the criteria for membership to your organization?
- JH: 2/3 of the memberships are required to be direct colonial descendants of someone who served and 1/3 of the memberships are allowed to be associate members. Associate members can fully participate in the organization; they can be elected, the only thing they cannot do technically is be a national officer. They can be camp commander, like myself, department commander, which would be at state level. The other distinction between the two is the membership badge of the descendant member has a red, white, and blue ribbon and the associate member wears a solid blue ribbon. You can see on the inscription "Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War" and on the back, "The Union Preserved by the Grace of God".
- LA: You said there are 220 members in your camp.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR - JEFF HEAGY

JH: Currently, I have 220 members in my camp. Nationally, there are about 6,000. At one time, I believe around the writing of the book *Philadelphia and the Civil War* in 1911 I think the membership numbers were quite high. There were about 48,000 nationally, 15,000 in the State of PA, and 3,500 in Philadelphia members with 22 camps. All of those camps have either been absorbed into my camp, Camp #1 or disbanded over the years.

LA: Currently, what is the demographic condition of your group? Is it mostly men, or are there men and women?

JH: We have an auxiliary, which would be women.

LA: Do you have to be a male to be part of your organization?

JH: Yes, "Sons of Union Veterans". You have to be a male descendent.

LA: Is the auxiliary an associate membership? How does the auxiliary play into the organization?

JH: It is an affiliate group. They have their own separate leadership and roles. Some of them are wives of members of my camp, others are direct descendants. They also meet in the GAR Museum in Frankford, which is our home as well.

LA: Do they participate with you on Independence Square?

JH: Yes.

LA: I may want to speak with them, is there a contact you would recommend?

JH: Yes. Margaret Atkinson. She is the Secretary for the Board of Directors of the GAR Museum.

LA: Do some members have greater roles and responsibilities than others? Is there a different level of membership between direct descendants and non-direct descendants? I realize that there is a different category between descendants and non-descendants, but essentially, do all members have the same roles and responsibilities?

JH: At the camp level, they are one and the same. We do have officers obviously that are elected and appointed

LA: What is the hierarchy form, is it military based?

JH: It would probably follow the GAR organization. Very similar to other fraternal organizations, maybe like the Masons or the Odd Fellows, which I am a little more familiar with.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR - JEFF HEAGY

LA: So there is a commander and then?

JH: Yes, there is a commander, a senior vice commander, a junior vice commander, secretary, treasurer, and a camp counsel of three people. Those are the elected officers and then a commander can appoint different officers; patriotic instructor, which is a very important position, he kind of sets the tone for the year. His job is basically to keep the camp focused on the patriotic aspect and remembering.

LA: And not the gun, or the jackets, or the buttons.

JH: Right. We have a camp chaplain whose duties are to open and close with benedictions, and also anytime a brother would pass away, he pretty well oversees the rituals.

LA: Are the rest just sort of mass membership?

JH: Well, there are others. In the rituals, you have a camp guard who basically closes the door for ritual meetings.

LA: So there are other roles for members to be involved in?

JH: Right. Typically, and at one time, the meetings were very ritualistic and at this point, the national organization says that although it is encouraged, it is also discretionary. For example, I lived in Baltimore for a year and a half and I was joint members, I was active down there and they didn't have ritual meetings and their group, the auxiliary and the son's camp met together jointly. We generally have three ritual meetings a year which are closed to the public so it follows a ritual opening and closing and there is a certain amount of business and the rest of the year we have monthly meeting which are conducted different historical programs or whatever.

LA: So, you have gone through the leaders of your organization and some members become the leaders in the camp level by being elected by other member.

JH: Right

LA: So, who do you turn to as your community expert in the organization? That person who you turn to for history about the organization.

JH: Oh, fast commanders.

LA: Fast commanders?

JH: Fast commanders and also we are so fortunate because we are headquartered in the GAR museum, which has records of a lot of the GAR camps in Philadelphia and we have a library and there is so much history right there available to us and some of the older people in the group have been in the organization for a long time. In fact, I spoke with

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR – JEFF HEAGY

Reverend Partington today at the Union League, he was past National Commander at one time, and he told me that next year he would be celebrating 65 years in the Sons of Union Veterans.

LA: Wow, that's over half of its existence.

JH: So we have some old people that have been around and seen a lot of what it was like back then and we try to use them as a resource.

LA: You said that your records are kept at the GAR Museum; do they date back to the Civil War?

JH: Well, our camp records would date back to 1879, but the Museum itself, which is another subject all together, we have tremendous resources there. We have every single *Philadelphia Inquirer* from the Civil War period and also we have the only existing copy of the *Philadelphia Tribune*, daily copy, for which we just received a grant of \$10,000 to put that on microfilm and make it available. I just found out this weekend that that is the only existing copy in existence. It was a four-page paper and was exclusively daily stories of a lot of letters from soldiers writing home; very focused on the war effort.

LA: The NPS would be interested if you would share some of your records surrounding the history of your camp that could be included with this report. Such as photographs and memorabilia of Independence Square, of your meetings, your Memorial Day activities if you would be willing to share some of that.

JH: Sure, any that are in my possession. I do have some photographs over the last couple of years of camp activities at Independence Hall. As far as access to the records, if they are in the possession of the GAR Museum, I can't speak for them, but certainly they would be willing to come and they would be accessible as far as taking them out, they would have to access them there.

LA: If they wanted to come and make copies, is it fairly open?

JH: Yes.

LA: You covered this a little bit, but some of the regular activities there include the Memorial Day ceremony on Independence Square and the commemoration/memorial of Anna Ross at the gravesite.

JH: Yes, and that is primarily the auxiliary's activity. We do participate, but that is the auxiliary's activity. That would be the Sunday afternoon before Memorial Day.

LA: What other activities does your organization participate in on a normal basis?

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR - JEFF HEAGY

JH: We have monthly meetings, and the camp commanders are responsible for putting together some kind of program. What we have been doing under my tenure is changing a little bit a doing access to profiles; so some of our brothers would do some research and put together a 45 minute presentation on their particular ancestor followed by a round table battle discussion associated with the ancestor. It could have been a particular battle that his unit was prominent in or whatever. So, that is the normal monthly meeting. Memorial Day is our key thing of the year. It has actually grown quite a bit so on Sunday at noon before Memorial Day; we are participating jointly with the General Means Society in Laurel Hill where post one has a burial plot. The GAR used to have burial plots in each of the local cemeteries and these would be places where members of their post could be buried that didn't have families or where indigent so typically, the GAR posts would have their Memorial Day Services actually in those cemeteries. Beginning two weekends before Memorial Day, our camp puts out over 5,000 U.S. flags on graves. These are not strictly Civil War veterans, Philadelphia County provides us with the flags that we request, and then we maintain about six different cemeteries. Mt. Moriah Cemetery in Southwest Philadelphia, there is a Delaware County side and also a Philadelphia side. In that cemetery, there are also graves that are under the National Military Cemetery that would be under the early National Cemetery. With them, they provide us with flags on a loan basis. So we actually put the flags out a week or two before on those selected. There is a Naval plot down there where there are several thousand burials from the Naval Hospital and we will put those flags out but we have to return them every year. It's quite involved and it takes a volunteer effort. In addition, we get quite a few flags from Philadelphia County, Delaware County, and Montgomery County and we maintain both sides of Mt. Moriah. We have some veteran graves in Woodland Cemetery, Old Cathedral Cemetery, which is in West Philadelphia, Cedar Hill, which there is actually three, there is Cedar Hill, North Cedar Hill, and East Cedar Hill and that is in the Frankford section, in the area our museum is located.

LA: That sounds like a lot of work.

JH: It is, but that is what we do so the whole month of May, we are very active in maintaining that. Again, it is not just Civil War veterans, which we try to honor, but all veterans.

LA: Lets move to Independence Square and what you specifically do there since it is kind of a main focus for your group. What is your organization connection with Independence Square? When did you start holding your events there?

JH: Our group, from what I have been able to get, began in 1958; however, the relationship goes way back to 1890. Post 190 of the GAR organization who used to meet in City Hall.

LA: Which was there?

JH: Right, they were the Pennsylvania Reserve Post. To my knowledge, they did not have an affiliated Son's of Union Veterans Camp as many of them did, but they began in 1890

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR – JEFF HEAGY

having their memorial service at Independence Hall. The various GAR posts would have their individual ceremonies at the cemeteries that they were associated with because it was their job. In those days, it was called Decoration Day originally. It wasn't decorating with the flag; it was actually decorating with flowers for the original ceremony. They maintained that for many, many years. Around 1958, Monument Cemetery, which was where our original GAR post and subsequently, Anna Ross Camp would have their ceremonies, that was demolished and the bodies relocated. At that time, again, Reverend Richard Partington, his ancestor was one of the leaders of post 190, so he had a connection there and he made the connection and at that time, Anna Ross moved to Independence Hall. So there has been actually a period of 20 years. The GAR disbanded in the late 40s it was a last man's organization, so when the last veteran died, which he actually died in 1956, but the GAR disbanded in the 40s when these men were too old and sick to get together and travel.

LA: Did your Unions merge in 1958?

JH: Well, the Sons of Union Veterans, of course, took over. At this point, Anna Ross Camp #1 basically represents all of the former GAR camps. There were over 100 GAR camps in Philadelphia. I think there were about 140 posts, not camps, and 22 Sons of Union Veterans camps. We are basically what's left so we do what we can.

LA: You kind of umbrella the camps that are no longer in existence?

JH: Right.

LA: What type of activities do you perform at Independence Square. (?) to kind of explain what you do, where you first meet, where you gather.

JH: Historically or what we are doing now?

LA: That's actually a good question for later. What did you do in the beginning?

JH: Okay, let me start with that. It's a combination of the women's auxiliary, the Sons of Union Veterans and the reenactors, which would be primarily 28 Pennsylvania regiment, which is the SVR Unit associated with my camp. So there is a combination of people in uniform with muskets as well as people in suits and ties and women, some in period dresses and some in modern dresses. So, it is a combination of a military ceremony as well as a commemoration ceremony. Typically, in the past, we would form up with military at the Barry statue, the 28th Pennsylvania regimental band would be probably playing some tunes there to attract the attention to everything and basically entertain while we are waiting to get started. At the stroke of noon, the military unit would move out north through the central access and end through the brick arcades between the east wing and Independence Hall, and around to the front. In the front, we would have a temporary podium as well as a portable loudspeaker system and of course, the civilian participants would already be gathered there. The band would post to the right and the

reenactors would post in two racks directly in front of the entrance to Independence Hall. The significance of this location is that there is a brass plaque in the brick paving commemorating Abraham Lincoln's speech that he gave thereon Feb. 22, 1861. It was for the dedication of the first 34 star flag of the United States adding Kansas as a state. This was prior to Lincoln's inauguration. It was during this period where he came from Harrisburg, was in Philadelphia, and subsequently left and clandestinely got to Washington by train under threat of his life. So there is significance there. There would be some patriotic songs and then the ceremony would begin. There would be a benediction, there would be a reading of John Logan's General Order initiating Memorial day, which is available to you if you would like, that is read every year. In addition, one of our brothers would read the Lincoln Address; at that point, the commander might have some things to say...

LA: Which would be you?

JH: Right. The auxiliary and certain dignitaries would be invited to say something and then we would have a guest speaker, which we try to get someone either with military or historical significance to give some kind of speech, basically, recalling the significance of Memorial Day. It may or may not have specific Civil War significance, but last year we had General William who is with the reserves; he was also an author who wrote a book on Gettysburg and is a Civil War buff as well. He gave an excellent short, short speech that the timing was just magnificent. Then we will place wreaths from the various organizations at the plaque. That is historically what it has been. We have attracted a lot of attention, a lot of tourists are foreign, German, and they probably have no clue of the significance of Civil War and they probably don't know the difference between that and the Revolutionary War. Interpreters are there but... Last year because of homeland security, it had to be changed and the Park Service was kind enough to allow us to have our ceremonies with modifications. So, what we did, we basically had our entire ceremony in the back at the Barry statue and then a few people were permitted to carry the wreaths through the security and around the front and place them out there. Therefore, as commander, I basically selected veterans and allowed them to go up in deference. It was a compromised situation and some of our old timers had a hard time with it but personally, I was very grateful for the fact that we were able to continue the tradition uninterrupted and hope to do that again this year.

LA: When the original Post 190 was having its ceremonies, do you know anything about them, or were they doing it in the building?

JH: I don't know, but there may be another member at camp that might know more of that history. Or possibly, when you interview the GAR members or the board, that would be a good question for them.

LA: I'm curious to know how it has changed over time or how it has not changed over time. How do you think these commemoration activities began and what is the significance of

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR - JEFF HEAGY

the Lincoln plaque and the significance of the square in the military history of the Civil War and in connection with your organization?

JH: Of course, in the square itself, that is where the regimental flags were surrendered, so there was a mass assembly there of troops and the regimental flags were surrendered back to the state officials at that spot, so there is tremendous Civil War historical significance to the location.

LA: Why do you think that the activities continued after the members have dwindled? What keeps everyone going/coming back?

JH: Most of us are very involved. One can say it is a hobby, but it is more than a hobby if you will. The Centennial in the 60s generated a lot of interest. Then, reenacting, I guess the big thing was when the movie Gettysburg came out, that stimulated a lot of interest, people got involved in reenacting, and then of course we try to get them to make a little bit more of a commitment to the historical end of it. It is preservation is what it is and not necessarily preservation of artifacts as much as memory and patriotism. Unfortunately, it is not for everybody, but I can tell you that as a kid growing up in Lancaster and being a musician, I marched in every Loyalty Day parade. In the public school system we would take recess the Friday before Memorial Day and the kids were told to bring in flowers and we would walk to the nearest cemetery and put them on veterans' graves. My kids do not know that and they do not understand why I do this, but I can only hope that someday maybe they will realize that, but I think that is something that needs to be carried on, just honoring veterans.

LA: Do you think of Independence Square and the buildings as sacred spaces?

JH: The connection to the Civil War but obviously with the Revolution it absolutely is sacred. The history of our country in Philadelphia, and I am only recently really starting to delve into that aspect and to learn some of the debates and just how contentious things were and the fact that Franklin, Adams, and to a lesser degree Jefferson, they were right up against some loyalist people so it is just amazing what transpired there.

LA: Does Independence Square have a role for you and your organization outside of Memorial Day commemorations? Do you use it for other events? Do you gather there? Do people each lunch there? I am just wondering if there are other uses for which you find yourself there.

JH: Not as an organization, but I do sure. It is because of the history associated with the American Revolution and Philadelphia, it is absolutely essential.

LA: But your organization does not hold any other activities there?

JH: No.

LA: Is there any part of this Memorial Day commemoration that takes place outside of Independence Square?

JH: For the ceremony, the focus is Independence Hall, but we have grown to incorporate four other ceremonies over the weekend. This (the one at Independence Hall) is absolutely essential. The other ones would begin at Laurel Hill cemetery at post 1 at noon on Sunday, which is generally... the public is not there. We would like them to be but it is just something we are there for and that cemetery is maintained by the General Mead Society, which is a relatively new historical group associated to commemorate General Mead, but they have adopted that cemetery because General Mead is buried in that cemetery. They take care of all the veterans' flags in that cemetery in a couple of the surrounding cemeteries. So, in conjunctions with them, the Sons of Union Veterans have begun in the last couple of years to hold a ceremony there. Then following that we go to Longview Cemetery in Rockledge where Anna Ross is buried. There are veterans' graves up there that we also maintain with flags so we participate with that. Then on Memorial Day itself, Monday, for the last 7 or 8 years we have begun the day in Mt. Moriah Cemetery, which is a totally neglected cemetery. It is sad, so we are there and we generally, last year, we commemorated the (?) plot. There were two colonels there that were killed in battle and generally a couple of our brothers will highlight certain graves or certain people. We will go there first in the morning and have a gathering of military and civilian and then proceed there to Independence Hall. Following Independence Hall, we go to Cedar Hill Cemetery in Frankford where there is a little GAR Veterans monument and we will conduct another ceremony there and then we will head back to the museum for brunch that is provided by the women's auxiliary. So it is a pretty full weekend, but Independence Hall is absolutely essential, it is the keynote.

LA: You kind of combine your historic activities with Post 190's connection with Independence Square and kind of merge them all together through out the entire weekend.

JH: Yes

LA: That is very interesting. Do you feel that is a privilege to be able to have your ceremonies in Independence Square?

JH: Absolutely.

LA: Do you feel that the Park Service has been accommodating in letting you use it.

JH: As far as I am concerned, yes. There are some of us that, I'll be honest, think that it is a right, but I would consider it a privilege and as far as I am concerned that could have very easily said last year no. There were some fears about what might happen and I feel that they were very accommodating to us.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR - JEFF HEAGY

- LA: Do you see the significance of Independence Square as linked to Independence Hall and the activities that went on there, or to the city, or to the Park? How do you see it fitting in or do you see it as integral to all of them because it has some overlapping connection with national cities and civic...
- JH: I think it is integral but I think it is the history of the city.
- LA: So many people, I think, associated it with Independence Hall and two summers in the 18th century and tend to miss the fact that it has been so central to the growth of the city and for so long to City Hall.
- JH: Well, I see Independence Hall and the whole thing is just so intertwined with the history of Philadelphia itself that you can't differentiate.
- LA: I sometimes fear that people get swept into the Park and it feels completely disassociated from the city, especially now that it is all roped off. Have the restrictions on access and security altered your commemorations?
- JH: Yes, it has limited us. We were not able to have our ceremonies where we would prefer to have them, on the actual historical site where we believe 190 did. As long as we can lay our wreaths out there...
- LA: And there has to be a certain number of people, they limit that?
- JH: Right.
- LA: In your opinion, what is the current condition of Independence Square?
- JH: I have not been there since last Memorial Day, but I understand that Chestnut Street is blocked off. I am not an architectural engineer or anything but, I think it is well maintained from my standpoint. The park itself is always comfortable to me.
- LA: (TAPE IS NOT CLEAR).
- LA: Is there any other person in your organization that we could interview that would know about the history and how things were ran, because we are running two interviews per group?
- JH: There would be several people.
- LA: I guess the best thing might be for you to find out if someone else was interested or willing to give us about an hour or hour and a half of their time. They would not have to necessarily come down here, but we decided to run two interviews and have Rebecca Yamin, who is running the project with me to do two interviews to kind of get two perspectives on the same thing and we will be asking them the same questions.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR - JEFF HEAGY

JH: I might recommend Andy Waskie then. In fact, I spoke with him about some of the notes before I came in here, just briefly.

LA: How do you spell his last name?

JH: W-a-s-k-i-e. He is also on the board of directors at the GAR Museum, however, if he is the individual you were going to interview for the Museum, then I would want to give you another party.

LA: No, that name does not sound familiar. Since this is my first interview, is there anything else that you felt that I would have brought up or something that you would have liked to discuss about the square, a question that you thought I might have asked you that you felt was important but just did not come up?

JH: No, not really. I anticipated that you might ask me what kind of recommended improvements, but I do not have any.

LA: The question about the current conditions was going to lead into that.

JH: The only thing that I would hope for would be access to the front again for our ceremonies. On the other hand, if Chestnut Street is going to be closed off for public access anyway, I personally think it is more important that the public can participate in the ceremony

LA: Have you been in the park since the security measures have been put in?

JH: No.

APPENDIX E:
INTERVIEW TRANSCRIPT
CURTIS CHEYNEY III
PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
FEBRUARY 14, 2003

DEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
ADDITIONAL USE STUDY
PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION - CURTIS CHEYNEY

Location: Philadelphia, PA

Date: February 14, 2003

Time: 9:45 AM

Interviewer: Lori Aument, Architectural Conservator for John Milner Associates, Inc.

Interviewee: Curtis Cheyney, President of the Pennsylvania Society Son's of The American Revolution

LA: Mr. Cheyney, what is your role in the Pennsylvania Society Son's of The American Revolution?

CC: I am the president of the Pennsylvania society and have been the president for the past three years. Before that I was their appointed counselor and I have been involved in the "Let Freedom Ring" celebration at Independence National Historical Park for the last four or five years.

LA: What is "Let Freedom Ring"? I am not familiar with that.

CC: "Let Freedom Ring" is a celebration of the national bell ringing ceremony directed by the US congress in a specific resolution to commemorate the signing of the Declaration of Independence. In recognition of that, the Pennsylvania Society Son's of The American Revolution has held this Fourth of July program most always at the National Historical Park behind Independence Hall.

LA: What is your role in the organization?

CC: As President, and I have also been not only been president of the entire statewide society, but I have also been the moderator and a principal speaker at the ceremonies in INHP.

LA: How long have you been affiliated with the organization?

CC: More than 20 years.

LA: Were any of your family members involved?

CC: No.

LA: It is not a generational thing.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION - CURTIS CHEYNEY

- CC: Well, it is a family genealogical qualifying experience, but it is not necessary that your prior family had been in the Society. The Society is based upon those ancestors actual service, that had we lost the revolution their service would have exposed them to treason.
- LA: So if your family was not, how did you get involved in this group?
- CC: Because of my interest in the Revolutionary period and because of associates and colleagues who belonged to the Society, they asked me to join.
- LA: Do you have to prove that you have family, did they have to do a genealogy search?
- CC: Yes.
- LA: How was the organization originally founded and when?
- CC: Founded shortly after the centennial of the signing of the Declaration I believe it was around 1887 when it became apparent that those... Well, it is somewhat complicated, but just briefly; there was a genealogical society and it remains called the Society of Cincinnati, which where only those members of those male citizens who could trace their ancestry directly to those who served Washington. There were others who wanted to be participating in this patriotic service who were not the eldest sons of those ancestors who served Washington. So, out of that desire for patriotic expression another organization was developed, first in NY and then in Philadelphia.
- LA: I think you talked about the criteria for membership is proving that you have a direct descendent of someone who served...
- CC: in the Revolution and a desire to serve the patriotic spirit, and the Society.
- LA: How many members are there currently?
- CC: In our state wide Society, there are 1100 members.
- LA: Are they organized by state or by region?
- CC: There is a general society that is comprised of state societies, but our society's organization is a state organization in which there are, I am going to guess because I don't recall the exact number, 20 to 30 state members.
- LA: What is the general demographic composition of the group? Is it only men?
- CC: It is only men state wide, hence the Sons of the revolution.
- LA: Is there any affiliated auxiliary of women? Some other groups have sort of affiliated groups.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION - CURTIS CHEYNEY

- CC: Right. Well, there is the DAR, the Daughters of the American Revolution, there are the Colonial Dames, a society comprised of women who can trace their ancestors to pre revolutionary times, and of course that carries through the Revolution. While we do relate to those societies, they are not our auxiliary societies. They are stand alone independent, with their own goals and membership criteria.
- LA: We are interested in the leadership hierarchy; do some members have greater roles than others do and how is that defined?
- CC: Yes, in our society there are officers, of which I am the chief officer as president, that for purposes of programming, one of which program we have and sponsor uses the INHP, we have a chairman, appointed by the president to oversee the activities of July Fourth in the Park. We also have projects committees, that when, and in the past we have, made donations for the support of the Park and Independence Hall so that both the projects committee and the "Let Freedom Ring" committee have relations and interests in as well as the general society has interest in the Independence Hall environment, including the INHP.
- LA: How are the officers elected?
- CC: The officers are elected and serve one-year terms. At the annual meeting, which has been traditionally held in April of each year.
- LA: You talked about the different states groups. Is there an overarching leader or an overarching group, or are you loosely affiliated?
- CC: It is more of a confederation of states. There is a group called the General Society, that in its own organization seeks to represent the good of all the states, but they have no responsibility or authority to interfere with the states own activities and administration. It is a confederation and not a...perhaps a better way to say it is that it is a confederation of states and not a situation where they, that is the General Society, controls us. Only limited powers belong to the General Societies.
- LA: Who are your community experts? Who do you turn to for history or to provide advice or information for your group? Is there anyone from outside the group?
- CC: We are quite blessed, because more often than not, other organizations turn to us for interpretation of history. We are a blessed organization, with not only historians, but archivists who are within our own membership. We also sponsor scholastic work and doctoral thesis work on important issues of the Revolution. We have our own archives of such work and so we have a great resource of historical information and proper interpretations within our own organization.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION - CURTIS CHEYNEY

- LA: I did not realize that you sponsored thesis work; that is interesting. Where does your group keep its records? Do you have an archive and would you be willing to share some documentation?
- CC: Sure. We have a website, www.amrev.org, which catalogues many of the historical artifacts and records that we have, but most of our records are now kept at the offices of the society, located on the 19th floor of the North American Building located at Broad and Samson Streets.
- LA: As part of the study, we were hoping to go and observe the ceremonies on site, so I was wondering if that was okay, and if we came would we be able to take photographs.
- CC: Absolutely. The Park Service is intimately involved in our "Let Freedom Ring" celebrations. In addition to honoring the Declaration of Independence and the events that surround the Revolution, we actually are permitted by the Park Service to have descendants of the signers, young family members of descendants of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, to tap the Liberty Bell 13 times in recognition of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. That is part of our "Let Freedom Ring" ceremony. In addition to that, the bell in the tower of Independence Hall is also rung as well as all the bells in churches, schools, and the environment, and hopefully as many as 4,000 of them throughout the United States on a given Fourth of July also ring their bells beginning at 2 p.m., eastern standard time.
- LA: My birthday is that day, so I have never been in the city during the celebration; I will have to be sure to do it this year. Who would we contact about the records, is there an archivist?
- CC: Yes, Shirley Saydack is our executive secretary and she would certainly be willing to, after I call her tell her I gave her name out, let you see whatever we have.
- LA: We might want something to report and the Park Service might just want to know where to find some of this information. You talked about "Let Freedom Ring", are there any other regular activities that your group carries out?
- CC: At the Park?
- LA: No, not necessarily at the Park.
- CC: Well, there are a host of them, but I would principally referring you to the site, but just generally let me tell you that every year we have the special event and ceremony to honor those who served at and died at Valley Forge. We have a special event to honor those victories at Saratoga and York Town and we have a special event that honors George Washington's Birthday, February 22, which would be next Saturday evening. We also have a special event that honors (?) and of course the "Let Freedom Ring", Fourth of July, and I am missing one, but that is only because I am having a "senior" moment. At

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION - CURTIS CHEYNEY

this moment, I cannot recall what the other event is. It is the church service, Washington's Birthday, Saratoga, York Town, and I think that is it, and the Fourth of July.

LA: Let us talk about the Independence Square activities. What is your organization's connection with Independence Square? What is your history with the ceremonies there?

CC: We have been recognized as a privileged and permissive user of the Park for our "Let Freedom Ring" ceremony and in addition to that to actually have our members tap the Liberty Bell in the Liberty Bell Pavilion. The Park has worked closely with us in our programming, but in addition it is my recollection that we have also contributed to upkeep of the INHP and the Independence Hall. An affiliated group, but not directly related or subordinate in any way, the descendants of the signers of the Declaration are permitted, I believe also on July 3rd or 4th to hold their annual meeting inside Independence Hall, and many of our members are also members of that organization.

LA: What type of activities does your organization perform, you talked about that, but I was wondering if we could kind of go through July Fourth, on site, sort of specific as possible. Where do things start? Where do you move through? How that plays out?

CC: The programming is approximately an hour and a half to two hours of intense programming, however, it begins with patriotic music and presentation of patriotic songs about an hour before the formal program begins.

LA: Where is that held on the Square?

CC: It is usually held on a platform on stage or daises put up in front of the Barry statue. Then the crowd mingles in that immediate area and we have had as many as 4,000 attendants depending upon the weather and the national speaker. Two years ago we had Allen Keys as our speaker and last year we had Joseph Torsella, the president of the National Constitution Center as our speaker. The color guard of the Pennsylvania Society of the Son's of the Revolution, numbering approximately 30 guardsmen, will carry traditional revolutionary flags, flags representing the units that actually fought in the Revolution and they will parade in and lead the Society members into the Square. They usually proceed after a historic fife and drum corps announces the arrival. The colors are presented, the Pledge of Allegiance, and the Star Spangled Banner are sung. There are some introductory remarks and introductions of special guests and speakers and another patriotic song is sung, a hymn usually, because in addition to the patriotism that has developed as a, kind of a fad if you will a little bit, we also believe in paying tribute to the foundational principles of our country, which are our religious principles. So there is a religious component in the celebration. We then, usually, have a reading, excerpts from the Declaration of Independence, we will then, at least the contingent will leave the Square and they move to the Liberty Bell itself for the 2 p.m. tapping. From the tapping, we will return, there will be some more remarks, and then the introduction of the national speaker, who will make most pointed remarks to the assembled group. After the speaker

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION - CURTIS CHEYNEY

completes his remarks, we then have an honorary and actual wreath laying ceremony at the grave of the unknown soldiers, revolutionary soldiers in Washington Square, a cannon salute, the bagpipes will play taps or amazing grace, and then final remarks and thanks to those who have assembled. Then the ceremony thusly ends and then there is cleanup.

LA: Can I ask a few clarifications, when the fife and drums come in, where do they proceed and enter:

CC: They usually come up Walnut Street and enter on the diagonals.

LA: When you move from the Barry Statue to the Liberty Bell, I suppose I should ask how did you use to do it and how do you plan on doing it now.

CC: Well, we used to do it by walking. We would actually let the assembled group or contingency group walk from where we were all assembled in front of the Barry Statue and make our way through the arcade between Independence Hall and the east wing and then crossover to where the Liberty Bell Pavilion is. What we have been doing of late, for several reasons, including the recent security measures that have been taken, is that we go out to 6th Street or to Walnut Street and have a van that will transport us, with the assistance of the police, immediately to the Liberty Bell exit and advance. At our arrival, we have been prescreened and we are allowed to go in. There is a photo shoot, the Mayor is usually always present, and the president of the Society...last year, I made introductory remarks to signify the importance of the event. The children, the descendents of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, tap the Liberty Bell 13 times with white gloves, obviously very gently. At the conclusion of that ceremony, we then depart the Pavilion, enter the band, and return to the site so that the principle speaker who is with us and accompanies us for the photo shoot and the tapping is available to give his remarks.

LA: Then you go back down this diagonal towards Washington Square for the final...

CC: Yes. Either last year or the in the last 2 years, we reserved and preserved to have our event in INHP. There were security reasons why we could not. The year before, the National Liberty Medal was given out, the President was there, this whole area was cordoned off, and we could not use that. Nonetheless, we have preserved our right to use it should that change for any reason. Alternative plans were always set up and held our event in Washington Square in front of the Washington Memorial. Last year, again because of security reasons, not because of the Freedom Medal per say, our event was held in Washington Square. This year we are going back to INHP unless the Freedom Medal interferes with that and because there is, hopefully we are going to have President Bush, they are not sure as to what time he will arrive or what time they are going to have the ceremony. We are working with them in the National Constitution Center, who is coordinating a lot of the events for that day, so that we can have ours and they will not interfere with our event, which begins at 2:00.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION - CURTIS CHEYNEY

- LA: I think that Washington Square has been taken over by the Park as well.
- CC: Just recently, and our Society participated in those turnover of exercises, it was a rainy and miserable day.
- LA: It is much better interpreted now though. People have a better idea of what went on there. It talks a little bit about how they have changed through recent security measures, how do you think that the commemorative activities have changed since the beginning in 1976? Do you have any idea of how the activities have changed over that period of time?
- CC: I think it is probably 1976 when we did our first Freedom Ring, or about that, but yes, it has become more structured. It was less on a national scale. We did our own and provided our own speakers from within our own group, but during my presidency, we tried to find national speakers, because we find that it is an educational event and we are not doing it for ourselves at all. To have a national speaker gives us greater access to the press, gives us access to television, and is more likely to draw and hold a crowd.
- LA: Why do you think they started to have these commemorative activities, your group? What did you think was the impetus to have this?
- CC: The recognition of the Joint Congressional Resolution for a National Bell Ringing Day to celebrate the Declaration, the fact that there really was little public reaction to that, and our belief that there was a need to draw attention to the importance of the Declaration of Independence. To educate people on the historical importance and the value of the Declaration and of those lives and services that were given for the benefit of those today. So, we instituted this program to draw public attention to the Revolution and to the Joint Congressional Resolution.
- LA: Do you think of Independence Square as sacred space?
- CC: Yes. Its history has changed over time and there were those at the Revolution who did not think it was sacred space. A lot of uses were less than those who regarded it as sacred space. I believe that it was, is, and should be regarded as part of the National Treasure and cared for, and that when people come there and walk through there, they are not really there for shade and convenience; I use that word very loosely, convenience, but they are there to really regard what went on and to be responsive as citizens when they think about it.
- LA: I guess that sort of ties into the next question; does Independence Square have a role for you and your organization outside of this activity? Do you use it for other activities? Do you use it for more informal reasons?
- CC: We post National Society events and we always point our constituency, our membership, and those of other states to the National Historic Park and to Independence Hall. We site

it in all of our walking tours and we consider it important in that regard. As I said, in the past we considered it important because we contributed to its maintenance, but I do not know how else to answer that.

LA: Okay. So you sort of point it out as verification for other people to take note of. Are there any areas of the square that are of particular importance to you?

CC: I know that in one of my last speeches at Fourth of July, called the persons in attendance to some of the unique things that *were* in the park. It was not always this park as you see it and there were things in the corner that were not necessarily, as I said earlier, uses and structures consistent with it being sacred space. It was more mud. There some were things that were going on in some of the corners, which I do not remember right now, but I did it when I made the presentation. It indicated that the Park, as a Park, has changed dramatically, because it was not a park.

LA: Didn't the colonial troops muster there as well?

CC: Yeah, and I think there was some (?)

LA: You have answered this question, but one of the things we are interested in is what part of your activity takes place outside of the square. When you go to the Bell and then you go to Washington Square, do you feel that it is a privilege to have your activities in Independence Square?

CC: Yes

LA: What other activities do you think are appropriate for the space? You touched on it a little bit earlier.

CC: I think that in a more formal sense, certainly where a license is required and permission is given, it should be a patriotic event in recognition of what went on there historically. However, in our country, one has free speech and the right to assemble and I do not know that I would choose to have Anti-American programs going on. I do not know that I am able and I know I am not, with the authority to say who and what uses the park. I think it should be consistent with its historic nature and it should be open and it is open to the public so that with the free speech that we have today, anybody can pretty much do anything they want in there.

LA: I think the park actually has a specified area right in front of the Liberty Bell for demonstrations. That is what they are doing currently anyway. Do you see the significance of the Square as linked to the history of the building, or the history of the city, or the history of INHP? What do you think the significance of it is?

CC: I do not really know how to answer that question. I do not think the Park was obviously linked to Independence Hall originally; it became a park and became a square sometime

later. I think in this day, it is inextricably linked to the buildings and historical buildings that we have on Chestnut Street. I think it is sort of settled into a current view of the area.

LA: Have the restrictions on access to Independence Square, as a result of 9/11, prevented you from having your ceremonies at Independence Square. Obviously, it was not 9/11, but there were other security measures because of the Gold Medal.

CC: I do not know that the per se 9/11 has impacted us, but I know that per se 9/11 has impacted other people coming to the Square, whether it is Washington Square or INHP to participate. I think there is a certain sense that it is possible where crowds gathered for a historic, patriotic event, that they are potential targets. It is unfortunate, but I think the security measures causes us to be more alert, but it also causes people to resist congregating.

LA: So they have affected your ceremonies in a way that you sort of had to get the vans and kind of had to go around, but the Park Service has always worked with you to get around.

CC: Absolutely. I have only high regards for everybody.

LA: In your opinion, what is the current condition of the features of the Square? Is there anything that you think has not been maintained properly or has fallen into a state of repair that is unacceptable?

CC: No, I do not think that there is anything that comes to mind. I think there is some issue with the irregularity of the slate laid around the Barry statue, but that was just an observation and I think that was just an age issue not a maintenance issue per se. I think that there is nothing that really comes to my mind that I would change, certainly nothing to reconfigure.

LA: As far as the area as a whole special significance of where you congregate, there is not anything that is...

CC: We used to hold our ceremonies, as I understand it, closer to Independence Hall, in front of or in back of the Barry Statue. I think for reasons that were Park management generated, moved our ceremonies to the back of the Barry Statue. I think that we probably have more space for a crowd if we could be presenting closer to Independence Hall. We would also have the advantage of better hearing the bell. The other thing that we would like to have, if I were to have any kind of say about reconstruction, that is the access to have power to locations... because I would like to see the ability to have a microphone in the tower so the people could hear the bell. Second, I would like to be able to have close circuit TV so that we could have a screen up and let people actually see the ceremony at the actual Liberty Bell and the wreath laying ceremony over at Washington Square. That way, crowds do not move, but yet they can participate. Right now, there is no ability to get power to the center of the square and stringing wires and

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION - CURTIS CHEYNEY

cords and arranging for power is a problem, so, for me, I would like to be able to have someone consider having power available at a site where most of the podiums are.

LA: Regarding the rehabilitation of the Square, is there anything that the Park Service should take into consideration regarding the use and maintenance?

CC: Nothing that I have not already said

LA: The way that we are running the programs, we are doing two interviews for each group and I was wondering if there was someone else that you thought would be a good person for us to interview regarding the Square?

CC: Winchell Carroll, he has been instrumental in the running of our "Let Freedom Ring" ceremonies at the Square. He has been involved in Washington Square. I know he has been mentioned several times. He has been intricately, not intricately, but specifically involved in the process and the progress of the fruition of the change. He actually negotiates with, originally, Fairmont Park for what we used to do in the Park, before it was the National Park, and he continues to negotiate and structure events, some with our society some with other societies. So he would be very knowledgeable in that area.

LA: So he was involved before it became the Park?

CC: I know he was involved before the Washington Square and I think he may have been involved before it was turned into INHP.

LA: Since we are just starting these interviews, I was wondering if there was anything that you thought I would have asked or something you are surprised I did not ask, or anything else that you wanted to discuss about the Square?

CC: No, I thought your questions gave me an opportunity to probably talk too much. I hope I did not waste your time trying to complete my answers.

LA: Not at all. I appreciate your time very much.

APPENDIX F:
INTERVIEW TRANSCRIPT
MARY DUNN
AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY
FEBRUARY 20, 2003

DEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
- RADITIONAL USE STUDY
AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY - MARY DUNN

Location: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania - Philosophical Hall at 5th and Chestnut

Date: February 20, 2003

Time: 10:00 AM

Interviewer: Lori Aument, Architectural Conservator for John Milner
Associates, Inc.

Interviewee: Dr. Mary Dunn, American Philosophical Society

MD: My name is Mary Dunn. I am the co-executive officer of the American Philosophical Society, of which I have been a member for some years, but I have been executive officer for one year. I did not join this organization; I was invited to membership.

The organization was founded in 1743 and its purpose was and is the promotion of useful knowledge. The criteria for membership in the organization is that its members are people of distinction in their fields and they are selected by the membership itself, and elected. We have about 850 members and we elect about 35 new members each year, which allows a very slight growth.

The demographic composition of our organization is both national and international. The great majority of members are United States citizens, about 10 percent international citizens.

The leaders of the organization are the members of the counsel and of our committees. The members become leaders by election.

The community experts are members of the organization who are also Philadelphians. An example would be Judge Arland Adams.

The group keeps its records here in our own buildings and we have considerable records from 1743 onwards. We are happy to share our records and the person to contact for access is the Librarian, currently an interim Librarian, Martin Lovit.

The regular activities of our organization include two meetings each year of the membership at large, regular committee meetings, and the operation of a library, which is primarily a research library, devoted to the founding era of the Nation and to the history of modern science. We have a research program in which we give about one million dollars per year in grants. We also have a publications program. We publish our own memoirs and transactions, as well as our yearbook and newsletter. The memoirs and transactions are works of scholarship; some by members, but most not.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY – MARY DUNN

Our connection with Independence Square is that we own a piece of it. We own the land on which Philosophical Hall sits. All of our activities, therefore, are performed at Independence Square. These activities began in 1743 and they have been continuous through time. It includes our exhibition program, which began very interestingly with Charles Wilson Peale's Museum, which was in this building and then had no regular exhibition program until the 21st century, when we began another exhibition program which is currently located in Philosophical Hall on Independence Square.

LA: I know that Peale's collection, part of it anyway, went to them, the portrait gallery over here at the Second Bank. What ever happened to the other stuff? All the exotic stuff.

MD: Some things have just disappeared. Some things we have. Some things are over at the Academy of Natural Science.

LA: (TAPE IS NOT CLEAR).

MD: I don't know where those ended up. Sue Anne Prince, the curator of our materials, knows where those things that haven't just disappeared might be.

LA: I think that's so interesting because most people don't even know that that existed.

MD: I know, and there are some very funny stories about it.

LA: Because he also lived here, didn't he?

MD: He did. The family lived in the building so this is where all the Peale children were taught art and we do have some work; in particular a notebook full of drawings and watercolors by, I was going to say Rembrandt Peale, but I think it's not, it's one of the Peale children. When they lived here, there was a bear in a cage out on the Square, do you know about those?

LA: I knew there were live animals.

MD: No, this, I think, was not a part of Peale's Museum. It was a bear that was presented to Thomas Jefferson by (not Lewis and Clark, maybe ?) some western explorer, and he, not knowing what to do with it, shipped it up to the American Philosophical Society of which he was president. So they had this little cage for it and one night it escaped and it got into the hall and Charles Wilson Peale closed his family in to one room and he went and got a gun and he shot the poor thing. It had gotten much too big and obstreperous to be kept in a cage in the back yard. Anyway, the place is full of funny stories, wonderful stories. Wonderful, wonderful stories.

MD: Well, to the fact, I guess that we own a piece. That's our connection to Independence Square.

LA: Is it at all regulated by the Park Service?

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY – MARY DUNN

MD: We own, exactly our footprint.

LA: Okay. So their sort of fort/boundary would go and there would be like a little donut hole here.

MD: Umm, this is Philosophical Hall, we own that and we may, this line may be ours.

LA: There's a little bit of landscape area.

MD: Yes, they however, well many people have a word in what we do with our exterior. We've been trying very hard to get a banner to advertise our exhibit and we're having a really tough time because there's the City, there's the Historical Sites Commission, and Independence Park. So, I would say that they have a lot to say about governing our exterior but not our interior, except inner security for the exhibition. So, let's see, the commemorative activities, here's where we part company from your regular questionnaire, because we don't have commemorative activities here so much as we exist here, we run our affairs here, so they are our activities, most of which have a strong historical antecedence but...

LA: A strong continuity with the past?

MD: Absolutely, and of course, I imagine...The organization was founded in 1743, the building was built a little bit later, but before 1776, so that the Square didn't have its historical associations yet, but it had, it was the place of public affairs for the City of Philadelphia, which no doubt is why this is the spot that was chosen by the Society and it was definitely Franklin's leadership that led to the building of the building.

LA: And the Library Company, of the American Philosophical Society?

MD: Well they were founded a little bit later and they occupied a building over there, so they were right in the same neighborhood.

LA: (TAPE IS NOT CLEAR).

MD: Now, we actually own this spot, but we don't own the land our library is on. The Park Service owns that. We have some kind of protected lease. We own the building.

LA: As most Park Service arrangements, it's complex.

MD: Very complex. People forget I think that we own the land here and they have to be reminded. So we don't really have commemorative activities, but in a secular sense that's sacred, I think of Independence Square as a sacred place, of course I do and I like to think that the Philosophical Society is a part of the great historical tradition of this Square. You know David Rittenhouse, who was an important member had a little...

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY - MARY DUNN

LA: We're actually working on Rittenhouse Town, where he was born, right now.

MD: Are they?

LA: Yeah, we're working on an HSR out there.

MD: We heard there was a little...I may be imagining this, but I think when I first came to Philadelphia in the 50s there was a little wooden structure out there, which was said to have been the little structure that was built for shooting the transit of Venus for Rittenhouse. I have no idea if that is true or what happened to that little building.

LA: From what I know, there was a structure but that it has disappeared and the Park Service has tried to find it through archeology, but has yet to be...

MD: Oh, it's right there [chuckle]. At least in the 50s, that's what they thought.. I don't know if the Park Service has looked at records, but when Rittenhouse did that, it was as a member of the society and we have his telescope. So I think it is a sacred space and I think that...

LA: You're part of it.

MD: We're part of it, we are really part of it and of course the area of interest within the Square particularly important to us is? We don't have a typical commemorative event, so I don't think that question is really relevant. Do I feel that it's a privilege to have activities in Independence Square? Yes, but it's also a right. A right for the Philosophical Society because we own it.

LA: Right.

MD: What other activities do I think are appropriate for Independence Square? Well I think anything that's congruent with the values that the square represents in respect to democracy, the rights of citizens, the history of achieving independence and what it means. I think that all of those things are appropriate activities. Sometimes we judge things inappropriate at a given moment and history proves that in fact they were appropriate and it's sometimes very hard to figure out what is appropriate and what isn't.

LA: The Park Service has defined groups that can have activities in the Square as any group that formed activities prior to the formation of the Park. That probably defines it.

MD: When was the park formed?

LA: 1960s I think. 50s or 60s and then the major work happened in the 70s leading up to 1976. I'm not entirely sure what the management was when they took over, certain sectors from the City, but I think it was probably in the 70s.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY – MARY DUNN

MD: I think when I first came here in the 50s the City was still organizing it and it was pretty loose. You could wander into Independence Hall and look at the Liberty Bell. There were guides and guards, but it wasn't all fixed up until 76 really and then it began to look quite different and to feel a little bit different. In some ways, I thought that that was a really great thing because it emphasized the national importance of Independence Hall and the first government. In other ways, I didn't like it because I never liked some of the things they did. Like that awful building they put up to house the Liberty Bell and I like even less the public toilets that they are putting right over there across the street. I mean, they've done some really bummer things in my point of view, but perhaps I shouldn't be saying that on a public tape.

LA: They're interested in your opinion so go right ahead.

MD: I think a wider range of activities is appropriate for Independence Square than the things that are a pre-formation of the Park, things that celebrate the history of the American people, but I also think that it's appropriate for the Park to be a place where people can come and such and eat a sandwich and have a stroll, and take the air and cut corners, and all of those things that people have traditionally done, which an extension of the security will make somewhat more problematic if security begins to takeover the entire square. Now at the moment, I think Chestnut Street is cut off, but the Park is only partially closed and the rest of it is open to the public, and I hope it stays that way. I also hope...

Let me get to the next question, which are restrictions as a result of 9/11. It had a serious impact initially on attendance at our small exhibit because when the lines to go into Independence Hall formed up there on Chestnut Street, people would freely come into our exhibit and then go get in line and so on. When the line began to form down at the other end of the Mall, nobody saw our exhibit because they came straight down the Mall and they never got around this side of 5th Street. When that happened, we worked with the Park Service and they were extremely cooperative in this to allow people to enter while they were being kept back, in the back part of Independence Hall is where the groups would form and where they waited for your ticket to come out. So that worked extremely well for us, and lots of people, while they were waiting came in. Well now, another change took place, they stopped having timed tickets, so people didn't want to give up their place in line to come to our exhibit, so that's had another impact on us. So in that respect, it's had a serious impact on our activity. We have not for some time, actually used our door to Independence Park and used the door here on 5th Street.

LA: The west side?

MD: Yes, but that's our front you know. The side of us that faces 5th Street is really the back of the building so if you go look at us from that side you'll see a quite different kind of structure, handsomer and the side that's on 5th Street is very blank, very bare, but you can't really get to us anymore from the back door without going through the security. Those of us who work here can, but we have to have, and we do, National Park badges in

order to come around. I mean we have to come from that side, the Chestnut Street side; we can't get in by coming around the back, through the park.

LA: Maybe we should just explain where the security now wraps around behind...

MD: Well the security comes down this way, way up here in the Mall you come in.

LA: The trailer that they have there now is awful.

MD: Well, they're going to fix that, I'm sure. I don't believe that they've made entire decisions about how this is all going to work and I am extremely hopeful by the way that we can get rid of these really ugly metal stanchions that they use to keep people out. They are not handsome, but they're temporary, so until they make some definite decisions. Anyway, people come around here, they come through, you know this is all open...

LA: Right, through Independence Hall

MD: you come through the open part and then back here is where people gather to be taken on the tour. They've gone through security up here somewhere.

LA: At the base of the Bell Tower:

MD: Yes, and so they're milling around here, and they can enter our exhibit by coming in here.

LA: The west door?

MD: Coming in through this door. This is the door that we all use and on weekdays where our service people come through, you know the mailman and UPS and all those kind of things.

LA: That's the east door on 5th Street?

MD: On 5th Street; and this door is used...Now we only have this deal with the Park Service for the weekends, and weekdays people come to the exhibit through this door. It doesn't work on weekdays to have them come this way because there are a lot of security issues involved and people can go in and out this door. This door we monitor, this door we can't, and when this door is open to the public we have a guard in the building and no workers so that we lock up all of the doors to all of the offices so that people can only go into the exhibit and back out again. The Park Service comes in before we open on the weekends and does a security sweep of the building to make sure that it's all okay. Then all of the people who come in have gone through the security check; and this door is locked.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY – MARY DUNN

LA: How far back do the stanchions go now?

MD: The stanchions...now see this first gate is blocked off, so I suppose they're somewhere along here.

LA: Which is somewhere between the central walk and the north entrance.

MD: I think probably about here would be my guess.

LA: Right, just north of the Barry Statue.

MD: I think so.

LA: That sounds about right.

MD: So, every shift that they make has some impact on our exhibition, but 9/11 has also made us more nervous about our own security. We're much tighter in our monitoring of people who come through because when you enter here, you can exit through there, that door has to be left open because of having a second fire exit. It's not open from the outside, but it has a push...you can open it from the inside.

LA: You can get into the Park's secure area

MD: You can. So, we monitor this pretty tightly. We're thinking that maybe we really have to do more than we're doing.

So that's 30, 31, what is the current condition of Independence Square? It's looking a little tacky. A lot of the plantings are overgrown and in need of replacement. It isn't even particularly beautiful in the springtime. It could use lots of bulbs and things to (?) beautify it. The walks on some places are in slightly bad shape, like Washington Square, but not great. Minor things, like the trash receptacles are just ugly and the city of Philadelphia, for such a city, has invested in very handsome trash receptacles. In fact, I think it might be called the Pennsylvania style, it's made of wrought iron and looks really nice, but we have those awful brown square...

LA: The standard.

MD: Yeah, I think it really needs dressing up and if the security holding area is going to be...I mean if the back of Independence Hall and the courthouse, Continental Hall, and Philosophical Hall are all to be protected by barriers, then they need something of architectural merit that fits into the general look of the...and that looks as if someone intended it instead of these things that look like cattle barriers. So, really I think it needs all of those things. It needs its landscaping looked at, it needs its security functions appropriately designed, and it needs things like benches and trash baskets, which are handsomer and look more appropriate to the true quality of the place.

Is there anything else...yes, there are lots of people that you might like to talk to.

LA: Good.

MD I think Sue Anne Prince, who is our Director of Exhibitions and Curator. She is the one who's most concerned with the way in which the security has been problematic for entering our exhibit. Carl Miller, our Chief Financial Officer, who has worked for, I cannot think how many years, who I think knows the longer history really well. I think there are several people at the Library who have some knowledge to the historical significance of the sites and they have pictures. So, Martin Levitt or Roy Goodman at the Library would be good people I think to talk to. Another person who has been working on the history of the Philosophical Society is Whitfield Bell. Now he's a very elderly gentleman, but he comes almost everyday to the Library to work on his book, so he's easy to find there. Not right now, he's in (?) with his niece and he's staying until the roads are cleaned up a little bit better because he's old and he's had hip replacement. I think those are the people that I suggest. We all use the square, in nice weather, sit on the benches...

LA: Actually the first organization that I interviewed, actually uses the park from once or twice a year that actually come to just enjoy it and I know people who work around here, this is just where they come and have lunch. I think that's nice.

MD: Yeah, lots of people. When I'm out, I cut across the Square, then cut across Washington Square.

LA: I've talked to people who've said they've never really thought about walking to work, cutting through the arcade, and not thinking anything of it, and you're not allowed to do that anymore. Just kind of checking the time by the clock and its kind of the sad thing about it.

MD: No, you're not. It really is terrible I think that security has driven us to this. I don't mean the security people, I mean the state of the Nation has driven us to protecting, and cutting people off from such an important historical site, but surely don't any of us want it damaged so we put up with it and hope for a better day. I hope that they'll make some... I know they're in the midst of a squabble with the city over the closing of Chestnut Street, but I hope that they will be able to make some decisions about the square and security in the back so that if they can't yet get rid of those metal barriers in the front, at least we can have architectural elements in the back.

LA: It's a difficult issue.

MD: Very difficult. I don't envy the people who have to cope with it, but I'm glad that they're paying attention to the Park and that they've got John Milner Associate's historical preservation and appreciation, so, good luck!

APPENDIX G:
INTERVIEW TRANSCRIPT
RICHARD FETZER
PATRIOTIC ORDER SONS OF AMERICA
FEBRUARY 24, 2003

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
NATIONAL USE STUDY
PATRIOTIC ORDER OF THE SONS OF AMERICA - RICHARD FETZER

Location: 3368 Memphis Street, Northeast Philadelphia

Date: February 24, 2003

Time: 10:00 AM

Interviewer: Lori Aument, Architectural Conservator for John Milner Associates, Inc.

Interviewee: Richard Fetzer, Patriotic Order of the Sons of America

LA: What is your role in this organization?

RF: I am the state secretary for Pennsylvania of the Order. I've been with the organization for 55 years, though in this job only for the last three.

LA: Were other family members involved in the organization? Is that how you got involved.

Were any of my family members...just my dad and my grandfather had been members years ago, both have passed on since and I guess that was somewhat of a reason. That, plus the fact of just the thought of patriotism and what the Order stood for and what it does sort of encouraged me to join.

LA: Did your father bring you to meetings?

RF: No, my father was out of it by the time I became of age. You had to be sixteen years old to join and my father had dropped out of it mainly because of working conditions and just couldn't do it, but I went into it and I went and joined another lodge. He had been in a lodge more into the North Philadelphia section of Philadelphia and I joined one in the Northeast section.

LA: So when was this organization founded?

The Patriotic Order of the Sons of America was founded in 1847 in Philadelphia by a man of the name Dr. Reynold Coates.

LA: What was his background? Was he a veteran or a soldier?

He was a doctor and he was just a basic patriot and he thought that the way the tide was turning in the Country at the time, we needed something to spruce people up for the act of patriotism.

LA: So originally it was patriotic, was there anything going on sort of historically that provoked that?

F: It was the following of course naturally the Revolution and then in the War of 1812 and then so on and so forth and then what was coming up, which eventually led into the Civil War.

A: That was sort of the dissention, the tensions of...?

F: There were a lot of things that just brought it about that way.

A: How has the purpose changed from the original purpose?

CF: Well we've modernized somewhat. We've come into a different way of thinking in a lot of ways. We have not changed our basic concepts as far as our motto. Our motto is God, Country, and our Order and we still adhere to that part of our motto. We haven't made any basic changes in our ways. We just still believe in patriotism and try to encourage it with various things that we do as far as flag presentation and so on and so forth.

LA: So the message...sort of the goals haven't changed but the methods have changed.

P: The goals haven't changed the methods have, yes.

LA: What are the criteria for membership in the Organization? You said you had to be sixteen.

RF: Sixteen years old and a native-born American.

LA: Is that as far as citizenship; you would've had to been born here.

RF: No the...this becomes a little touchy. Our bylaws require that a person be a native-born American. By that they mean born on the soil of or under the flag of the United States of America. Such as a person that might be a son of a military person overseas or somebody working for the government they're born under the flag of the United States that way, and then they can become a member. Right now we have before our National Lodge, a proposed change in the bylaws to allow a naturalized citizen of ten years and proven to be of the same qualifications as far as a native-born, as far as his integrity and so on, to be able to join. So that will be taken up in September at our National Convention in Gettysburg.

LA: Is that contentious or do people think that's just sort of the way things are going?

RF: It was a little contentious at first, but when we realized it, I proposed probably the biggest argument on it in two ways. First of all what brought it about, we had a man that came here to this country from Ireland at the age of 17 and he became a naturalized citizen later on. He served in the United States Military, received various medals, had an honorable discharge, and because he was born in Ireland, he wasn't able to join. My argument was,

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PATRIOTIC ORDER OF THE SONS OF AMERICA - RICHARD FETZER

here's a man that's of good quality, both religious and patriotic and yet we can't let him join. And my argument was would you rather have somebody who served honorably in the military who's a naturalized citizen or have a native born who ran to Canada to get out of the military. So, we'll see what happens but I'm sure it's going to pass. Our bylaws are required to have two readings and the first reading was last year and then we'll have the second reading at our convention and it will pass, I know that.

LA: I think of some of the people, I went to high school with them, people who became naturalized when they graduated from high school and they had a much better sense of what a citizen, what it meant to be a citizen then most of the rest of us I would say; much more responsible.

RF: Very true, very true.

LA: How many members are in your organization?

RF: In the state here, in Pennsylvania, unfortunately we're not any different then any other organization legion, American legion, or the VFW, everybody seems to be declining, but we have a little over 2,000 members left in the Pennsylvania area.

LA: Nationally?

RF: Nationally, I can't give you that count because I'm not sure of it. I wouldn't even want to guess, I mean there's New York, New Jersey, and there's North Carolina that are still active and I don't know what their...because I'm only interested in Pennsylvania at the present time.

LA: What's the demographic composition? Is it only men? Is it men and women?

RF: It's only men. There is an organization...we're known as the Patriotic Order Sons of America. We have another organization that's called the POofA, Patriotic Order of Americans and that's our sister group and they have their own meetings and so on and so forth. I don't know a thing about them except we meet or see them once in awhile attend our convention or somewhat a representative of ours will attend theirs.

LA: One of our interests is sort of how the organization is grouped sort of the hierarchy or the role of leadership. Who are the leaders and who makes the decisions?

RF: We have an executive board which consists of five officers, the President, the Vice President, the Master of Forms, the Secretary, and the Treasurer, and that's myself. The five of us are basically the operating board, but we have done something in the past to get more feed into the organization. We have six trustees and we have included the trustees into that group so that they have some input. We just felt that it wasn't fair or practical for just five men to say hey we're going to do this or we're going to do that. The trustees have a fair amount of responsibilities, let them have input in it also.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PATRIOTIC ORDER OF THE SONS OF AMERICA - RICHARD FETZER

LA: How do the leaders become leaders? Are they elected or appointed?

RF: They're elected.

LA: They're all elected.

RF: They're elected. Trustees serve for three-years, they're tiered that way every three years. Every year, there are two trustees elected for three years. The officers start out in what we call a subordinate officer. They start out as guard, then inspector, conductor, and then they go on to the executive committee with Master of Forms, Vice President, and President and work their way up that way.

LA: Who would you consider to be your community experts? Is there anyone in the community or in your organization that you would turn to for history or guidance in better way to outreach? Is there anyone outside or inside of your group?

RF: Yeah, our National President, a fellow by the name of Lester Browingger who lives up in Robeson Pennsylvania, which is above Reading, he's a real natural history buff. Then we have one of our trustees is the legislative assistant to Representative Ray Bunt up in Schwenksville, he's in the State House, the Pennsylvania State House and Bill, Bill Bushnell is his name and he gives us quite a...as I said, he's one of our trustees and we look to him for various help at times. He has information privy to and so on.

LA: I think we talked a little bit about your photographs? Where do you keep your records? Is it here, or in another repository?

RF: No, our records are kept here. Unfortunately, some of our records had to be discarded. They were so old, the paper, as soon as you touched it, it just dusted, went to crumble. Plus the fact that we use to have an old age home in Chalfont and back in the 70s there was a barn up there and there was a storage area in there and unfortunately kids got in there and set the barn on fire and we lost a lot of our old records there. But Nancy and I are right now trying to put together some of the history or the organization with the different...All of our subordinate units are known as Washington Camp, everything is based on Washington, so the various Washington camps, we're trying to put those together and we have a number of them that we don't have really too much information or any information on and right now to try to get it caught up to snuff to what we hoped it to be.

LA: I think I asked you this, but off the tape. Would you be willing to share some of your records and your history with the Park Service?

RF: History, yeah. I don't know what you mean by records.

LA: I guess I mean photographs, etc.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PATRIOTIC ORDER OF THE SONS OF AMERICA - RICHARD FETZER

RF: Oh yes, yes, no problem at all that way. We have, I have records, and I have copies of what we call our Camp News, a bi-monthly magazine that we put out. I can give you several copies of those dating back with various things of our organization in it. Yeah, no I have no problem with that, just so you don't get down to the point of finances {Mr. Fetzer laughs}.

LA: No, I think we're more interested in what you're about then what you're spending

RF: Yeah I know.

LA: What are the regular activities of your organization, sort of the things that keep you going?

RF: Well, we have... unfortunately; we had to cancel a Saturday a week ago because of the storm. We have a Washington starting off with the first of the year, well I'll go back before that. On the first Saturday of February every year up in Centerport, Pennsylvania, which is above Reading, we have what we call a Lincoln Day Dinner and that's... we had about 100 people attending that on the First Saturday of February and then the 15th of February, we were to have a Washington's Birthday Luncheon, at Williamsons in Horsham on 611 there, and unfortunately because of the weather and the predictions of the weather, we had several cancellations so I had to cancel it. We would have had quite a number of people there for that. Of course as I say then, the following day of that event is usually when we went to Independence Hall and had our ceremony at Washington's Monument, laid the wreath there, and then passed out flags to all of the people who were visitors in the area and so on. Our different lodges, our different camps have activities. The 29th of March, camp 600, which is up in Chalfont, Pennsylvania is hosting what they call a Patriot's Day luncheon at the Herrage Restaurant up in Franconia on 113, Route 113. We have a Flag Day luncheon, I'm just going through the year as far as what the State activities are, we have a Flag Day luncheon on the 15th of June this year or 14th; Flag Day is on the 14th. That will be out at Weavers in Adams Town and that will be rather well attended. We have Montgomery County has a picnic in July, we have our convention the end of August, we have that every year. The National Camp has it every two years on the odd number of years and they'll be in Gettysburg this year. Burks County in particular they hold a couple of fairs. They hold one in January called the Mid-Winter Activity and then they have another one in October and their usually held at the Fleetwood Grange up in Burks County. We have an Anniversary luncheon out at Plain and Fancy.

LA: That's my hometown.

RF: Oh is it?

LA: Yeah, right by my Grandmother's house.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PATRIOTIC ORDER OF THE SONS OF AMERICA - RICHARD FETZER

RF: They give you plenty of good food, but that's usually the Saturday that's closest to the 10th of December because that's the Organization's anniversary date, the 10th of December. Then many of the lodges, for instance my own lodge, we just presented a flag to Methodist Church out in Lancaster. Two of the groups up in Reading, one of the groups from St. Lawrence, they just presented sixty...I don't know if you're aware of it or not, but there's a law in Pennsylvania now that every classroom must have a flag in it.

LA: I thought that was always standard.

RF: No, it was suggested, but now it's a law.

LA: We always had a classroom flag.

RF: I know, it's a shame that the kids don't get some of the stuff today in school, but Camp 230 up in St. Lawrence, they just presented 60 flags to a school up there so they'd have flags in every classroom. Another group in Oley, Pennsylvania, Camp 221, they're presenting sixty flags this week to a school, to a grammar school, and we present flags not only to Independence Hall, we present them to Valley Forge National Park, to various schools, and Boy Scout Troops. I presented one on behalf of my lodge back in the fall to a Girl Scout group that my daughter's involved in, so there is a lot of flag presentations. We have a school program that, unfortunately, we don't get the opportunity to...It's not that we don't want to do it, it's just that we don't get the opportunity because the cooperation through the schools to get it. We had one up in the Tipton School District two years ago and that school was very, very cooperative. They opened the gym up and every youngster in the school was sitting on the floor in the gym and we had a patriotic program. We had the man who portrays George Washington on Christmas Day at Washington Crossing Park and then I have a friend of mine and he portrays Ben Franklin and he's in full costume, I mean a beautiful costume. We were there and they were there with us and they milled through the kids and the kids asked them questions and it was great, but we don't get the cooperation we would like to and the unfortunate part is that the youngsters are not getting enough of history, patriotism, and such in schools today. I don't know what they've done, but even in geography, they don't get anymore, I mean, they don't even know where they live sometimes.

LA: Yeah, they stopped that in public school when I was there. My sister had it, and she was two years older than me, but I didn't get it. I had one teacher who tucked it in because he thought it was so important.

RF: There're not enough of those teachers around.

LA: I'm surprised that there hasn't been sort of a change in the past two years. I'm surprised that there have not been more people wanting to get patriotic.

RF: Well, 9/11 created a lot of patriotism overnight. Flags were flying. I mean I have a stock a flags as you can see there and I keep different sizes that I know the different lodges will

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PATRIOTIC ORDER OF THE SONS OF AMERICA - RICHARD FETZER

want for different things and so on and so forth and Annon (?) the company that supplies us with flags, they were out of them just like that and I was out of them too. I mean I didn't have a flag left in the place and flags were flying off of cars, they were flying off of buildings and so on. There were two things that bothered me about this. First of all, I went into a store, I'm not going to name it, I don't think that would be fair to do on a tape like this, but I went into a store and they're selling US Flags, on poles. I picked them up, and they were made in China and that just did not set well with me. That was number one. Number two, people soon forget. The American public is very forgetful at times. They're spoiled in a lot of ways and they're forgetful, we had 9/11 and everybody was on the bandwagon for patriotism, for flags, for this and that, but where are they today? Where are they today? How many people wear a flag on their jacket or so what have you? I mean I got one on my jacket and you know, and I have flags to give out, but they just don't...they're soon forgetful and that's the thing that bothers me too. We live in a great country, and let's keep it that way and let's appreciate it.

LA: We have ...our family has a Special Flag that was at my grandfather's funeral, his Veteran's Flag, but we only bring it out a couple times a year; Memorial Day, Veterans Day. We only bring it out on special occasions

RF: Actually, you should have it in a case like that there.

LA: It is.

RF: Oh is it? Oh, I see, I thought you meant...but you don't take it out of the case do you? You leave it in the case all the time?

LA: Yeah, we leave it in the case.

RF: Yeah, cause to fold it back up again is tough (laughing)

LA: But, we don't have one flying all the time

RF: I have a flag on my front lawn.

LA: All the time?

RF: All the time, yes indeed.

LA: Well I'll have to think about that now after having this conversation. Okay, well let's go on. What is your organizations connection with Independence Square?

RF: Actually, we have no direct affiliation, we just have the thought that something that started well over 50 years ago of our ceremony at Washington Monument and the presentation of flags through Independence Hall to the Park Service for flying over Independence Hall. That's basically our only connection and we have the same

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PATRIOTIC ORDER OF THE SONS OF AMERICA - RICHARD FETZER

affiliation with Valley Forge National Park, but we have our national headquarters is in Valley Forge but we have the same affiliation there as far as presenting flags but with the Park Service up there we have to present three different flags cause they have the flags over the arch, the flag at Washington Headquarters, and the flag at the Visitors' Center and they all use different sizes in all those places. With Independence Hall, we present the same size all the time (laughing).

LA: They're easy. Could you, just for the tape, say where the Washington Monument is on Independence Square?

RF: The Washington Monument is right on the South side of Chestnut Street right in front of the main entrance into Independence Hall. There's a big statue of the bust of George Washington there and we always put a wreath there every Fourth.

LA: Could you go through sort of the whole, what you traditionally did at Independence Square? How you came in, where you gathered, and how you left?

RF: Our program was always set for 2:00 on the Sunday closest to Washington's Birthday for years, but with the change of President's Day, we've incorporated it into that weekend. Our group would meet usually on the end of Chestnut Street by 6th Street and then we would come up into a group and form an arch around the monument. We would have...at many times we had different things. We had Girl Scout troops join with us or we had Boy Scout troops join us. Our State chaplain would lead up in prayer, the state president or his designee would address the group and then we would have somebody from the Park Service who would attend with us and we would make the presentation of the flags, usually a half a dozen flags and while the service was going on, some of our people milled about away from the crowd in order not to distract those who were listening to what was going on and passed out what we call the red ball flags. They're eight inch staffs, I think they are ten inch and then with a 4x6 flag on them and we pass those out to all the visitors that were down there, whether they be youngsters or adults. Following that we had the presentation of the wreath by the State President or his person, the designated, we would have the benediction and then leave. It usually took about a half an hour, 25 minutes to a half an hour.

LA: So you stayed in front of Independence Hall on the Chestnut Street side.

RF: We stayed right in front of Independence Hall on Chestnut Street, right in front of the Monument.

LA: The location was also important because there was pedestrian traffic and you can get attention and also pass out flags.

RF: Yes, we get attention and people...there were many persons who would ask our people about us. Whatever information they wanted. Who we were, why we were, where we

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PATRIOTIC ORDER OF THE SONS OF AMERICA - RICHARD FETZER

started and so on and we always made sure we had people who could answer those questions spread out among the area there so that it could be done.

LA: When did your organization begin to hold commemorative activity on the Square?

RF: I am not totally sure, and I'll tell you why I say that, that picture there that I'm showing you was in around 1958, 57 or 58, I've been in the organization since 1947 and at that, they were doing it then. Now I can't answer as to whether it started right after the Second World War or prior to the Second World War, I would have to go back through the records and try to find that, but it's still well...it's getting on to 60 years anyhow that we've been doing it. That's a lot of flags too (laughing).

LA: You said the organization was started in 1847 right?

RF: Yes.

LA: What did they do in between that hundred years? Do you know what their activities were?

RF: Well, in Pennsylvania here, I can give you more of Pennsylvania than anything. Pennsylvania, number 1, a lot of our subordinate lodges had bands and we had, in 1937... the organization sponsored the Easter Sunrise Service at Temple Stadium and they packed it and they had four different lodge bands there that played music for the service and everything. I mean the Temple Stadium was totally packed. They were some of the things that they did at the time. A lot of the lodges in their local areas would take part in parades. Fourth of July parades, Memorial Day parades and so on and so forth in their local areas and some of it is a tradition where it's still done. Montgomery County group does that quite regularly in the Pottstown Parade. There's a group outside of Louisburg Pennsylvania, they have a parade every year the last Saturday in June that they are involved in. So there are a number of areas throughout the State that still have local parades that way that the states are not directly involved in but some of the state officers, if they can, will go and attend. They were the basic things that they did and then of course even going back before the Second World War when the organization was *really* flourishing there again it was parades, it was flag presentations and it was various types of programs, patriotic programs and dinners and luncheons to honor the various people of note that way.

LA: Why do you think they began these activities and why do you think they continued?

RF: The continuance of many of the activities is because of the dedication of a lot of people that grew up with it. It's unfortunate today that for some reason or other we tend not get enough of the younger people involved; they're too busy. It's families where mom and pop both work, one works day and one works night and there are kids and it takes time and they don't have time. At the same time, a certain amount of it is finances. I mean if you're going to be part of it you've got dues to pay, if you're going to these dinners or

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PATRIOTIC ORDER OF THE SONS OF AMERICA - RICHARD FETZER

luncheons, they cost you money and so on and so forth. If mom and pop both want to go and they've got young kids, that means babysitters and that's costly. So there's a lot of ins and outs that just don't work out and it's unfortunate, but some of our lives just have been luck in the land, and I say luck in the last year or two that they've taken in a lot of new members. We have a membership drive every year and the lodge of up in...the one I spoke of before our National President's lodge, they took in ten new members last year and the second place went to a camp up in Woodward, Pennsylvania, up in Center County and they took in nine so they almost had a tie. So we do have some new members coming in, but the people are dedicated to it, the ones that are in. You look at me and you say well what do you do, sometimes I wonder what I do do, but that's beside the point, but I feel strong about the organization and the things it stands for and I feel dedicated to it.

LA: I wanted to jump back. When you were discussing coming into the Washington Statue and forming the arch and sort of that whole traditional ceremony, has that changed at all, or has that pretty much been the standard as far as you know? Has it changed significantly?

RF: That's been the same for...just like they say it here, they would come around both sides there. This particular case Bill Becky (?) was our State President at the time and it's not too many of them alive on there, believe it or not, that's me.

LA: Do you think of Independence Square as sacred space?

RF: Yes, I think it's something that should be protected. I think it has a very deep meaning to the country. It's something that should be shown off to the point that when people that are not from this country come here to visit or even come here eventually to live, that they should know what that is, what it stands for, and why it stands for it and I think it should be well protected for that reason.

LA: Does Independence Square have a role for you and your organization outside of the commemorative activities? Do you use it for just having lunch or does anyone just stroll through it?

RF: No. We have people and we have had groups that have come down, well not too often, we've had them come down from upstate and different areas where they might run a trip down to Philly just as tourists to see it, but that's not a common place practice.

LA: What areas within the Square are of particular importance to you and your organization?

RF: The Square as itself as a whole. Independence Hall, I think it's great that they do have protection of it and I think that they've done a good job in taking care of it. Unfortunately, when you're in a position like I am or people of our organization, we feel that we're being hurt because we can't get in there to do things that we'd like to do, but it's just one of those things. We have to realize the security of it is a necessity.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PATRIOTIC ORDER OF THE SONS OF AMERICA - RICHARD FETZER

- LA: Is there any part of your commemorative activity on the square that takes place outside of the square?
- RF: When we're down there, the only activity that's taken place is around the Washington Monument.
- LA: So you don't go into Washington Square?
- RF: No, not for any activity. Our people will mill around through there. A lot of them will walk around and go...particularly if it's some that haven't been there for awhile or their first time, which we do get occasionally.
- LA: Do you feel that it's a privilege to have your activities on the Square?
- RF: Yes, and I think that it's a privilege that we look forward to. We feel honored to be able to do it and we feel honored that the National Park Service allows us to do it and present them with flags and we don't think of that as a bribe, we just feel it's our say but it's something that we should have the right to do and we feel in order to keep the flag flying down there that we're going to present them to keep making sure they do get them; because I know with government sometimes flags don't come to the top of the list, only thousand dollar toilet seats in the Navy or something like that does (laughing).
- LA: What other activities do you think are appropriate for the Square?
- RF: I think any program or any activity that would allow and encourage school kids or any groups that aren't familiar with it to come down there, to visit, and to have tours that they can go through and have it explained to them what it is and why it is and so on. I think that's important and unfortunately, I know with the situation right now it's not being done as readily, but before you use to get...of course when the bell was in Independence Hall itself and you had somebody standing, and a group would come in, and you had somebody standing there all the time telling you about it and so on I think this is important; particularly for people who are new here so they can get to understand what we are and why we are.
- LA: I recently went through Independence Hall on the tour and to the Bell and they're doing a really good job. The interpreters are very up on their history and I was really impressed. It wasn't just simple history, it was pretty...you got a good sense of what was going on.
- RF: I guess the last time I saw the Bell was when they moved it over there and the Park Service people are good though, I think they are.
- LA: Yeah, they did a really good job.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PATRIOTIC ORDER OF THE SONS OF AMERICA - RICHARD FETZER

- RF: It's the same at Valley Forge with Washington's Headquarters. The people up there give the tours, because I've taken scouts up there at times, and they were always very nice and very informative as far as that goes.
- LA: Yeah, I was very impressed. Do you see the significance of the Square as linked to the history of Independence Hall? Is that the most important thing, its inclusion in the whole park or its role within the whole city of Philadelphia? What's the main significance for you?
- RF: Well, Philadelphia was the basic start of the United States and I think the fact that we have the honor and privilege to have such an icon here and that it's something for the city to be proud of and it's something for the nation to be proud of that we have it and it's still intact the way it is that people can see it; as I said before, to know what we are, who we are, and why we are.
- LA: They both kind of overlap, the history the nation and the history of the city.
- RF: Yeah, because you've got Carpenters Hall down there, you've got Christ Church; I mean everything that was of the colonial time and Elfreths' Alley, and everything. There's just so much history there that that's part of it.
- LA: Have the restrictions on access to Independence Square as a result of 9/11 prevented your organization's access to Independence Square?
- RF: Partially yes, because we haven't been able to take a large group down there as we have in the past because of the security and noted to us that it could take us probably a long time to get through security with a large group. It was suggested that when we come to bring just about a half dozen or eight people or so that we could get through security easier and faster and get to your point of having your ceremony, but it's not the same, it's not the same. We've always revered the fact that we had forty, fifty, sixty people there for it to show what we are and why we do it, and it just doesn't have the same impact.
- LA: Plus you don't have the pedestrian traffic along Chestnut Street anymore. No one just randomly walks by; they need to be there.
- RF: It was always, well, we would give out on an average Sunday down there when we had our...in the half, three quarters of an hour that we were there, we could give out up to five gross of flags, that's over 700 flags and we were proud to do it because there wasn't anybody that walked...the only thing that used to get us is once in awhile we would find a flag as we were leaving or something like that. We would find it, not too often, you'd find one or maybe two, but somebody that didn't appreciate the fact of having one, but most of the time, they kept them and we saw them going off with them.
- LA: Explain what the restrictions are and how that's affected you ceremony. What's the cut off, that they didn't want the large group or that they couldn't get them through?

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PATRIOTIC ORDER OF THE SONS OF AMERICA - RICHARD FETZER

RF: Well the thing was that it was suggested to us that because of the security, number 1, we would be coming down there with five or six boxes that had the flags packed in them. We would have to open each box and as I said to Frank Eidman at the time, I hope I don't have to take them out because they are tough to get back into those boxes and so on and so forth. To get everyone through security, like I said, we had forty, fifty, sixty people that would come down there and the way it is to get through security I mean, we could be an hour or two hours. We would probably have to start at noontime to have a 2:00 ceremony with the visitors that are going through, they can't, I guess show preference to us and it's unfortunate, but...

LA: The last time I was there...have you been through the trailer? They have a trailer.

RF: On 5th Street.

LA: Yeah, they have a trailer.

RF: I was told about that.

LA: They have three metal detectors. You go in, and it's like an airport terminal, they've got three metal detectors so they've got three lines going through it, I'm just surprised that it would take that long.

RF: Well, I didn't know, it was just told to us that Sunday, naturally is usually a fairly good/big day down there. Of course last Sunday I'm glad we didn't have it because of the weather the way it was (laughing) but if you have any type of a crowd, then we have the flags, they're boxed and then we always have the wreath that we carry in to put there and so on and so forth. What you mentioned before, if somebody could prescreen us, the ones that go in there, we'd be most happy to do it. We feel hurt, but we know it has to be done because of the security necessary, but we feel hurt because of it and we don't hold anybody...we don't blame anybody for it, because like I said, it something that has to be done.

LA: I just feel like it could be a compromise and it seems such a shame, but...

RF: Yeah, we have the same people that come down year after year and it's just...I would venture to say I can remember that time well, when Bill Bushnell was our State President at the time of that picture, we probably had sixty or seventy people down there and that picture was just taken in front of the monument there, but we had sixty or seventy people down there, and we always did in those days, and many of them were all around passing out flags.

LA: I hope that they could make some changes or come to a compromise or something. They're obviously going to have to, if they're going to keep this system, they're going to

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PATRIOTIC ORDER OF THE SONS OF AMERICA - RICHARD FETZER

have to think of something more permanent that can hopefully accommodate you and your organization.

RF: Because what I'm afraid of, even though this has been a dedicated happening for our organization to do, I'm afraid that as we lose some of the older members that have been dedicated to this and not having done it for two years now, I'm afraid that we're going to have tough time getting newer ones and younger ones to come to us so that we can keep this perpetual. This is what bothers me now that it might hurt us in that way, because now the old timers around, yes we can get them to come back again but we lose some of these old timers. Half the ones you see in our picture are gone and so we've had to gain new people coming down and consequently, this is what I'm afraid of.

LA: Right. In your opinion, what's the current condition of Independence Square and the area that you use in the front and the features that hold significance for you, such as the Monument?

RF: I think everything has been very good. I think they've done a very good job in maintaining it and I think that the Park Service people that are down there are very courteous, they're very helpful, very friendly, and I think they do an excellent job. Now I don't know how much of those people, the Park Service people I see there, do any of the actual work or maintenance or anything, but I think they do a good job in keeping it looking like it should look and making it respectable for people to see.

LA: Regarding the Park Service rehabilitation of the Square, are there any issues you think the Park Service should take into consideration regarding use or maintenance, including security?

RF: I can't say because I haven't been down there to really see what, exactly what they're doing recently. The last time I was down there was prior to 9/11 and I don't know what they've done recently down there, but other than the security, that's the only thing that I would look to see...get around it for us...

LA: Right. Is there another person...we're going to run two interviews for each crew, and is there another person affiliated with your organization that we can interview, that we could sort of run through the same questions with.

RF: Bill Bushnell, our (?) up in Schwenksville, let me give him a fast call.

LA: So, we've gotten Mr. Bushnell's contact information. Is there anything else you would like to discuss regarding Independence Square, anything that we haven't asked or any other issues?

RF: No, nothing I can think of off hand. I'll say again, I think the Park Service does a good job down there and all of our contacts with them have been very congenial and very nice and let's keep it that way.

APPENDIX H:
INTERVIEW TRANSCRIPT
JOHN DONOVAN
FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK
SEPTEMBER 16, 2003

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TIONAL USE STUDY
FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK - JOHN DONAVAN

Location: Media, Pennsylvania

Date: September 16, 2003

Time: 1:15 PM

Interviewer: Lori Aument, Architectural Conservator for John Milner Associates, Inc.

Interviewee: John Donovan, Friendly Sons of St. Patrick

LA: What is your role in the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick?

JD: Presently I'm a member of the Board of Directors. I am a past president. I served as president from 1990 to 1994, part of that as Vice President and a number of years as a secretary. I've been involved with the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick since 1977, about 26 years.

LA: Have you been just a member since 77 sort of...?

JD: I've been on the board and/or an officer since about 1979.

LA: Were other family members involved in the organization? Is that how you got involved?

JD: Yes. I have some brother-in-laws and a father-in-law who were members, responsibly in, and since that time I've had a number of brothers and other family members who have joined.

LA: I was just wondering how many generations this went back.

JD: Back and forward, probably four generations.

LA: What motivated you to join? Was it family or...?

JD: Well, initially, sure. It was Irish fraternal organization that had several unique qualities to it as opposed to the other organizations that are there. The Irish community had groups like the Ancient Order of Hibernians, you have a lot of county societies, and you had cultural societies. One thing that's unique about the Friendly Sons, number one, it was one of the oldest in the country. It was founded 1771. It dates back to the time of the founding of the country. The other thing that is unique about it is that it is a non-political organization with both Catholic and Protestants, which is very unique to the Irish community. We are non-political. Our organization started in 1771 literally to find a home and a job and help immigrants when they came here. There are a number of other ethnic colonial societies that were formed for the same purpose. There is the St.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK - JOHN DONAVAN

Andrew's Society, there's the sons of St. George for the English, there's the German society Pennsylvania obviously for the Germans, there's a French Scotch-Irish, there's probably at least a half a dozen or more that all formed about the same time, the late 1700s.

LA: Let me just stop this for a second. You've gone through most of this stuff. One of the... You talked about how it was founded. I was wondering how it changed over time.

JD: Well, it's changed over time as immigration decreased probably back in the 1950s you probably saw the biggest change. Our society as well as some of the others really became charitable foundations and look to support educational programs through scholarships and try to just develop cultural ties between Ireland and the United States; so one of our big factors or charities if you will was a scholarship program that was developed in the 1950s that has been ongoing for a number of years. And then we support other projects in the Irish community or within Ireland. Sometimes we sent money over in the North of Ireland for programs that espouse the peace process, for the redevelopment of some of the cities in Northern Ireland that have been decimated by the troubles. So there, we try to be non-political if it's toward the peace process, if it's something that will help reunite Ireland, if it will help a better relationship between the United States and Ireland; they're things that we support. The statue of John Barry in the Independence Square was the first statue that the Friendly Sons had erected and commemorated. We also have one in front of the Cathedral of Thomas Fitzsimmons signer of the Declaration of Independence. And we are now completing our third monument, which is dedicated to the sesquicentennial of the Irish Starvation which is at Front and Chestnut Street and that will be dedicated next month. That's a 3 million dollar project. It will be one of the largest pieces of public art in the city and it will be managed by Fairmount Park Commission but dedicated back to the city.

LA: I know there is a large Irish immigrant community in Philadelphia now. Do you have any role...?

JD: Not personally, I don't. But, there are groups that work with them.

LA: What are the criteria for membership in your organization?

JD: Male. 18 years of age. Irish lineage. Be in good standing.

LA: Are there any female affiliated groups?

JD: No.

LA: No, okay. How many members are there currently?

JD: About 1,100.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK - JOHN DONAVAN

LA: Is that nationally?

JD: No, locally.

LA: Locally?

JD: The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick when it was founded is an autonomous society based out of Philadelphia. However, over the years, other Friendly Sons organizations have come into existence. I know there in New York, up in the Scranton Wilkes-Barre area, Cincinnati, Florida. There's even one in the Philadelphia suburbs. They are all autonomous even though they have the same name. A lot of them were I believe started by people who left this area and moved to other areas. But, I think we are the second oldest Irish society.

LA: I was going to ask what the demographic was. So it's local, male, but also catholic, protestant...?

JD: It's both catholic and protestant. Obviously it's been changing. You're always striving to get younger members. When I joined, I was probably in my mid-20s. And I think at the time the average age was about 65. And now as I am getting on the other end, getting to be 50, we are getting a younger crowd but we are still an older society. And like most organizations we don't get as many active members as you have members. We try to change our bylaws to create active members rather than to be able to join you have to actually attend meetings. Generally since we are a charity foundation the board of directors meets 4 or 5 times a year and then we have 4 or 5 events, generally quarterly meetings and then a golf outing. Those meetings typically have been two that were all male and two that were with spouses, guests, mixed company, and family. We could hold our meetings in different venues around the city or in the suburbs. A couple of times we have had meetings in historic buildings one of our meetings in Independence Hall years ago, in the U.S. Mint building in and around the city that have an interest and might draw people out... the Franklin Institute, the Mann Music Center. O, I'm sorry and our big event around March 17 on St. Patrick's Day, we have a big annual banquet. There's a lot of tradition associated with that. You know color guards from the 1st Troop city cavalry, which dates back to the 1700s to our founding. As a matter of fact when I was president is when we broke the tradition and I opened it up from an all male. It used to be, years ago, used to be 800 men in tuxedos at the Bellevue Stratford to hear speeches, sit around and... When I became president I opened it up to a dinner dance and invited women and it has evolved since that time.

LA: You were talking about active and non-active members. I'm assuming some people have a greater role in the organization. Is there some kind of an organizational hierarchy; how do you get things done?

JD: Well, there is a Board of Directors, which is made up of seven directors and four officers, as well as directors of emeritus, which are people that have served for 20 years on the

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK - JOHN DONAVAN

board and have reached the age of 55. So we have two directors of emeritus, seven directors, and four officers right now. In addition to that, we have committee chairman and that expands this group to about 25 or 30 that are very active. We have somebody that would be in charge of our scholarship program, so that we review the different programs for consideration of funding. We have a benevolence committee that would attain requests for charitable contributions. We have an endowment, and that's the life blood of our organization, that's how we get our money and that's how we operate and as a 501C we have to give away a certain portion of those funds each year and it's either in the scholarship or to benevolent factors, benevolent causes. Then we have a membership group, and then another one that looks at or takes responsibility for the events that we run. Selecting the venues, selecting the type of meeting or event. Back in June, in Philadelphia, one of the tall ships came into Philadelphia; the Jean Johnson was a replica starvation ship. So we did an event around that. We just had... I photocopied this, and this was an ad in the Irish Edition that was announcing the event that just took place Saturday. There were 4 or 5 local Irish organizations that sponsored it and it was to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the death of John Barry. In the same paper there was an article that somebody had put in about Barry but also there is a copy for you, but also it picked up a couple of pictures that date back to the original dedication, back in 1907.

LA: Do you know where these photographs are from? Do you know where they got them from?

JD: The original ones? Well, the paper is the Irish Edition in Philadelphia. The Friendly Sons over the years what we would periodically do was take a lot of our files, photographs, and society records and turn them over to the Pennsylvania Historical Society. So they have most of our records. I understand that they are now a part of the Balch Institute or most of that stuff I guess has been transferred to the Balch Institute. So there may be a lot of files, a lot of information. Because of the age of the organization and take a look at some early members they were all people who were involved in, you know, the federalist period. George Washington was a member. John Barry was a member. Steven Moylan was its first president that was the aide de camp to George Washington. Many of the prominent Philadelphian citizens were founding members of the Friendly Sons.

LA: I'm sorry we missed this event. I didn't know it was going on. One question that just goes back to leaders in the group; Are they elected? Are they nominated? How does that work?

JD: Nominated and elected.

LA: Nominated. So they have to be nominated?

JD: Yes, they're nominated first and then elected. In order to be nominated you have to be an active member of the society, and there is a definition to that. Then we hold nominations in September and then we have an election in January and then they would take office for a two-year period from March through March. So we just had nominations in last week

and we will have elections in January. The term will then become March of 2004 through March of 2006.

LA: You talked about some of the leaders in your group who keep things moving and who take care of your activities. Are there any...is there anyone within your group or even without, that you could turn to for, the term we're using is a community expert or someone you could turn to, to sort of guide you in the types of activities you should be funding, the kinds of activities that would...I'm trying to think of an example. A politician or somebody in Ireland or someone who knows the current state of things in Ireland that you might confer with.

JD: I don't think that there's any one person. There're a number of people depending on what the issue is or the cause is. We have people who will come to us and ask us to get behind a project or support a project. The Irish Memorial, which is going in at Penn's Landing was originally the idea of Dennis Clark, who was the Society's historian who worked with the Fund. Dennis was a prominent historian in Philadelphia. Unfortunately, Dennis passed away.

LA: He didn't get a chance to see it finished?

JD: No. Actually shortly after within the first couple of years, this whole project's taken thirteen years; where his original monument was 50 some thousand dollars to build, the present one is 3 million. So it took us... The new monument is done by Glenna Goodacre, who did the Women's Vietnam Memorial in Washington. She did the Golden Sacagawea golden dollar coin. She has a lot of work in public and private collections. She's done the Regan Library, the Regan Cowboy and she's doing one on George Bush Senior now.

LA: I was wondering if it was sort of abstract but just figural...

JD: No, it's actually installed now and they're doing all new site work. The dedication which the governor will be there, and the mayor, and all the politicians, October 25th.

LA: Is it accessible to the public then, or not until...

JD: No.

LA: I meant to go down and take a picture.

JD: Well, you could probably do that, but it's fenced off because they're doing construction. It's a construction site right now. When the Friendly Sons decided to do this project, unlike in the past, we felt that this should be more of a grassroots project, it should evolve and over the years, a lot of other Irish organizations have formed. So we wanted to open up to that whole community so we actually formed a separate corporation called the Irish Memorial, and its boards and its members are not only members of the Friendly Son's,

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK - JOHN DONAVAN

but members of the (?) Law Society, their members of the different county associations, and there are several.

LA: There have been several waves of Irish immigrants, does the group distinguish at all between whether you're a recent Irish immigrant, whether you came in the eighteenth century or whether you came...

JD: Does who distinguish?

LA: Your group, as far as becoming a member. You could just be from Irish descent, or you could have come over a month ago...

JD: No, Irish descent. Most of them are Irish American; I would say the majority of them. I would say that very few of them are immigrants themselves; most of them are Irish Americans who have joined because their fathers were and grandfathers were members. My children are members of it as well and it's probably at least four generations in my family.

LA: We have some groups, where they may distinguish whether you can be an officer by whether you ancestor actually fought in the war or whether they were...

JD: We're just looking for active members.

LA: Okay. You mentioned that you have an organizational historian. You keep the records in the Pennsylvania Historical Society at the Balch Institute and the historian is a permanent position?

JD: Yes.

LA: So you have a current historian that we might be able to talk to.

JD: Yes, his name is Thomas Lynch.

LA: I think you covered this already, what the regular activities are. You have fundraising events, annual...

JD: Well not really fundraising events, we just have quarterly events. There'll be a meeting and we'll just try to do something that might be of interest to our members. If it's something that's going on in the Irish community that we want to share with our members, we'll try to do an event around it. Something as simple as when River Dance was in town years ago, we did a dinner and show as one of our events. When the Jeanie Johnson was in town, we did an event around it. Our annual banquet, usually it's a...it has always been a black tie affair, it's a dinner dance, it's usually at one of the hotels. Last year and this year coming up, it will be at the Society Hill Sheraton and there's a lot of tradition associated with that. There will be pipe bands, and dancers, and traditional Irish dancing and (?). So that's our March event. In June, we do a golf outing. It might

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK - JOHN DONAVAN

just be an event or quarterly meeting where we'll invite the speaker to talk to the group. Sometimes it's an Irish speaker, not necessarily.

LA: What's your organizations connection with Independence Square?

JD: The biggest, obviously, is the Barry Statue. Our organization was founded in 1771 and a lot of the original members were members of the early Federalist Administration. Whether it be Continental Congress...John Barry, George Washington, Robert Morris...there's a number of members who started this organization. I think the Friendly Sons have 27 members who've signed The Declaration of Independence. So I think our ties to Independence Square are directly through the Barry Statue, but indirectly through the association with the original members. A number of years ago, we used to hold more events there when they were more accessible, we actually had one of our meetings in Independence Hall. Back in 1985 we also did a commemoration; it was, I guess, the 240th anniversary of Commodore Barry's death. We have this little leaflet that we put out to the members [showing Lori something], these are not good pictures, at least I photocopied what I had.

LA: I appreciate this.

JD: At that time the speaker was Betty (?) who was the Chief Council of the Navy. The Colonial Band from Washington came up and the local pipe band, this picture is very poor.

LA: When was the actual statue installed?

JD: 1907

LA: I'm curious, I don't know if you know, but it sounds like the group was founded by the leaders of the country at the time, how the group sort of evolved through the 19th century with the sort of backlash against Irish immigrants and Catholics, do you know how the organization felt with that revolving? They were a charity organization you said earlier? Were they an immigrant aide?

JD: Mostly immigrant aide, and I think that the big difference between a lot of the Catholic/Irish groups, and more of them being Irish-Catholic as opposed to being Protestant or a combination is that because the Irish-Catholic were so persecuted that they felt a need to assimilate, to congregate, to protect themselves and associate with themselves and that's why we were formed. Where as I think most of the Protestants were easily assimilated into the fabric here and didn't have problems and therefore didn't find a need to have a place where they could go for help or aide or friendship or whatever.

LA: When you think of the old Catholic churches in the city, they're small, they're practical, they're generally not very...they're not trying to make a big splash, they're kind of trying

to hide themselves a little bit and that kind of gives you an idea of how they were viewed. I'm thinking of Old St. Joe's and...

JD: St. Mary's on 4th Street, which is a small church by comparison.

LA: It kind of looks like a row house.

JD: Yeah it does. In fact, that's where John Barry was buried.

LA: Yeah, I saw that.

JD: Our early ceremony actually started with a Mass at St. Mary's and then we did a little ceremony at the cemetery and then we marched over to Independence Square and had a ceremony there.

LA: So in the 19th century it became an immigrant aid association. It was the 19th century, do you think?

JD: Yes, I think it was not until the mid 20th century that it really started to change it focuses from a charitable foundation. Our history, I have not read them in detail because half of it is history and half is just biographical sketches of a lot of the members.

LA: Now, the group erected the statue in 1907, do you know how the group might have used the square prior to the 19th century.

JD: I don't know. I have no idea.

LA: I was trying to figure out how it evolved through time. Why do you think that this Irish group that sort of formed in the 18th century has been around for so long? What gives it its longevity? What makes it exist in modern times?

JD: I just think the people opted to keep it going. Clearly it's not as active as it once was. I don't think there are as many organizations like that any more because they probably don't have the need that they originally formed for. You also have a lot more demands on people's time and each organization's function that you can get involved with. We still manage to bring in fifty to eighty or ninety new members each year. We're still in a growth mode rather than just sustaining ourselves. It isn't any different from any other organization; we're just not as active and not as prominent as we used to be. I think among the Irish organizations we are fairly prominent because of the lead we take in some of the projects we've been involved with. Like some of the scholarship programs. I guess because of the age of the organization and the finances of the organization we've been able to do some of those things.

LA: Do you think that the family generational involvement has helped as well? Grandfathers and sons...

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK - JOHN DONAVAN

- JD: To a degree. I think it is becoming harder and harder. I think the further each generation gets removed from Ireland the harder it is to bridge that connection.
- LA: Do you think of Independence Square as sacred space?
- JD: Well it's sacred. It's certainly very special and historical and from that stand point it should be preserved and maintained.
- LA: Does Independence Square have a role for you outside of the organization or for the organization's commemoration? Do you use it for any other purposes?
- JD: As an organization we do. Every year we bring over Irish teachers from Ireland and part of their stay is a trip to the historical district and that definitely includes Independence Hall, the Barry Statue, the Liberty Bell; most of historic sites in Center City, and now including the Memorial and Penn's Landing. We do that as a formal project each year and certainly, on a personal note, from family, friends, and any visitors that come down here, yeah, we always take them downtown.
- LA: You're usually going there as a destination point?
- JD: Yes.
- LA: Some of the people obviously like Philosophical Hall, but they just use it as their backyard basically, so it has different roles, different levels of importance. Are there any areas within Independence Square that have particular importance to you?
- JD: One, the Barry Statue.
- LA: Are there other areas within Independence Square, I know you're putting up a memorial at Chestnut and Front, but that have particular importance to Irish Americans within that area that you might also have commemorations, such as Old Saint Mary's Church.
- JD: Saint Mary's Church? I'm trying to think of sites that we use, and I don't think there are too many others. We do use other historic areas in the city. Part of it has been...some of our members have been...either worked for or are associated with some of these organizations. For instance, one of our members at the time, years ago, was superintendent of the Mint and therefore we had that available to us as a facility to hold a function. We've done functions at the Art Museum and we've done functions at some of the smaller clubs, the Ben Franklin Club and some of the lesser known places. There are other organizations, and some of the organizations that sponsor this event do hold regular annual events at the statue. There's The Society of John Barry and The Order of Ancient Hibernians and there's an umbrella organization called The Federation of Irish Societies in Delaware Valley and within that umbrella you have some of the county societies as well as some Immigration Resource Centers; and they are groups or organizations whose

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK - JOHN DONAVAN

primary purpose is to help immigrants, more so to navigate some of the legal issues and legal channels. When we started, literally, someone needed a place to live, needed a job, needed to get settled, if they were sick and needed financing, there are some of the things that the society actually provided.

LA: Do you and people in your organization feel like it's a privilege to have your activities in Independence Square?

JD: Absolutely.

LA: What other types of activities do you think are appropriate within that area?

JD: I think ones that are historic in nature; the kind that we can relive or recreate history for the general public I think is a value. Programs to keep it preserved and keep it open to the public.

LA: That leads to my next question. Have restrictions on access to Independence Square with the new security measures prevented your organizations access to Independence Square and has it affected whether you're going to go down there.

JD: I think it does, sure it makes it harder, and I understand why. It is much more cumbersome to visit some of these places. You don't get to see as much, but you don't have to sit and spend 20 or 30 minutes in line to go through security. I think it does have an impact and it does discourage some people who visit the city.

LA: When you were down there this past Saturday, you had a commemoration at the John Barry Statue; did you have any difficulty getting everybody in? Did you have to coordinate that in advance with the Park?

JD: Well it was coordinated, but we were not in Independence Park, we were just on the Mall, so we did not have any security issues. We were actually outside any areas that were fenced in.

LA: So currently the fence is between Independence Hall and the Barry Statue.

JD: Yes.

LA: It's about ten or fifteen feet, just to estimate.

JD: So when we came in from certain areas, we came up 6th Street on the Walnut Street side and up that entrance on 6th and Walnut up the steps there, so we had no access.

LA: Did the Park know in advance that you were coming?

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK - JOHN DONAVAN

- JD: Yes, sure, it had to be a sponsored event. As a matter of fact, one of the sponsors was Penn's Landing Corporation and we had to coordinate between them and the city because we had the streets closed down. Representative's Office Marie Lario was there. DiCicco was supposed to be there but had someone stand in for him, and we had a speaker from the Navy.
- LA: Do you see the significance of Independence Square primarily linked with Independence Hall and the Revolution or within the city of Philadelphia itself for its historical importance.
- JD: I think primarily the historical importance is on a national level as opposed to a city level. It's one of the birth places of the country and the signing of the Declaration and the Continental Congress, it's first level importance on any kind of level.
- LA: In your opinion, since you were just there on Saturday, what's the current condition of the Square and the Statue?
- JD: The portion of the Square where I was in was not fenced off; it was fine as far as I could see. Actually, we were in the rain Saturday. We were under umbrellas and under canopies, but what I could see of it...and I had a crowd of people around me so it was hard to see too much of it... but as far as the statue, it looked to be in good shape.
- LA: Do you take care of that statue, or is that the National Park Service's responsibility?
- JD: We do not take care of it, but we have in the past. It's not our responsibility; it's the responsibility of the National Park Service
- LA: But there's sort of no real funding, because it's their property?
- JD: No, the new statue that we are putting up will be the responsibility of the city. We deeded it to the city to maintain by Fairmount Park and the Park will contract with somebody to do it. Now in that case, we did have to put up a maintenance fund to the city.
- LA: I think that is really common.
- JD: It is.
- LA: It just makes sense.
- JD: However, what goes into that fund, I don't how much of it is actually used for maintenance. I mean, take a look at the 500+ statues that are around the city that are not being well maintained. I know a lot of them have deterioration, and some of them may not even be that safe. Going through the process of putting this monument up and getting to meet the sculptor and talk to park people and talk to conservators, I heard some real

harsh stories of how over the years statues and monuments have really been neglected and became safety concerns.

LA: Right. The city has just done some good work along the river.

JD: Kelly Drive?

LA: Kelly Drive, yeah. Actually the lighting, they're lit at night, and the lighting's working and everything. I was just down there the other night and I couldn't believe the lights were still working. Regarding the National Park Service's rehabilitation of the Square, are there any special considerations you think they should take regarding the use.

JD: I think it should be maintained as a national historic treasure. I think that its use should primarily be historical in nature, dating back to or relating to the history of the city, the history of the country, the importance of John Barry and the significance of John Barry's statue being there as a father of the American Navy. The Navy and the Marines were started here in Philadelphia by order of the Continental Congress and so again, it has its ties, not only to Philadelphia, but to that Park. It was commissioned or was instituted, by Continental Congress, in that Hall.

LA: Right. What...you mentioned this before at the start of the interview. What is the story, this history of removing the Barry Statue?

JD: I don't know. I know years ago, maybe before my time, that, and periodically I think it has come up that whether there're park people, Fairmount Park People, National Park Service People, would like different statues there or don't feel that certain statues are appropriate. And I know that you know and you've seen around the city other statues have been moved for different reasons and sometimes for the whims of certain people, but I know there was a problem before and there was a big stink that was raised and a number of people had to get involved to ensure it stays here. Obviously it's a concern of ours and we're always concerned when somebody wants to rehabilitate an area, redevelop, or redesign an area and lose sight of the historical significance of why the statue was there. Yes, it's supported primarily by the Irish because he's an Irishman, not of Irish descent but an Irish Native who came to this country, but the significance is that he's a father of the American Navy and one of the early major significant patriots of this country and it's been recognized.

LA: . You said there had been some recent rumors?

JD: Well, at Saturday's ceremony state representative in her comments, said she would keep fighting to keep the statue here. Which you infer that there is a move planned or that somebody is still looking to have the statue moved. I honestly don't know the background or the reason. For the last 13 years or so, I've been involved with the Penn's Landing project and it has really consumed my time.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK - JOHN DONAVAN

LA: Well I'm just wondering if they did take out the Barry, I think that Washington would be the only non-contentious figure that they could put there.

JD: I think that as a society we try to be so inclusive and so politically correct that we are losing our history, we really are. Things happened because of the circumstances at the time, I mean why forget it, why undo it, it is what it is. Hopefully we've changed and we've grown from it, but I don't think that it's offensive

LA: Well, it's certainly not offensive.

JD: No, it's not. I don't think it is offensive and it's a tribute to a man who founded the Navy, which was founded in Philadelphia.

LA: Is there anything else about Independence Square or the Barry Statue you'd like to discuss.

JD: No.

APPENDIX I:
INTERVIEW TRANSCRIPT
CARL MILLER
AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY
MAY 26, 2004

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY - CARL MILLER

Location: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania - American Philosophical Society
Date: May 26, 2004
Time: 10:10 AM
Interviewer: Rebecca Yamin, Principal Archeologist for John Milner Associates, Inc.
Interviewee: Carl Miller, American Philosophical Society

RY: How long have you been with the American Philosophical Society?

CM: I've been with the Society since July 1971.

RY: Really, wow, that's fantastic.

CM: So that I...

RY: What brought you here?

CM: I was a graduate student...

RY: You were in history?

CM: In history yes, and (?) Miller is my friend's ...so as a result...

RY: He's the person who still hangs out in the library and does...

CM: Exactly.

RY: Oh yeah.

CM: And this is going back to...and so I was encouraged to call Dr. Bell...

RY: You were like 23 years old.

CM: Exactly, and I introduced (?) father who was a friend of Dr..... Anyway, they had a friendship and so I introduced myself by way of handing...what kind of history if you didn't want to pursue teaching. Dr. Bell invited me to the Society. We had a wonderful conversation.

RY: Wow, so you didn't have your degree yet.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY – CARL MILLER

CM: No.

RY: You were just in your early stages of graduate work?

CM: Yes.

RY: You must have been very impressive

CM: Well, I'm not so sure about that, but never the less, he offered the position. So from July of 1971 onward, I've been...

RY: That's fantastic. Did you continue your graduate work?

CM: I continued graduate work, I don't think which I was supposed to do...

RY: I know how that goes so to speak, and it's a long haul.

CM: Anyway, I worked in the library at least 2 or 3 nights (?)... so from the middle of 77 onward...so I was a librarian really and then of course in...

RY: Is he still the librarian?

CM: Dr. Carter unfortunately passed away just...

RY: I not really familiar with the library

CM: The library is the building directly across the street...from the very beginning.

RY: I'm very surprised that my own research has not led me to that collection, and it hasn't; so what is its, specialization? Because you know I do eighteenth and nineteenth sites; archeological sites.

CM: Well, actually it is a busy interest; history of science in America.

RY: Yeah, maybe that's it.

CM: ...encompassing science

RY: I'm not involved in hard science and that's exactly why I haven't run into it.

CM: Exactly. We do have an interest though in of course of the premiere areas of research for the...is our Native American study/collection. We have phenomenal...

RY: Really, I did not know this.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY – CARL MILLER

CM: This goes back to in the proximity (?) of wanting to see a pattern. Fortunately, we have a number of...I have given sheets to various people of the English...and then there's also a volume where you can see various sheets and individuals who are still doing data...

RY: What slide...(?)

CM: (TAPE IS NOT CLEAR).

RY: When I was in college, I went to Penn. I graduated in 1964, I read some publications then of the American Philosophical Society by Kroeber or Boas, or one of those early anthropologists. I can't remember.

CM: Well Boas's papers are in the Society's collections.

RY: Maybe it was Boas.

CM: When I first came that was... the Franklin Papers. The Boas papers probably represented the most heavily used... So those two areas seem to be... There was actually another microfilm collection, the Girard papers. Those papers were fascinating from the stand point that so many different people... (?) Girard being... commerce, you would never think these... Philadelphia port... it was just a very wide... it was the principal collection...

RY: Probably in the 60s and 70s.

CM: Probably in the 70s. It probably spilled over into the earlier...

RY: In my recent research, I haven't run into references from the American Philosophical Society and I wondered why that was different than from when I was in college, when it was really, terribly important, and there were lots of references.

CM: The Girard Papers (?) were there, that would clearly, clearly bring out the society.

RY: Fascinating. One thing, this is slightly off the interview thing, but comes from the research, it seems as though this institution has tried to move a number of times. Why is that true? Why would they want to separate themselves from this incredible organization?

CM: I think the reason was that as the city moved west, the society wanted... and I think the closest was in probably in the 30s when we actually had, well when the Parkway was the place...

RY: The Parkway in the 30s?

CM: Yes. It just didn't work out...

RY: Also what is interesting about that and what your answer leads me to believe is that the Society saw itself as a really important part of the city life. Is that true still, or is it sort of different?

CM: Yes, I think it's fair to say that the society is...but not...

RY: When we look at this question, "What do you think the most important function of your group is?"

CM: It clearly is...

RY: Well, in my field, I feel I was involved with the African Burial Ground project and the Five Points project in NY and things have become very politicized and one of the things that bothers me in the research world or in just what we do, is the trendiness of it when there's, well a lot of these projects are of ethnicity involved, the black community are formulating research questions and I feel that that compromises the progress we can make in delving deeper into whatever the real problems are that need to be resolved. Do you and this Society feel those kinds of pressures?

CM: Actually, I think that you will see that most of the society has always been...The total resident (?) membership is around 7(?)...

RY: What does that mean; that you have 12(?)...

CM: Yes.

RY: That's great. The total residency membership is...

CM: And then we'll have about a hundred and...But early on, early on meaning in the 70s and so there was... and if you go back into when it was regarded as a gentlemen's club...

RY: Oh it was regarded as a gentlemen's club, I didn't know that.

CM: Yes. So we're trying to revert...One feels that this is a good direction.

RY: So that was my next question. It's not that the pressure is coming from outside, where it's coming from is that your own membership has recognized realistically this is what society is and...

CM: It's actually coming from within. There's also an interest in lowering the age requirement so there's also people in their 50s.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY – CARL MILLER

RY: Oh, really young people.

CM: So you're beginning to see examples. There are instances and strong...everyone feels...

RY: Without racially...do you have African Americans...?

CM: There's also an area where we are trying to... (?) and Richard Dunn who in their prior careers...

RY: ...the effect of the director?

CM: It'sto that community.

RY: Isn't it a paid position?

CM: It is...It's the...

RY: ...make a living.

CM: Dr. Goldstein for example when he...excuse me... but after the year first... they then moved to Philadelphia... probably riding 95 to Princeton everyday.

RY: Surly.

CM: But nevertheless, it has to be...

RY: How do you spell Rhodes?

CM: R-h-o-d-e-s. So his job has been made much easier unlike some of his predecessors where...

RY: So he still...

CM: So he still is...

RY: It must be a very interesting organization. You're working with all of these fascinating people.

CM: Yes. It's hard to envision that you're going to have a membership...to...I will say that many of the people...area...So people who...

RY: They're members?

CM: They're members.

RY: How interesting.

CM: So people who call...

RY: Oh, there are classes?

CM: We have five classes which the membership is composed of.

RY: What are they?

CM: (TAPE IS NOT CLEAR)...so it's something that involves...that first process being reviewed ...and then finally...

RY: ?carther...so the candidates don't have any idea that they are being considered?

CM: ...completely confidential...so that...it presents to where...for example...

RY: So the membership comes up with the nomination, so it's an internal process?

CM: The membership is strictly internal...members are solicited...

TAPE STOPS

Fortunately Rebecca took notes during this interview. The summary of the interview included in the chapter on the American Philosophical Society is based on those notes.

APPENDIX J:
INTERVIEW TRANSCRIPT
WILLIAM BUSHNELL
PATRIOTIC ORDER SONS OF AMERICA
SEPTEMBER 27, 2004

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PATRIOTIC ORDER OF THE SONS OF AMERICA - WILLIAM BUSHNELL

Location: Valley Forge

Date: September 27, 2004

Time: 1:40 P.M.

Interviewer: Rebecca Yamin, Principal Archeologist for John Milner Associates, Inc.

Interviewee: William Bushnell, Patriotic Order of the Sons of America

RY: What is your role in the Pennsylvania Sons of...?

WB: It's the Pennsylvania State Camp of the Patriotic Order Sons of America.

RY: Patriotic?

WB: The Pennsylvania State Camp of the Patriotic Order Sons of America. Not to be confused and for clarification purposes there is also another group called the Patriotic Order of Americans. That's a different group. We are the Patriotic Order Sons of America.

RY: I'm glad you clarified that.

WB: My position is, presently, I'm a State Trustee and during the term 2000/2001, I was a State President.

RY: Wow! How did a young man like you get to such a lofty position in this organization so early in your career?

WB: Due to the fact I was asked to join eight years ago to the local chapter in Schwenksville. We had...several of our members were very active at the state level and were excited by having a younger person join the Order, so I was asked to partake in the state leadership positions and early on, immediately started moving up the leadership chairs until (?) the State President's position during the 2000/2001 term.

RY: Was it that somebody discovered that you were interested in history, because you have that background? How did they come across the fact you would be inclined to join?

WB: It was an acquaintance friend of mine that I had known for many years, a gentleman that I respect and basically he was wearing a baseball cap with the organization's logo on it. I always have seen their signs, but I never knew anything about them. I had mentioned or had asked them what they were all about, he told me. He then immediately, before I could even digest it asked if I would consider joining and I said, "I would be interested." I had a membership application thrust in my hand, and like I said the rest is history.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PATRIOTIC ORDER OF THE SONS OF AMERICA - WILLIAM BUSHNELL

Primarily the organization is a group that is focused on promoting patriotism, citizenship, supporting country views (?), and public education. Those are the main platforms and principles of the organization.

RY: Had you been interested in those things and had you been involved in other organizations?

WB: Yes. Well I've been involved in some community organizations on historical rubble (?) and being in a political type position, I have an interest in the citizenship aspect. Your duties as good citizen like voting and participating in the democratic process. So it's sort of...the platforms and principles of the organization sort of mesh with the things that I support and believe in.

RY: So you didn't come to this through family?

WB: No.

RY: It was totally through friends.

WB: That's correct

RY: And that's okay with this organization? You don't have to have any kind of affiliation that goes back to the revolution?

WB: No, it's not like some organizations that require a lineage or genealogy study to be submitted. No, it's just strictly... basically you have...up until a year or so ago, it was as long as you were a native born American citizen and supported the platforms and principles and were basically voted in by the members of the local chapter that you were going to join, that was the requirements for membership. We have now changed it so that if you are not native born, if you become a naturalized citizen and support the platform and principles, you can now become a member. That's a big thing.

RY: That's a dramatic change philosophically because I have read a little bit about the organization...definitely out of which you grew I guess a nativist political party...

WB: Yes it was.

RY: That's very progressive, where did that movement come from?

WB: That became because of the result of one of the local chapters just up the road here, in Eagleville, had a member, a gentleman of Irish descent who came to this country at a young age, served in the military, served in...as a member of the military and has always wanted to join, but because the fact that he was not a native born presented a problem and the membership said listen, we have good members here and we got people in the

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PATRIOTIC ORDER OF THE SONS OF AMERICA - WILLIAM BUSHNELL

community we know that would be excellent members and would want to join. It took two years. It took over two years, but they changed the system about a year ago.

RY: That's terrific. That's revolutionary.

WB: Yes, considering the group, yes.

RY: Do all the local organizations support this now?

WB: Well, it was a national bylaw change. In order to do this, it had to be changed at the national level and that's why it took two years.

RY: So that's quite an accomplishment and it came out of this local chapter?

WB: Yes.

RY: What do you think is the most important function of the group in present day society?

WB: Probably our most important function is promoting patriotism and citizenship.

RY: How do you do that?

WB: Primarily we do it within our own chapters and each does it in a different way; either by sponsoring some sort of a community functions.

RY: Like what kind of function?

WB: Well, like a Flag Day presentation, Veteran's Day, or Memorial Day...that type of activity. We also...a number of our chapters are involved in youth scholarship and encouraging our youth in their community and the process, usually by way of an essay contest...some sort of a scholarship or monetary...and we have a scholarship at the state level that we offer to graduating, high school students. Usually the essays are of a patriotic theme and then there are some local chapters in Pennsylvania that hold scholarship or essay contests to try to engage young people.

RY: How much enthusiasm is there among the younger generation?

WB: Generally you'd be surprised. The chapters that make a concerted effort to really work and encourage the students usually as a result have a very good response. For the past several years we have not had a problem getting entrance at the state level for the state scholarship program and the local chapter's relationship with their school district that they're after sort of covers it. Generally they have no problem getting essay participants. One school, in particular a...school, they incorporated as part of their curriculum a time for Veterans...so as a result, what they do is they have the essay contest submitted before Veteran's Day and then the chapter sponsors the assembly. They help put it together in

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PATRIOTIC ORDER OF THE SONS OF AMERICA - WILLIAM BUSHNELL

that district and at that same time they announce the winner. Now other chapters are starting to do this in their school districts either district wide or in a particular building within the district, and either sponsoring assemblies or essay programs or scholarship programs depending on the age appropriateness.

RY: What do the children write the essays about?

WB: The topics aren't particular. The topics change depending on...they range from: Why are you proud to be an American? What does Independence Day mean to you? The topics have been very interesting and the response has been good.

RY: So how many essays. Is it five essays from the school, or is it more?

WB: Oh, it's more essays depending on how the...One school over here in the (?) School District is one of the buildings. Its 5th, 6th, and 7th grade and all the kids in that grade have to write an essay and then the combination with teachers and the chapter, they narrow it down to like the top 3 in each class. Some other schools that do it, they may just pick a particular grade. The state wide scholarship program is just open to all the chapters and then it's incumbent on the members if they know any children that would be eligible or grandchildren, nieces, any kind of family members who might be eligible based on their age and grade they submit, they hand them the essay materials and say listen...and again as I said, we haven't had a problem with getting...even at the high school level, statewide, getting kids to submit, through our members, essays. Usually, we have about a dozen each year.

RY: I remember when my son was little, there was that car contest. Remember those little blocks of wood that you'd carved into race cars and all the fathers would carve them.

WB: Yeah, the Pinewood Derby.

RY: My son insisted on doing his own and of course we got to the contest and his was the worst even though he thought he was going to win, but...Does that happen with essays; do fathers participate?

WB: Well, I'm sure in some cases you might find some that may help them with the writing, but the state wide contest is such that it's blind...you do not submit your name and only one cover sheet that is torn off has the general basic information. So really only one person knows which essay belongs to what kid. So it's a blind competition and so forth by the judges.

RY: I think you could tell if an adult had contributed to an essay like that too.

WB: Yeah, there are certain things that you would look at. If it's too polished, mom or dad may have...

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PATRIOTIC ORDER OF THE SONS OF AMERICA - WILLIAM BUSHNELL

RY: Yes, and these are such sophisticated ideas, talking about democracy and patriotism. Well that's great. It sounds like a great function for the organization and you're so successful in the schools; that's really great.

WB: Well, we've been building on it and trying and those chapters that have really worked on, as far as a relationship, they have found it to be very beneficial, and that's just one aspect. As I said earlier, we have some things for Memorial Day...some chapters try to get young....

RY: Which is terrific, I think this big voter's registration effort that's going on for this election is helping us get back on track in terms of voting, it's just a disgrace in this country.

WB: As a side on that issue, it's interesting seeing the number of people registering, but that's only half the equation. You know you can be registered, you fill out the forms, you put the stamp on it, and you're done, but the next big factor in the equation comes on November 2nd, when you're asking whose actually voting. Are these people who are registering for the first time now, or re-registering because they haven't registered in a long time, are they actually going to follow through. I mean, honestly, historically speaking, the odds aren't very much in favor of them following through and actually coming out, as far as the same percentage that are doing new registration and actually voting, so we'll have to see.

RY: But of course your organization is contributing to making, at least the next generation of people more likely, because you're enthusing them with these important ideas. That's really good, I am glad to hear that.

WB: We try.

RY: Is this different then what the main function of the group was in the past.

WB: I wouldn't say a difference, there are subtle changes. We've always have had, basically as our order, God, our country, and our order, and certain platforms like supporting public education and our country. I think what it comes down to is the, in my opinion, where it's in the mechanisms and how we go about doing that. (?) of years ago...drop of hat, they could have literally thousands of members from across the state or region participate in parades and we have conventions, regional or state or national...where we literally had hundreds if not thousands show up for theses conventions to support their platforms and the work of the organization. Unfortunately we don't have that...because of membership declining, but yet have different emphasis now. We have put more emphasis on trying to develop relationships back in our hometowns and communities and just kind of promoting the platforms and principles of the organization just within their home communities in hopes that one day it'll see an, cyclically, upswing in membership.

RY: Would you feel comfortable doing parades and stuff like that?

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PATRIOTIC ORDER OF THE SONS OF AMERICA - WILLIAM BUSHNELL

WB: We have done a parade and we do parades, let me put it that way. We have our chapters participating in local community 4th of July or Memorial Day parades whenever possible. There are community Halloween parades which are great. Some of the chapters have floats.

RY: Do you have uniforms or something that signals who you are?

WB: No, we don't have uniforms per se, but we sort of have special shirts...

RY: Do you anticipate changes in the future?

WB: Well, in my opinion, in order to stay viable, yes, there are going to have to be some. I think our biggest challenges that we're facing, as far as changes, is membership. We need to maintain our membership base and try not to go below that number.

RY: That is a problem?

WB: That is a problem, and it's a problem basically with other civic and community based organizations. Ours is no more unique than any other organization. Many of our members belong to at least one or two other organizations...members of the POSofA, the Masons, (?) or the Rotary, and/or some combination, and when we're at functions, that topic usually comes up and we find out that the Lines, the Masons, and the Rotary are all suffering the same thing and nobody really seems to know what the magic answer is. Everybody is trying the same things, but we are just doing what we can to keep the base, so that we don't get so low that a local chapter closes up, because everyone realizes once that particular chapter closes up...

RY: Do you have regular meetings?

WB: Yes. All the chapters have regular meetings. Some once a week, some meet twice a month and some meet once a month.

RY: What does yours do?

WB: The one that I belong to, we meet once a month. Tomorrow night is our monthly meeting, the fourth Tuesday and while some feel that once a month is not enough and they would like to see us meet more, it's very difficult because we also have other members that are involved in other things.

RY: Everyone is so busy.

WB: It gets kind of difficult to coordinate and to say...We sort of did an informal poll just recently and looked at the ideal of maybe meeting twice a month, and with that second meeting date, we couldn't come to a good consensus as far as having a good turn out because of the fact of other obligations like work, family, or involvement in other activities.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PATRIOTIC ORDER OF THE SONS OF AMERICA - WILLIAM BUSHNELL

RY: What do you do at the meetings?

WB: Basically, we go over activities that we participated in, in the previous month, issues that have come up and need some attention, administrative housekeeping issues and also planning for future upcoming events.

RY: You don't have programs with any speakers?

WB: No we do not. It's mostly the initiation process on how actual meeting procedures...It's sort of a ritual.

RY: So non members do not attend?

WB: That's correct.

RY: Are women?

WB: No, it's a paternal organization.

RY: You did say that, well, does it ever come up?

WB: It does come up in this day and age, but we're usually quick to try to point out that there was the, how do I say, auxiliary aspect and in fact, the Patriotic Order of Americans was the off shoot of the POSofA (Patriotic Order Sons of America), the POofA was primarily an all women organizations.

RY: Oh really. It used to be?

WB: Yes. And again, that's a case that they pretty much...There is still a viable chapter left, but again, they have sort of fallen by the wayside.

RY: You would think with these particular issues that you're interested in that women...do girls write those essays too or are only boys allowed to write those essays.

WB: Both male and female. In fact, this past August we awarded 2 scholarships and both of them were young women.

RY: That's kind of interesting. So it would be nice if there were a separate branch for girls.

WB: Well, we point out that there was and that the stuff is out there...

RY: They didn't keep it up

WB: Yeah. It's incumbent on them to take the ball.

RY: Exactly what ceremonies do you have on Independence Square?

WB: Up until February 2002, we met the Sunday closest to George Washington's Birthday, that afternoon, for a formal flag presentation to the Park Service. Usually, we always present six very, very large flags to the Park Service as a gift from our organization to the Park for Washington's Birthday, being the fact that George Washington is the patriarch of our organization. Usually at that time, what we do, that is the opportunity to, for whoever is the current sitting state wide president to offer remarks publicly and we try to encourage our members to come. What was very unfortunate about the incident of 9/11 and the drastic changes to security at Independence Park has made it so that, basically, it has prohibited us from continuing. So, February 2001 was the last year that we actually had a presentation to the Park service at Independence Square.

RY: Why has it prevented you? That's very dramatic, and you are the first organization that has expressed that, that you have really been prevented from your ceremonies.

WB: Basically, in 2002, we weren't permitted because of the security...groups to do what...

RY: You had to do it out front.

WB: We did it out front right by the Washington Statue. Also the other thing, this is where further, this is where bad timing I guess you can say, 2001 was when I was... that February, I was still the State President and I had to miss the trip (?). We were bringing our members down on chartered busses and they were being able to be dropped right off in front and then the busses could go off and park where the busses were and we were getting a very good turn out and the memberships were getting very excited about that instead of coming down individually...see, the bulk of our membership is out here in the suburbs and a lot of them are seniors and the idea of traveling to Philadelphia was not an option for a lot them, or something that they were comfortable doing. Each year till 2001, we were seeing a noticeable decline in turnout primarily for that reason. One, because of the member's ages and two that it was becoming more difficult finding parking that was convenient, within easy walking distance for our members. So what we did, when I was President initiated with the officers and the state office staff, we organized the charter busses and we filled two charter busses, but it was a lot more than we ever had in the previous years and the members really liked the idea cause in fact, for some people this was the first they had been down here in their life or it's been a long time, since they were young adults. But then after the incident on September 11, 2001, the whole security and dynamics just changed, and as a result, we couldn't bring the bus down, we couldn't park, we couldn't even get near the front to drop off our members. Supposedly a contact, one of Park guards who acted as a liaison with our organization, pretty much he just said, "It's just not worth it." It's too much of a hassle and for the way present security is and restraints we wouldn't even be able to meet, congregate as a group, to have the ceremony, so we have stopped it.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PATRIOTIC ORDER OF THE SONS OF AMERICA - WILLIAM BUSHNELL

- RY: What a shame.
- WB: I think we presented the flags this year but it has been...
- RY: That's terrible, but you know Chestnut Street has been reopened, so have you checked with the Park service since they reopened Chestnut Street?
- WB: We did.
- RY: And they still don't want you to do it?
- WB: I don't think so, no.
- RY: Really?
- WB: That's my understanding, because Mr. Fetzer has checked on that every year and has always reported back that it's just not feasible. I think the other thing that the Park Service is concerned about was the fact that there present rules that they have to follow is about the size of the groups congregating and due to the fact that we could be bringing close to forty people or more and everyone would have to go through security, and checkpoints, and metal detectors and so forth, there's just no viable alternative and I find it very frustrating.
- RY: How do you think about the way the Park Service is handling security?
- WB: Well, I understand everyone just sort of...in the months after 9/11 they probably, well I would say it was appropriate that they took more or less the most drastic measures. Enough time now has passed that they should be able now to hopefully soften their stance because the fact that really can't do what we did before up until winter 2001, we can't do it again, it's kind of disappointing, very disappointing and also from the standpoint when you pick up the newspaper and you're always reading in the *Inquirer* or seeing on the news about how first they're closing it, then they're opening it, and the City's fighting this and the Park Service puts up this and you see pictures that look like a barricade, a concertina wired fortress, it takes away from everything Independence Hall is known for. The physical and the...I look at it like if that was the case and they're concerned about groups meeting physically in front of Independence Hall, then continue using Judge Louis Quadrangle. Judge Louis Quadrangle has sort of become the place where if you're going to have a group, or you're going to have a demonstration or a protest or a press conference, you went to Judge Louis Quadrangle across the street and the thing is, they never had any problems. I mean, when you look over the history of Judge Louis Quadrangle and all the different times that it was used for organized activity or protest or whatever you want to call it, the number of times that there was actual unruliness you could probably count it on one or both hands but yet you're looking at 20 or 30 years worth of time and when you break it down that way, it's you know...It's a shame. The other thing too, it sort of discourages you. I haven't even seen the new Liberty Bell

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PATRIOTIC ORDER OF THE SONS OF AMERICA - WILLIAM BUSHNELL

Pavilion because I get from the media that it is a hassle and a half to come down there. First off, for an outsider it was an annoyance trying to find parking to begin with prior to 2002, now the impression is that it is triple the effort and hassle, why bother, and then got on top of that, you hear that you have to go through all this kind of metal detectors and security and you have to wait in long lines, and what have you and for a lot of people, it's like why bother. I can't be bothered. Before, it was always nice. You could drive down, you could park wherever you could find parking and you had that openness. You didn't have to go inside Independence Hall, but you could walk around it. You weren't hassled, you didn't have to follow procedures, you didn't have lines you had to stand in, in order to get to this side and you had that park atmosphere and it was relaxing and it was nice, but now you don't have that, at least that's the appearance and the media portrays that this is...

RY: There are parking garages. You know the garages under the Visitors Center on the middle block and there's a parking garage under the Constitution Center on the third block, so one can, for money, put your car in a place...

WB: I remember years ago when I grew up, my parents, there were times when we use to park...there was an underground garage...

RY: On the middle block, by the Judge Louis Quadrangle.

WB: Yes, and for the last couple of years, obviously because of all the construction, I got the impression, it looked like a couple times I was down the way, that it was closed and I didn't know if it was going to reopen.

RY: Well, they are open and the Liberty Bell Center is terrific and I highly recommend it and the Constitution Center is quite impressive and your organization might want to make a trip there because it is really quite an exciting thing to do, and it's very educational, but I'm glad you are supplying the Park Service with all of this information, it's useful.

WB: But the big factor is that everything up to this point that to try to come down on the bus is a hassle and so we just...If we're getting told by somebody at the Park Service that it's a hassle and the you're not going to be allowed to go here and you're not going to be allowed to bring your bus there, we've got members with mobility problems and so you have to tell them that we're going to park you here at 6th and Walnut and you have to hike it...our members are not going to do that.

RY: Well, I think that it's great that you have put on tape all of these feelings because that's what the Park Service wanted out of this study is to really get the reaction out of these groups that were using the Park in a formal way and it's terrible. I can see that this really gets to you.

WB: Like I said, it couldn't have come at a worse time because here we have found a magic way to solve a lot of problems and our members were really happy because we only

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PATRIOTIC ORDER OF THE SONS OF AMERICA - WILLIAM BUSHNELL

charge basically, whatever the cost was for the bus and most members were excited about that and we had people that... We came down on one bus and we filled one bus so we had close to fifty people cause then we had some members that were from Delaware County or Philadelphia that drove over and just met us there. Counting members, their spouses, and their children, we had over fifty people, we haven't had that in years and everyone really liked it. We had before hand and afterwards to go and see Independence Hall, they might make it down to the Liberty Bell. They were taking a gentleman, a dear friend of mine who's in his late 70's now, he's almost 80, he hasn't seen the Liberty Bell since he was in grade school and he and I went over and he could tap the Liberty Bell. It was a great day.

RY: I'm really sorry. Could you move your ceremony to the back of Independence Hall? Cause the groups that are doing their ceremonies in the back on the Square are still doing their ceremonies.

WB: By the Commodore Barry Statue.

RY: Yes. It's not quite as meaningful to you as George Washington, but...

WB: Yeah, but again, I don't know, I've never spoken with Fetzer.

RY: Is he doing the communicating with the Park?

WB: Yeah, he coordinates and there is supposedly a Park Service Ranger that has been there for a number of years that he befriended and usually was the contact. The gentleman was telling Mr. Fetzer to just stay away. That it's just chaos and that is going to be just too much of a hassle and by the time you go through it, you're going to be asked to leave anyway, so we just weren't going to bother.

RY: I think that, now that I hear what you say, I'm going to ask the Park Service if somebody could call you and talk to you about it, because maybe he's talking to a ranger that has a particularly negative view of the changes that have been made in the Park. It sounds to me as if the communication hasn't been successful.

WB: The other thing too that's frustrating is the fact that there are six of them (flags), usually six flags.

RY: Yeah, and they are big flags.

WB: The flags that fly over here at the Masonic Arch (?) that are not as big as (?) foundation but are as big as those flying at the Masonic Arch I mean these things are huge, it takes about six of us to unfold it. We give six of them and we pay for them ourselves.

RY: So you're not giving those anymore?

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PATRIOTIC ORDER OF THE SONS OF AMERICA - WILLIAM BUSHNELL

- WB: We try to. I think this year we made some arrangements to give them and it worked out.
- RY: So you should be able to come once a year if you're giving them these flags.
- WB: It's between twelve and eighteen hundred dollars for those flags and that's six of them, so there about \$300 a piece, they're pretty big flags.
- RY: I can see that you've been communicating with the Park Service, but you don't feel that it's been adequate. Would you like to have more contact with the Park Service and if yes, what manner of contact do you feel would be appropriate? Would you like to be speaking with the Superintendent of the Park?
- WB: Maybe the Park Service doesn't think this is a big deal; the presentation, but it's \$1800 that the Park Service doesn't have to scrounge around for and they are being given to them by a organization that is 150 years old, founded in Philadelphia; it might be nice if the Superintendent got in touch with Mr. Fetzer as our state secretary and work something out that we could come back on a bus with disembarkment and embarkment and feel welcomed. The other thing in regards, not necessarily in regards to security issues, it has always been a bit of a gripe to the Park Ranger, whoever is sitting in the Park Ranger's office to come out and just accept the flags and usually as a rule it's more or less just hurry up lets get this over with, I want to go back in, it's cold They accept the flags and that's about the extent of it.
- RY: I'm not liking this at all. This is terrible. I'm so glad you're saying all this because they can really hear what's going on.
- WB: I know a couple of years when we felt that it would be nice if at least one attendant would actually attend our function to accept the flags instead of just whoever Park Ranger gets pointed at by the supervisor on duty that day and says go out and accept the flags.
- RY: You know, the park has a terrific new superintendent and so the mood in the Park is really quite different, so it really is quite possible. Her name is Mary Bomar.
- WB: Mrs. Atkins is gone.
- RY: She's gone. You didn't know that? She's been gone for two years and it's really a whole new administration. I think this is a good time you're expressing this.
- WB: Personally, especially with the type of work that I do, a little PR, a little smoothing of the feathers, would be useful.
- RY: ...Independence Square? But you don't because you don't use the Square, or you never did? Or did your organizations use the square in any way?

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PATRIOTIC ORDER OF THE SONS OF AMERICA - WILLIAM BUSHNELL

WB: No, we just used Independence Hall and the front and then everyone was encouraged in their free time to go over and see the Liberty Bell Pavilion, or go inside Independence Hall. If you were a little more ambitious, go down to the Visitor's Center a block or two away and so forth.

RY: Now of course you could do the Constitution Center too, which is such an educational thing. Do you see the significance of Independence Square...But you don't see that as linked to the history of Independence Hall...Do you see Independence Hall as a part of the city or sort of a separate symbolic thing?

WB: Personally, not so much. It's part of the city but yet it's its own entity and the square, the fact that you're trying to connect the Constitution Center and the New Liberty Bell, and the work at Washington's home, and the 2nd Bank and everything, trying to create it as its own special historical district is important and it has great potential, but yet at the same time, it needs to be structured so as to make itself feel friendly. It should be user friendly, visitor friendly so that it's open, instead of something that has hurdles, barriers, and steel fences. Heaven forbid if you're walking the neighborhood, you feel like you're going to get in trouble for walking the neighborhood, because it's a great area down there.

RY: Do you read the essays? Are you one of the people who review them?

WB: I don't review them, but we have them published in our newsletter.

RY: So do they talk about these symbolic places that are near where they live at all?

WB: Sometimes they might mention them briefly?

RY: But nobody...

WB: The talk about...because again, a lot of these people are students that are from the upper part of the state like (?) County and Schuylkill County and probably, if anything, wouldn't be surprised to find that some of them still have never been there.

RY: I just wondered how important these things might be to this generation.

WB: I know when we did the bus tour, I don't mean to harp back, but the bus tour in 2001, what was so encouraging was that a number of our members brought their children.

RY: How terrific.

WB: Yeah, because we encouraged them to bring their families and some of them brought their kids and we knew that this was probably the first time these kids had gotten to see that. It would nice to be able to resume that.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PATRIOTIC ORDER OF THE SONS OF AMERICA - WILLIAM BUSHNELL

RY: Oh yes, and presenting the flags, that the kids could be there for that kind of presentation and that connection.

WB: And that's the other thing too, with our ceremony, we usually take about a gross of little hand flags and we pass them out to the visitors and we ask the visitors to join us for the presentation and observes. It's not like we come in and do our thing and ignore everybody and hand the flags to the Park Service, we try to let the people know what we are doing, who we are, and why we are there at that particular moment.

RY: Is this a state wide activity with all the members?

WB: Yes, it's a state wide activity.

RY: Have you replaced it with anything at Valley Forge or something?

WB: We do our own thing at Valley Forge in June. The first weekend in June, we have an event called Valley Forge Day and we have our National Research Center on the grounds here. Just as you're leaving the grounds, right near Washington's Headquarters and we have our own building and we have a picnic and we invite someone from the Park Service to come out here. Sometimes Superintendent Stewart has been here and other times their Senior Park Staff will come out. We give them a number a flags, large size and we give them the flags to them from us as a sign of appreciation. Usually, sometimes, one of the Park guys, he's a re-enactor and he'll come dressed as a colonial soldier and he'll talk about what life was like back then and it's usually well received. Once or twice Superintendent Stewart actually came.

RY: Are those the two major things you do in the year, the Independence Hall one and this one?

WB: Yes. As far as the public goes and at the State level. Then again like I said, each individual camp does activities and a lot of times...our individual camps give a lot of flags out to a lot of community groups and municipalities and their communities. Different size flags and so forth.

RY: Is there anything else you want to tell me that I should know?

WB: No, that's about it.

RY: Well, I'm glad you told me the affect it has on your organization because that is very important for them to know. That's what they were looking to know.

APPENDIX K:
INTERVIEW TRANSCRIPT
WINCHELL CARROLL
PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
JUNE 15, 2004

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
ADDITIONAL USE STUDY
PENNSYLVANIA SONS OF THE REVOLUTION - WIN CARROLL

Location: John Milner Associates, Inc. - Philadelphia, PA

Date: June 15, 2004

Time: 2:32 P.M.

Interviewer: Rebecca Yamin, Principal Archeologist for John Milner Associates, Inc.

Interviewee: Win Carroll - Pennsylvania Sons of the Revolution

RY: What is your role in the organization, Pennsylvania Sons of the Revolution?

WC: In the Pennsylvania Sons I'm the Vice President, but from your standpoint, the thing I'm in charge of is "Let Freedom Ring", which is one of the largest July 4th ceremonies that take place in and around Independence Square.

RY: How did it go this year? I was out of town.

WC: There were a lot of problems. There was a full moon that day.

RY: Does that mean good or bad?

WC: We had a lot of spooky things happening including a lot of security problems.

RY: What kinds of security problems?

WC: We really haven't talked to (?) about it yet, but, for example, two of our television stations got held up in security and they couldn't get through in time to cover our event.

RY: That's ridiculous, that's terrible. Do you mean they couldn't get into the Pavilion with the Bell Line?

WC: They couldn't get through the old Pavilion to get to the new Center.

RY: Oh, that's ridiculous. How come they didn't have passes? We had passes last year.

WC: I would have thought they would have normal credentials, but something went wrong. Some of our people got turned away too, even though they had credentials. There were a lot of temporary security folks working. I was lucky, I led a bus load of people and one of the (?) recognized me, cause he had worked with me on a couple of things so he waved me through and I was like the Pied Piper with my little army behind me. So we got through quickly, normally, like you would in the airport, but a couple of our people got stripped down, not literally, but you know.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PENNSYLVANIA SONS OF THE REVOLUTION - WIN CARROLL

RY: Patted down.

WC: But again, one of our generals...and it never ceases to amaze me, it happened on Washington's Birthday to the SAR when they had the deputy (?) general down to his skippies and this time they had a lieutenant general from the Marine Corps with his coat off. So at any rate, we still have some things to work out with that. The problem is that the security is driving crowds away. We drew in the secure area about 400 people and my understanding is that the car side only drew 600 with *all* the promotion that the Liberty Bell gets. A lot of people in the unsecured area just don't want to fool with it.

RY: They just don't want to go through it. They don't want to bother. (TAPE IS NOT CLEAR).

WC: The secure area is in the center, and of course it was a very hot day.

RY: Oh I see. Did they do the car side thing where they did the opening of the Liberty Bell? Is that where they have the chairs set up?

WC: Yes, and we just used everything that was there including the jumbo (?), which was the first time we ever had that. See, we've always done our ceremony in Independence Square or Washington Square if Independence Square wasn't available to us. The advantage of both of those places is trees. It's shaded so you wouldn't have to be in the direct sun, but it was closed for at least one or two Fourth of Julys and Washington Square was closed for three, so we've been bouncing back and forth.

RY: I don't know if actually the reconstruction in Independence Square is going to extend to a second July Fourth, you know we're involved in monitoring that. It may seem as if it's going at a turtle's pace, but once they finish this first area, I think it'll move along a little faster.

WC: Workers aren't subjected to the same restrictions that we have in Washington Square and a lot of the public outcry about the Square being closed longer than it was originally supposed to be...for all intents and purposes INHP has closed most of Independence Square and I don't know what their plans are for the slate area between the Barry Statue and the buildings themselves.

RY: You know that they're thinking about things there. I guess they're thinking about things I don't think they've made any decisions whatsoever.

WC: They seem to be doing in Independence Square what we did in Washington Square, like an 18 inch roadway, a concrete roadway with the slate on top like frosting on a cake. Because you have to get service trucks in there, especially for the trees you have to get pretty heavy duty pick-ups and other things. People in Washington Square used to play in the police cars and when it wasn't the police cars it was those big Fairmount Park big vehicles had to go in there. These were serious trouble.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PENNSYLVANIA SONS OF THE REVOLUTION - WIN CARROLL

RY: What they talk about is the Presidential Limo. That's the big deal that they talk about in that area; when they are considering how much more support that they have to give to the paving they talk about the weight of the Presidential Limo.

WC: Down at Rodney Square down in Wilmington, when they bring the trucks on they have...are you familiar with the temporary runways they've used in South Pacific and...

RY: Oh yeah. (TAPE IS NOT CLEAR).

WC: It's like a metal grill. What they do is they put down the metal grill, drive the truck in, the truck goes forward and it spreads the weight, because I don't know if Rodney Square has been rebuilt as sturdily as Washington Square. At Washington Square you have gravel, sand, concrete, about yay thick, and then the site is on top of the concrete.

RY: They're not putting any concrete in Independence Square and I know because we are watching that process.

WC: I wonder why.

RY: How long have you been a member of the organization?

WC: Since 1988.

RY: How did you happen to come to this organization?

WC: Actually, when my father died in 1985, I got busy on family genealogy and I soon discovered that I could belong to almost anything I wanted except for the DAR.

RY: You didn't know that before?

WC: No. My grandmother's mother died in childbirth with her second child and her grandmother died in childbirth with her first child and so the family history had just fallen away.

RY: Have you been able to activate an interest inside of your family?

WC: Not really. I'm the only one that's interested, but that's typically what happens with the oldest surviving member of the family. For the first time in twelve years I got my brother to go to "Let Freedom Ring" on the Fourth and he seemed to have a good time, that's because he's moving and going to be living part time in Hawaii so I think he was feeling guilty that he hadn't partaken in the family history.

RY: When you did this family research, why did that make you want to connect with these organizations? Or had you been already involved in other things before.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PENNSYLVANIA SONS OF THE REVOLUTION - WIN CARROLL

WC: I had majored in history in college and I soon discovered that half of the original proprietors from New Haven are my direct ancestors and I was excited that I was a descendant of that, which I did not know when I was in College. Then, I was working for Sperry (?) at the time when I found out that my great great grandmother was Ellen Sperry and sure enough she was closely connected to that branch of the family. The Sperry's came from New Haven and I, in the next few weeks discovered I was related to Senator William Bradford and all my family American history comes through my mother's side. Recently, I finally found a couple Revolutionary War Soldiers on my grandfather's side. So the interest comes from living in a town like Philadelphia and you have a family connection you think you should take advantage of it and do some good.

RY: But your father had never actively taken advantage of it?

WC: No. My father always said he married well, but he didn't know how well until my mother died in 1974, so I hadn't worked on our genealogy. There was a vague remembrance of some connection.

RY: What's her maiden name?

WC: My mother's maiden name is French. That's part of the problem, because "French" is usually what they called the Huguenots who had unpronounceable last names. So Frenchs aren't interconnected normally in any other way except that they were probably Huguenots. There's no way to prove it. My grandmother's maiden name was Robertson, and that was a big connection. Robertson is where the Sperry's connected to...

RY: Who are the Sperry's; I don't know who the Sperry's are?

WC: Anyone named Sperry is connected to a man by the name Richard Sperry. They believe the name is Scandinavian and it's certainly an English bastardization of whatever the original name was. Richard came to Boston in the 1630s and immediately moved to New Haven, although he was not one of the original proprietors of New Haven because he moved there six years after. Moving to New Haven usually meant you were really died in the wool Puritan preserved as the strongest Puritan. People moved to Connecticut because they weren't satisfied with how liberal Boston was becoming, Watertown actually. The original town was Watertown, not Boston. So in the meantime my Puritan side, my pilgrim side, which was just the opposite, they couldn't stand these blue nosed puritans so you were talking about NJ before, you would be able to find people from Plymouth down in Piscataway, but what they are were either Quakers or Baptist who got the hell out of there before they got hung, a number of them got hung or got beatings.

RY: Are other people in the Sons of the Revolution as interested in their families? Is it an organization of people who...?

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PENNSYLVANIA SONS OF THE REVOLUTION - WIN CARROLL

WC: No, it's actually a great bulk of people that belong to the organization who think of it as a social club that owes them some special attention because of their ancestry. There's a certain lack of many of them understanding that they owe something to the country rather than the other way around, and that's not limited to just the Sons.

RY: When did you take on the "Let Freedom Ring" Ceremony? This is a big responsibility.

WC: In one way or another, since 1991.

RY: So very soon after you joined basically you've been doing the "Let Freedom Ring" Ceremony.

WC: Yes. What I realized with Washington Square was that right at the time it was an absolute dread and the Square was in the worst shape and they were trying to organize some kind of federal effort on it, and ultimately Tom Folietta put together the consortium of federal and state and global people to work on a project and I ended up on that.

RY: What do you do for a living?

WC: I'm retired now. At the time I was advertising in magazines. I had been a high level person at NCR and Sperry and caught in (?) merger, and then I went to a company called Concurrent Computer up in Tin Falls and then I got caught in another merger there (?). So now I'm 55 and the computer industry is tough to get into, especially because the recession in the computer industry really started in 1991 and that's when a (?) and a number of others in that circle fell by the wayside. So just to put food on the table, I sold advertisements.

RY: So you took up this "Let Freedom Ring" Ceremony and it was related to Washington Square, even though it ended up being in Independence Square. So was it just temporary?

WC: I guess I'd have to say that my #1 amp interest was Washington Square and the first tie of the two was that for many years the SAR on Washington's Birthday has used not only Independence Square but also Washington Square for wreath laying. In 1991 two of us who both belonged to the SAR and were well involved in the Sons suggested that we start doing the same thing for 4th of July. So that's when I joined the committee. I got elected to the board of the Sons in 1991.

RY: So did this "Let Freedom Ring" ceremony just start then?

WC: No, it started in 1963 and actually for the Sons in 1969. For a long time it was just sort of a (?) thing where we had a luncheon down at Bookbinders, toddled off to Independence Square and had the Bell rung, and then toddled back to the bar. There are a lot of people who wish it were still that way.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PENNSYLVANIA SONS OF THE REVOLUTION - WIN CARROLL

- RY: Have you been involved in developing it into a more formal thing, a much bigger deal?
- WC: Yes, a much bigger deal. It truly is a national event.
- RY: Yeah. Do you get national publicity?
- WC: More then we get locally. We've gone ten years without getting a word in the Inquirer, no matter what we do, no matter how we try.
- RY: Well there was a picture of the children hitting on the Bell last year.
- WC: Not in the Inquirer.
- RY: Really! Gosh. I have this vision in my head. Maybe I took the picture because I was inside the Bell Pavilion last year.
- WC: Television.
- RY: Yeah, television does it. Why do you think that it is important that this particular event, "'Let Freedom Ring'" be such a major event?
- WC: Well, it reminds people and makes people think for one whole minute that there is something more to the 4th of July than drinking beer and cracking crackers. If it weren't for what had happened and the sacrifices that those people made that we might still be together with the English. We might be still singing "God Save the King".
- RY: Do you feel that this is the major role of the organization?
- WC: It is certainly in the mission statement although the mission statement specifically mentions Washington's Birthday, but it mentions holidays like Washington's Birthday as far back as just after the centennial had begun to fade from the American conscience or at least the meaning of them had. And that has continued on. Washington's Birthday is no longer a holiday.
- RY: Yes, I'm very distressed that all of the birthdays have been made into long weekends instead of...
- WC: Yeah, bank holidays, and the U.K. A couple of them have been brought back; Armistice Day, which is now Veterans Day, is back to being November 11th, it's Remembrance Day everywhere else in the world. The interesting thing is that neither Washington's Birthday for sure, and I think Lincoln's Birthday can fall on President's weekend.
- RY: They cannot? Why not?
- WC: The way Presidents weekend is... the Monday is President's Day.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PENNSYLVANIA SONS OF THE REVOLUTION - WIN CARROLL

RY: Neither will ever fall on that day.

WC: Nor that whole weekend, so it causes both of my organizations consternation, but basically what we do is if Saturday is the 22nd, then both organizations will have Washington Birthday celebrations on the 22nd. If it's on the 21st we will probably do it, and then any other time it's the first Saturday of President's weekend, which is usually more like the 16th or 17th.

RY: Have you done research on Washington?

WC: Not really. I have no connection to him and as far as research goes, what could I turn up new.

RY: Are you interested in this whole controversy over representing his house, his Presidential house.

WC: Oh yes, very much so. I was very much against what the original proposal was. I'm only doing this from my recollection, but my recollection is that they were going to have six big glass panels and three of them were going to be devoted to slavery and the executive mansion for that period slightly was an important issue and I think it deserved one, but not three. Then there are things like the French Revolution that might be included as one of those impacts, leading back to the relationship between America and France and the diplomatic history...all things that were associated with the executive side there are many many things that Washington in his Presidency set up the precedence for, and I think the big ones should be those six. I really think INHP agrees with that but what I suggested is that we have this controversy over not enough attention in the meantime, the African American Museum a block and a half away is going under because they don't have enough money. I think they ought to put the money there and incorporate into Independence Park like Christ Church or Beth Israel Cemetery did. I don't know if you know about the three different relationships there are.

RY: I actually didn't know about the Christ Church and the Cemetery.

WC: Christ Church, Christ Church Cemetery, Beth Israel Cemetery, and Carpenters Hall are all officially part of Independence Park, but Independence Park only provides security for them in exchange for having them open to the public, but they're all owned and run by their own organizations and that seems to be a logical thing to do with the African American Museum.

RY: So how much of the INHP resources go to those other places?

WC: Very little.

RY: Just security? Just providing security?

WC: Just security. For example, two friends of mine and a third person pay to have a guide in Beth Israel Cemetery during the October season, otherwise it's locked, because of course there are very important (?). Funny story, a fellow that I didn't know terribly well whose name was Harrison Adler, who lives in the house that was originally Commodore Barry's passed away last year (?). Four or five years ago there was a big hassle on the Board of (?) Israel Synagogue about whether (?) Salomon was really buried in the Square, in the (?) Israel Cemetery and certain families that had actually toyed conviction said he can't possibly be buried there. He didn't pay his dues in the last two years because he was in prison. Take out the plaque and take out any references to him. Anyhow, the story had been that his friends had taken his body and buried it under the wall. Whether or not that's true, we don't know. But Harris went out and when to a local coin store and I think it was 16 Shillings in eighteenth-century English money and paid his back dues.

RY: Oh really. How cute, how wonderful! That's a great story, I love it. Then he could die because he had done what he needed to do. That's nice. What do you think is the most important function of your group in present day society? Probably the "Let Freedom Ring" Ceremony, right?

WC: Well no, the preservation of historical records, historic preservation. The sizzle is "Let Freedom Ring". "Let Freedom Ring" is the only public ceremony that we have.

RY: The preservation of the records...from what I understand you have extensive records and you have an archivist or someone who watches over them, which is fantastic?

WC: We do.

RY: Do you continue to accumulate records?

WC: Less and less as time goes on, but occasionally.

RY: How did you come across such a big collection of records?

WC: Fortunately, people have given us stuff over the years and after we got up the income from the major trust from one of the founders of the society, we were able to buy some things. We bought some things for INHP for example, a map not too long ago.

RY: From them or for them?

WC: For them.

RY: Oh, so you really work very closely with INHP.

WC: From time to time.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PENNSYLVANIA SONS OF THE REVOLUTION - WIN CARROLL

RY: Have you had that good relationship with them for a long time.

WC: Our relationship has been good sometimes, and not so good others. We find ourselves sometimes in the position to have to be critical and that's never popular with a governmental organization that thinks it's sovereign.

RY: Do they turn to you for advice?

WC: They do now. Mary does. Whether or nor she'll take it is another story, but she at least has a much better marketing sense than (?).

RY: How did you forge your relationship with Mary so quickly, because she's just arrived?

WC: Well, she reached out to us because she quickly found out that we and other organizations have not been thrilled with our relationship with the Park.

RY: How smart. She does seem very smart.

WC: But she has to follow the same rules, it's sort of the way she does it is better.

RY: Is the main function of your group the same or different than it was in the past.

WC: I think it's evolving. It's become less social and more historic as time has gone on. Hardly any pressure from the federal government and the state government too. 501C3s can no longer be drinking clubs.

RY: No one ever told me that.

WC: I don't know if they were called that, but (?) expects you to spend at least 20% of your income on education.

RY: When did these strictures develop?

WC: 10-20 years ago. May be from day one, but they are stating to enforce them.

RY: So 20% of income on educational projects?

WC: I believe that's the number, although I'd really rather asked my counselor, but I think it's 20%.

RY: Are there other types of things that are supposed to be done like that?

WC: That's the primary thing.

RY: Can no longer be drinking clubs...you just mean casually? There have to be more serious a purpose, not that there can no longer be social gatherings.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PENNSYLVANIA SONS OF THE REVOLUTION - WIN CARROLL

WC: At one time our organization, even the Union League didn't charge for food for members, didn't charge for booze, those days are gone forever.

RY: And this is because of their tax status and how they conduct themselves?

WC: Yes.

RY: How fascinating, I never knew that.

WC: That's a whole study, I don't know the details of it, but I'm sure if one of the people you're talking to is our attorney or somebody else's counselor, you'll hear about it.

RY: That's very fascinating, it never occurred to me.

WC: Some of our members greatly resent that. They think it is a drinking club and they can't understand why the open bars are no longer with us or they're not open as long as they used to be. We have a lot of wealthy members bitching when about ten years ago, we raised our dues five bucks and that we had cut the open bar from an hour and a half (?).

RY: So I assume that most members are fairly socially prominent.

WC: I think they are.

RY: Is that a requirement for membership?

WC: No.

RY: How do you become a member? Can you just sign up if you want to?

WC: You have to prove your genealogy.

RY: So actually poor people could be members if they had the right genealogical connections?

WC: Sure.

RY: Is it expensive to be a member?

WC: No, only if you participate. It's not even expensive that way. We still underwrite the cost of some of our finances. But for example, to go the "Let Freedom Ring" Luncheon, was fifty buck a head. To go to one of our dinner dances, it's like \$100. If you compare it to the fundraising things from hospitals, that's pretty reasonable.

RY: Yeah that's pretty low. It sounds pretty possible. How many people come to your "Let Freedom Ring" Luncheon?

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PENNSYLVANIA SONS OF THE REVOLUTION - WIN CARROLL

WC: About 200 - 250.

RY: That's fabulous, fantastic.

WC: It's not as large as we would like it.

RY: Where do you have it?

WC: We outgrew The Old Bookbinders and we've had it at the Sheraton in Society Hill for about ten years now.

RY: Not only did you outgrow it, but it went out of business.

WC: Well since then, but the problem is that the last year we had it there; we exceeded their fire code by double, which probably our group would have been happy to ignore because the upstairs room there was great. There was a big picture of Washington on the wall, it was great, but somebody found out that it also nullified our insurance.

RY: So if anything ever happened, it wouldn't be so good.

WC: No, it wouldn't be so great.

RY: I can't believe Old Book Binders is no longer with us.

WC: It's about to be back with us I hope. It looks like they kept that upstairs room. At least I think they have.

RY: Are they going to open as something else?

WC: Yes. They built a condo on the back end of it. Part of Bookbinders problem was that is was like nine buildings and buying row houses and loft buildings, so they're tightening it up. I think that they are keeping that big room.

RY: What happened to the art, like that big picture of Washington?

WC: I'm hoping it'll still be there.

RY: Who bought it?

WC: I don't know, I haven't been following it that closely but I don't think that it went into bankruptcy or anything. I also didn't hear about any big sales, but maybe there were

RY: I hope not. What do you think is going to happen in the future with this organization?

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PENNSYLVANIA SONS OF THE REVOLUTION - WIN CARROLL

WC: It's interesting because you have a fundamental difference. You have two elements, one element that thinks it should be more historic and academic and another group that thinks it should be more like the old days and more social. I think there is a middle ground. Time will tell, unfortunately I won't live to see it. So it would be like twenty-five years from now, but it's hard to know.

RY: How much of a young element is there in the society?

WC: No as much as we had, although we do many things to encourage younger members. We use our dues to discount half the cost of attending our social events which are pretty cheap to begin with. They have their own committee. It sort of depends on who's leading at any particular time. They are active in trying to get younger members, with mid success.

RY: Are they divided by the two factions also, or are the younger members either on one side on another?

WC: Well, the younger members seem to be more interested in the social side.

RY: Really, oh dear, so we kind of see the future.

WC: It's not to the detriment of the other side.

RY: Oh I see.

WC: They're younger people, normally married with kids, so...

RY: Right, they use the organization as a social thing. But these are kind of revolutionary times where those kind of genealogical connections aren't terribly meaningful, I would think, to many young people. I wonder how much it means to them.

WC: My only child that is really interested is my youngest daughter who is really interested because of our relationship with Ben Franklin. She had gone to school here for a while so she has that Philadelphia connection that my other children don't, so she was quite interested in our blood relationship to Franklin.

RY: You have blood relationship to Benjamin Franklin?

WC: Actually not to Franklin himself but to his...we share common grandparents and (?) is my cousin (?) times removed. His mother and her brother...I'm descended from his brother and Franklin is descended from his sister. So I'm active in the Franklin Society.

RY: Do you go on those trips?

WC: No.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PENNSYLVANIA SONS OF THE REVOLUTION - WIN CARROLL

RY: My friend Coxe Toogood goes on those trips.

WC: But I'm involved with the Washington (?) thing which is (?). Last year was the 225th anniversary of the French Alliance. I'll be involved in that in the future. We didn't cover what my connection is to this stuff.

RY: I would like to know that.

WC: I'm also a past president of the Sons of the American Revolution, which have used the square much longer than my current organization. I'm also on the board of the directors in the Friends of Independence Park

RY: How'd you get on that?

WC: I got elected. I knew a lot of people and they wanted me. So there are five of us that have been on the board of the American Revolution Patriot Fund, which was (?). I'm president of that.

RY: You're president of that now, how do you have time to do all of this.

WC: I don't. I just went on board of the Philadelphia Flag Day Association. I belong to several other things. I belong to the Athenaeum, which is just basically paying dues.

RY: The Athenaeum is such a beautiful place to do research. I just adore being in the space.

WC: My strongest personal connection is Washington Square. I really got into that and then "Let Freedom Ring". My primary interest in "Let Freedom Ring" is not the local events, but the fact that it is expanding, albeit it is difficult to find speakers.

RY: Having (?) last year was pretty impressive. To get a Supreme Court Justice speaker is impressive.

WC: We came within two days of having Bush this year.

RY: What happened, he didn't show up again right? He was actually going to be your speaker this year?

WC: If he had come, he would have been our speaker.

RY: I didn't realize that.

WC: Ted Jeeting (?) would have backed off if the president would have come.

RY: What was the President's excuse?

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PENNSYLVANIA SONS OF THE REVOLUTION - WIN CARROLL

WC: He just had to do something else. When they tell you beyond notice that the President is considering coming to your event; we got a letter to that effect about four weeks before and then a week before we got a letter saying he was still considering coming to our event and then that Tuesday, which would have been like the 29th, we got a letter saying he couldn't attend.

RY: Do you extend an invitation to the President every year, whoever the President is?

WC: That was one big political battle we had...Do we invite Clinton? Do we give a toast to William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States? There was a very strong group of people who absolutely refused to do that, so we ended up modifying it to instead of the President of the United States, to the Office (?).

RY: Oh I see, a toast to office instead of individual in order to avoid the individuals that aren't embraced by all the members. I see, that's fascinating.

WC: We have a small liberal contingent that doesn't embrace Bush either, so it works both ways.

RY: What about those young people, are they on one side or the other?

WC: Oh yeah, they are on one side or the other...

RY: But they're not the liberal contingent?

WC: Anyone who earns a living and pays taxes is generally republican but anyone who's made so much money that they don't have to earn a living anymore they tend to be democratic because they can afford to be. Look at the Kennedys.

RY: What else has had an impact on your public service?

WC: 9/11 has certainly had a huge impact.

RY: In what sense.

WC: Well, we used to have a parade down on Walnut Street to Independence Square and then after the Liberty Bell was rung, we used to all march over to Washington Square and do a wreath laying over there. So in fact we have three parades. The (?) people do not want us to do that anymore. So as much as I love Washington Square, (TAPE IS NOT CLEAR). Independence hall is the academic foundation of our Liberty and the Liberty Bell proclaimed it, but the guys who paid the price for it are in Washington Square.

RY: So you make those nice connections. That's nice, that makes for a nice story.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PENNSYLVANIA SONS OF THE REVOLUTION - WIN CARROLL

WC: I wish INHP would make it as strongly as I do.

RY: Absolutely.

WC: I think they are coming around.

RY: Now that it may have taken that, it is now part of their facilities. It's beginning to be interpreted.

WC: A big problem for me during the restoration period was dealing with two organizations, which under normal circumstances consider themselves to be sovereign, and therefore refused to talk to each other, and that was a real problem.

RY: Why wouldn't they listen to each other?

WC: Because they are sovereign...I don't have to listen to you. But we kept bringing it back to the agreement and the agreement said that, "Fairmount Park proposes INHP as a veto" and I get to pay for, and that's how it worked. But getting that talking between the two of them to agree on what had to be done was a real battle.

RY: Is Fairmount Park out of it completely now?

WC: No, they are still responsible for fixing the (?), which the original turnover ceremony was two years ago and it's still not fixed.

RY: Oh yeah, you were telling me about that on the telephone. Is it because they are not attending to the problem, or is it just low priority?

WC: It's low priority.

RY: How do you and other members recruit new members?

WC: A lot of it is hereditary, and in my case, I have five children, two of them are eligible to join and two of the three remaining will be eligible to join.

RY: Because they are boys, that's what we are talking about right?

WC: Right. Unlike other people, I do not put any of them in. All they have to do is prove their connection to me, in other words, get their own birth certificates and if they're not interested enough to do that it's mainly because they are all moving out of the area, which is one of the disadvantages to the Sons of the Revolution. **(TAPE IS NOT CLEAR)**. See, the Sons are very strong here, and virtually no place else. Nationally, I believe that there are 5,500 members to the entire Sons of the Revolution Organizations; there are 8,000 members of the SAR. In Pennsylvania we have 1,100 members of the Sons and almost all of them live in Philadelphia. I also have the largest chapter in the Sons of the American Revolution, with 400 members in Philadelphia, but statewide we

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PENNSYLVANIA SONS OF THE REVOLUTION - WIN CARROLL

have 2,300, because we have 22 other chapters. Nobody from the Sons has ever been willing to pay that price, so we say next year, Washington's Birthday celebration will be in Pittsburg, and they look at you like, what do you mean in Pittsburg? In accordance to what the DAR and the SAR do, and those things cycle.

RY: But you wouldn't want to...and this "Let Freedom Ring" thing, considering you're such a much smaller organization it's (?).

WC: Well the Liberty Bell has precluded that from the cycling.

RY: Obviously. Well they used to put it on a cart and take it elsewhere. They took it all the way across the country, it's so phenomenal. Except in recruiting now, people have to know that it's their heritage that counts, right?

WC: Most people have some idea and the bottom line is that if you have English or Scottish names in your family and you're from New England or the Middle Atlantic States, the chances are, almost 100% that somewhere you do have some connection.

RY: One would have to advertise that you even exist as an organization.

WC: We do. We promote primarily through other organizations, through historical societies, genealogical societies, and other organizations. We have a very good relationship with the SAR, Mayflower, and Colonial Dames and many of us belong to multiple organizations.

RY: I think it's phenomenal that you find time to do it. I can't image being able to do it.

WC: I'm no record of belonging to a lot of organizations (TAPE IS NOT CLEAR). I belong, really, heredity organization, I belong to three.

RY: I count five.

WC: Heredity societies, it's just three. SAR, Son's of the Revolution, and the Mayflower.

RY: Oh I see, you're right.

WC: What's killing me time wise is that I'm now director of about six different non profits and 501C3s.

RY: Director?

WC: Or higher. I'm President of the Patriot's Fund; I'm director of Independence National (?), The Paoli Battle Field Association, The Friends of Camp Security, and The Friends of Princeton Battle Field, all which are under threat in one form or another. Actually Princeton Battle Field is for sale

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PENNSYLVANIA SONS OF THE REVOLUTION - WIN CARROLL

RY: It is? That beautiful, wonderful open space?

WC: The open space next to it was for sale, as was Paoli. The actual battle field in Paoli was about to be 163 condos with jacuzzis. The builder was involved with Camp Security too. The same fate awaits it. Unlike Paoli, we had a motivated seller who didn't really want it to be condos next to his own property and on an interested township government and Camp Security; we have an owner, who is also a developer who has got his neck way out. His father was the president of the planning commission for the township he's (?) himself and the fight is now that they have consistently voted 2 to 2 on the plan for the development with the 5th one recusing (not sure if that's the word he used) the other candidates. There are taking the position that 2 is a win, whereas the bylaws of the township says 2 to 2 is a draw.

RY: How fascinating.

WC: The former head of the State Museum thinks that Camp Security is the single, most important undeveloped archeological site in the state of Pennsylvania.

RY: Not much archeology has been done there, right?

WC: No, (TAPE IS NOT CLEAR). You can actually see some things.

RY: I think that John Milner Associates, not me, but other archeologist were on that site.

WC: All I observed was walkovers. There (?) full of buttons.

RY: Those are still on the ground and haven't been picked up by (?).

WC: Well they've been picked up now, but that's what they did. They pick them up and sent them to the British Units over there, you know, were prisoners were from. The first big batch was from the Battle at Saratoga and we had our own version of the Bataan Death March after the Americans reneged on the (?) after Saratoga and marched them all to Boston and put them on ships. Then the Congress wouldn't agree to it, so they marched them all the way down to Charlottesville and in 1880/1881 when Cornwallis invaded Eastern Virginia the Authorities in Charlottesville panicked and they forced march in the winter, the British and Canadian prisoners to Frederick Maryland and then up to Lancaster where they split them up. The German speaking went to Reading and the English speaking went to York. So then of course, Yorktown had a complete switch and the prisoners from Yorktown ended up at Camp Security in (?). So there were anywhere from a thousand to fifteen hundred (?).

RY: Now is all this work you do for all these organizations is it the most fulfilling work you've done in your life, but this is really significant stuff?

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PENNSYLVANIA SONS OF THE REVOLUTION - WIN CARROLL

WC: I don't know about the most fulfilling, but it certainly is fulfilling. I think it's the thing I do that would have the greatest long term effect on society.

RY: An interim to the contribution to society, that's how you see it. That's really great.

WC: Unlike you, I have to pay to do it. You get paid to be an archeologist.

RY: (TAPE IS NOT CLEAR).

WC: Certainly not enough.

RY: I don't get rich, but listen, it's so much fun, I feel incredibly lucky.

WC: Much like, I think his name is Bass, who is now at the Smithsonian, (TAPE IS NOT CLEAR), three years ago he wanted to run his archeological schools at Camp Security, they wouldn't even let him on the property, much less do that. He was so interested that (TAPE IS NOT CLEAR).

RY: So what is going to happen to Camp Security?

WC: It's about what happens in the court.

RY: You mean it may be developed?

WC: It may very well be.

RY: The developer might go ahead with his plans. If it is developed, then there will be no archeology because it is private money. With private money, no archeology is required.

WC: Well, archeology was required...they found Indian stuff, with the Indians, I always worry that people will (?) the ground. You know there was a cemetery there. We think it was field stripped (?) used to be a medical supply house before the early part of the nineteenth century and we think they raided that cemetery to get skeletons for hanging.

RY: Probably.

WC: But there could still be some there. Nobody ever gets 100% out of cemeteries, and it's on creek so the Army Corps of Engineers is required to do one.

RY: So it would require a permit; if it's by the military it will require a permit.

WC: They are only contracted to do a walkover as part of the requirement, but the developer would pay for it.

RY: Well the developer would be forced to pay for it I would guess.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PENNSYLVANIA SONS OF THE REVOLUTION - WIN CARROLL

WC: That's right.

RY: So it's unclear how much more the developer would be forced to pay for if they go ahead with development.

WC: We're pretty sure if the state goes through we'll see a huge steam shovel in there immediately.

RY: That's happened to me too many times when I've been hired to do a Phase I. A Phase I is what we call when you just go out and dig a few holes to see if anything's there and when you get there, already the bulldozers have bulldozed and the developer is...

WC: There are no trenches that have been dug at Camp Security so we don't know precisely where things are. We can see certain things. They built...not huts...but they built into the embankment of the creek is where they built the (?) and...

RY: Into the embankment of the creek?

WC: Oh yeah, it's quite common. There are pictures of a similar site up near Fort Washington up in (York?). Princeton is a different situation. Princeton, half of the current (?) in Battlefield State Park was given by the Institute for Advances Studies. The Institute for the Advanced Studies owns this other half. They want to build housing out there for retired Nobel Prize winners. Several story, you know, because it's within walking distance, easy walking distance, and they've been so good in the past that you don't want to bust their balls, but we also don't want a development.

RY: Are they being forced.

WC: What we are hoping will happen is that something like the Patriot Act of 1998, which is what saved Paoli and recognized the Valley Forge Museum and bought (?) for Brandywine, not the Patriot Act, but a political matter.

RY: Yeah I know.

WC: So we are hoping that Halt, a local congressman, has sponsored similar kind of bill, that's the good news. The bad news is that Halt is a democratic in a republican dominated district. Guess where he used to work?

RY: Where?

WC: The Institute for Advanced Studies.

RY: Oh really!

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PENNSYLVANIA SONS OF THE REVOLUTION - WIN CARROLL

- WC: So if he gets voted out, where do you think he's coming to look for a job?
- RY: Oh no. This is fabulous that you have your fingers in so many pies. Do you have any concerns about the National Park Services maintenance of Independence Square?
- WC: No, they do a pretty good job on Independence Square. I have problems with Congress and the National Park Service's long term maintenance of things (?), because of our insurance.
- RY: But you think they are doing fine with Independence Square?
- WC: So far yes. I remember fifteen years ago Folietta was walking around with pieces of the sprinkler system from Independence Hall and anyone who he would talk to about it, like (TAPE IS NOT CLEAR), he would crush it in his hands and let the dust fall to the ground. How many places are there like that around?
- RY: Well they did the big thing on Independence Hall, and that was under his pressure. So that was very good. Does he belong to any of these organizations that you belong to, or is he just interested?
- WC: He's just interested. He lived in Hopkins House and his office was in the Green Building, and his grandfather's shoe shop had been in The Bourse. So he has this long connection to Independence Square and he's just very patriotic.
- RY: Does your group have any concerns about the security after 9/11? We already talked about that.
- WC: My concern with security after 9/11 is that a lot of what I see going on security wise is to prevent ninety-year-old people from attacking our wonderful facilities, and that's not going to happen.
- RY: What do you mean, the bicycle racks (laughing)?
- WC: All that stuff will keep any seventy-five-year old away (laughing). What I'm worried about are the guys are going to run into the offices where the boards are with stinger missals.
- RY: Exactly.
- WC: That's the characters to watch for. I keep hearing that it would be so expensive to do this and that and yeah it would be, but if you go to the big casinos in Reno or in Las Vegas, they have really tight security, but you don't see it.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PENNSYLVANIA SONS OF THE REVOLUTION - WIN CARROLL

RY: What do you think they should do at Independence Square? Do you think they should have that kind of heavy security? Do you think Independence Square is a potential target?

WC: Yes, I think it is, but I don't think we should be unrealistic. The Liberty Bell is a piece of bronze, Independence Hall is not the Independence Hall that existed, it's 100% renovated. Thanks to the Normandy Liberty Bell, they now have an electronic, three dimensional mold of the Liberty Bell. So protecting it and making it so difficult for people to go is telling the terrorist they want it. I'm not the only one who feels that way.

RY: That's a good point.

WC: Independence Park has always wanted to close Chestnut Street, but not because of security, it's because of the attractiveness of the venue. Now don't think you can get them to tell you that. They don't want people looking out the window of the new Liberty Bell Center and seeing a Miller Beer truck rolling by.

RY: How about those duck trucks? I can't believe that they've been allowed to park there. They are such an eye sore. It's so outrageous, how did that happen. It's just incredible to me how inconsistent they are.

WC: I think that it is unrealistic to think that Chestnut Street can be closed other than for a few hours. But I think some clever, real high level security, like they have around the White House and Congress would do. I think a little old lady walking around with five pounds of Plastique in her bag is no real threat, however, real security problem is a missile fired from twenty five mile away.

RY: Well I think the park need to hear that, so it's good that you're on the tape expressing it.

WC: Well they hear it from me all of the time.

RY: Would you like to have more contact with the Park Service?

WC: No, I think we have a good relationship. I'm on a first name basis with Dennis and Mary. They've been my guests to things; I've been their guests to things. What I'm telling you I've told them directly. I brought the SAR management down to talk to them about the security issue a year ago, and at that time we expressed to them our concerns about the proposals for the Executive Mansion.

RY: What about the Square? Have they talked to you about the potential plans for the Square?

WC: Independence Square?

RY: Or do know they are under discussion, but you just don't yet know what the plans are?

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PENNSYLVANIA SONS OF THE REVOLUTION - WIN CARROLL

WC: Right.

RY: I don't think they know.

WC: I don't think they know either. I've always thought that on Washington Square, you would go back and look at the general manger's plan that says the Washington Square will be a center of eighteenth-century (?). I always thought that was a fair one. (TAPE IS NOT CLEAR).

RY: So you have a great relationship with the Park. I think it's wonderful that you talk so much to the Park considering all these groups you're in, it really is terrific.

WC: I'm sure sometimes they wish I didn't talk to the Park so much.

RY: Oh no. Do you feel the need to communicate your organizations interest to the NPS before they make changes to the square?

WC: That would be nice, and not lip service stuff. Now Independence Square, because of security, I don't think we'll communicate anymore than we already have. One of my organizations, as they put it, was driven out ten years ago. The last public ceremony that I'm aware of other than INHP's reading of the Declaration of Independence on the 8th of June is "Let Freedom Ring", the SAR's Washington's Birthday Ceremony, and the Sons of Union Veterans Memorial Day thing. It used to be a Flag Day Association thing there, and they described themselves as have been driven out.

RY: There used to be a lot of things there. We've actually made a list, Lori, you know who I'm working with, says that there were African-American things there and 1920s and 30s things, I can't quite remember what, but a lot of events that used to happen there don't anymore. Will you go back to Independence Square when it's redone?

WC: I don't know. We have the badge for being in front of Independence Square. We have all of the infrastructure from the Liberty Medal. It sort of depends upon what happens to the Liberty Medal. Sunoco's Welcome America has two more years to go on their contract. A lot of people have been very unhappy with Sunoco's Welcome America including us, including INHP.

RY: Why?

WC: It's very (?) (TAPE IS NOT CLEAR). At any rate, there has been a lot of discussion in my organization at a very whispery level that maybe the thing to do is to combine the Liberty Bell (tape cuts off). (?) of the Liberty Medal sponsors the Philadelphia Foundation. We have much more trust in the Philadelphia Foundation then we do in the city of Philadelphia. We've talked about merging the two events together. They've

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PENNSYLVANIA SONS OF THE REVOLUTION - WIN CARROLL

recently, in the last couple of years they've now started off the Liberty Medal by ringing the Bell thirteen times. What a rip off.

RY: Sort of tip toeing on your territory.

WC: Yeah, and we are not happy about that.

RY: What should the NPS take into consideration regarding the use and maintenance of the Square?

WC: The fact that it is going to be used for public ceremonies; and it should be. It should be desirable. Now for protest, I think protests should be kept out to be kept physically away from where there could be damage to the building. They have the first amendment section that hasn't been built yet; however, they should be away certainly from Independence Hall and the Liberty Center. They should encourage...they know if I had things my way, there would be a twice a day ceremony involving going from the Liberty Bell Pavilion to do a wreath laying at Washington Square.

RY: Twice a day?

WC: Twice a day everyday, fife and drum and everything. It would be a big tourist attraction.

RY: They do have fife and drum in the Park, they do have that going. That would be nice.

WC: Yeah I know, but they're tiny compared to other places. Philadelphia is weak when it comes to that.

RY: So you like more historic theme things that went with the actual experience and connected those three places.

WC: Yes. I've been working for years to try to get the Third U.S. Infantry to guard the tombs of the unknown soldiers. It's the sixth largest tourist attraction in Northern Virginia and people have to walk up hill a mile to get to it.

RY: Why don't they do it here?

WC: They don't want to do it, and it's a question of who would pay for it. If the tomb were guarded at least during the holiday season I think it would be a tremendous tourist attraction and if we had a decent drum and fife in Philadelphia that we used everyday. At least they've made peace now with Historic Philadelphia Inc. At one time, people from Historic Philadelphia Inc. were not allowed on the property of Independence Park.

RY: How do you like Lights of Liberty?

WC: I like it, it's different.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PENNSYLVANIA SONS OF THE REVOLUTION - WIN CARROLL

RY: That came out of Historic Philadelphia Inc. I think.

WC: Yeah, the idea did. Mary is being smart; she's letting them at least find a way to not have to move in all that equipment every night.

RY: I'm the consulting archeologist so I have to tell them what they can do. I was the consulting archeologist the first time when I told them you could bury those projectors in the bulk and that they weren't going to hurt anything, because they've been hurt before by the bulldozers.

WC: They hate like hell to get any criticism from congress and that is what is really going on at Valley Forge. I paid a ridiculous \$142 for a video from C-SPAN of Fran (?) being interviewed by the committee and it was clear that something was going on in Valley Forge that the committee claimed they knew nothing about, but wasn't happy about. Fran's assistant pretty much indicated that (?) related to the ten million dollar gift from (?). It sort of like the ten million dollar gift from the (?) to Yale. The (?) said we want to teach American history with it and Yale says no, no, that is getting into our academic freedom, so they tripled the money to twenty five million. So they come to me with the last cartoon in the Yale Cartoon Book that shows this poor bastard riding in the fires of Hell and the Devil is reading his a letter and the letter says, "Never has Yale's deed been greater".

RY: So you are a Yale male, obviously.

WC: Yes.

RY: Well incidentally, the journal I was telling you about that goes with the site that I excavated in New Brunswick. Well, one of the wonderful things about the journal is that she and her teaching, who has just graduated from Yale, and you know when young men graduated from Yale in the 1800s they sort of went and did a little teaching for a few years and then went back to study law, become ministers, or what ever it was. So her teacher, she refers to him as Mr. G, only his name was Grobesner, and much of the journal is she and Mr. G talking about things and exchanging journals with each other. Then, he goes back to New Haven and it's so fantastic because you get this insight into how this young woman and young man related to each other.

WC: Do you know Franklin's famous letter about his grandfather and how the (?) bird should have been the turkey and not the eagle.

RY: No.

WC: The current book, Isakson's book has got the letter. Well if you read the letter further, he also says what a terrible idea the Society of the Cincinnati is. They say it's because he couldn't belong, but the idea of a prima genitor oriented organization within the

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PENNSYLVANIA SONS OF THE REVOLUTION - WIN CARROLL

democracy of the United States is just beyond him and that we should do what the Chinese do, where you don't honor the hero, but you honor the hero's parents. They are the ones that get the medals not the guy who actually did it. It's worth reading, you should read it.

RY: Do you think of Independence Square as sacred ground.

WC: Of course. I consider Washington Square more sacred ground. It drives them crazy that Win Carroll and others think that if something had to go and the only thing that could be kept was one item, that the item should be Washington Square.

RY: Is that only because soldiers are buried in there or because so many people are buried in there.

WC: Yes, that's our reason. 3,500 soldiers and it's a case for the others as well, but one out of every eight people that died in the revolution is buried in that Square.

RY: Wow.

WC: No other cemetery has anything like that percentage. All the people that are buried at Antietam or buried at Gettysburg are less than 1 % of the people who died in the Civil War, or Arlington, less than 1 %. The number you see on the monument is 2,000, but that's in a letter written from John Adams to his wife in April of 1777, the War lasted another six years. The British occupied it from October of 1777 to May of 1778. The reason people were getting buried in there then was still going on.

RY: One last question, do you see the significance of Independence Square as linked to the history of Independence Hall, to the inclusion within the National Independence Historical Park, or to its role in the city of Philadelphia?

WC: I won't answer that in depth, but it's certainly important to all them. It has a connection to American history, it's certainly vital to the connection to Independence Hall and Congress Hall, which I helped restore, the Philosophical Society and all that stuff is important. Then it's also a piece of million dollar property in the center of the 5th largest city in the country. I think it is important from that standpoint too. You can't walk away from its economic impact on the city. The City has sometimes walked away from it, even though the National Park Service would never think about walking away from it, but they would never admit to that.

RY: Do you think the redevelopment of the mall is going to help sort of help regenerate interest.

WC: I hope so. I'm just glad to see that the President of our organization is Judge Lewis and that all of a sudden there's no more Lewis Quadrangle, but there is a good size picture of them inside of the Visitors Center.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
PENNSYLVANIA SONS OF THE REVOLUTION - WIN CARROLL

RY: Have you been to the Constitution Center?

WC: Yes.

RY: It's fabulous isn't it?

WC: The Sons gave the largest donation to that from the Lineage Society, we gave \$100,000. I'm sure Tom Daley would want a million bucks, but...

RY: Wow. You've done lots of good work, I'm very impressed.

WC: Well, we try. You just never know whether it's going to work out or not.

RY: It's nice to know that people give up their time to causes they believe in.

WC: One of the reasons behind that is because I come from an old city, not a young one like this one.

RY: Did you grow up here?

WC: No, I grew up in Hartford, which is fifty years older than Philadelphia.

RY: How's Hartford doing?

WC: When I was born, Hartford was one of the wealthiest cities in the country. No bank ever failed in Hartford. During the depression, when all of the insurance companies moved out of town, some of them got bought out, and they are all out in Farmington, and now Hartford is the poorest city in the U.S.

RY: Is there anything else you would like the INHP to know that I didn't ask.

WC: I think every once in awhile they have to step away from it and remember they are not maintaining trees, grass or slate, but they are maintaining a national archive. It's awfully easy to get wound up in the day to day of what they do, but sometimes you have to fight, and they don't like to fight congress, they don't like to do anything the implies that congress has done anything wrong. They have to stop relying on groups like ours to do the fighting.

APPENDIX L:
INTERVIEW TRANSCRIPT
MARGARET ATKINSON
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
AUGUST 4, 2004

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
AUXILIARY TO THE SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR - MARGARET ATKINSON

Location: GAR Civil War Museum and Library

Date: August 4th, 2004

Time: 10:25 AM

Interviewer: Rebecca Yamin, Principal Archeologist for John Milner Associates, Inc.

Interviewee: Margaret Atkinson, Past National President of the Auxiliary to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

RY: What is your role in the organizations?

MA: I am the Past National President of the Auxiliary to the Sons of the Union Veterans of the Civil War

RY: Now when you are the National President, what does that involve?

MA: You're in charge of the organization for a year (?) obviously. You travel to the various states and visit their state encampments or conventions.

RY: How many states are involved?

MA: There are probably, at this point, about 15. I haven't counted exactly. Sorry, I should have done that. When they hold their state conventions, you go there and you try to direct your committees from publicity to how to perform the patriotic duties that we are suppose to, how to promote patriotism...all part of our ideas.

RY: So at the conventions, they discussed ways that they are going to support patriotism?

MA: That particular state, yes, and the National President visits and gives them news from other states and gives them suggestions and gives them all the support she possibly can.

RY: So you can communicate what one state is doing to the other states and inspire them to do the same things.

MA: Right.

RY: What kinds of things do they do and what would you encourage people to do?

MA: Every auxiliary is different. It's different in the way that many auxiliaries have people who are also Civil War re-enactors and they will dress in period dress and they will go to ceremonies and parades. Now some of them do not do that, but they still participate in

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
AUXILIARY TO THE SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR - MARGARET ATKINSON

other ways. I know here in Pennsylvania we have one auxiliary in Carlisle that go to Naturalization Court whenever new citizens are naturalized and give them a flag and some little token of appreciation for having become a citizen.

RY: What a nice idea.

MA: They also, many of them, are now supporting our troops overseas. We don't limit our work to just remembering the Civil War soldiers, we also support patriotism in any way we can of course, but support our soldiers overseas. One auxiliary in Pennsylvania sent boxes of food at Christmas, the local auxiliary here collected used books and sent 8 boxes over to a chaplain that we had contacted. That type of thing.

RY: That's very interesting because none of these men's organizations that we've interviewed has mentioned anything about being involved with our troops overseas.

MA: Really?

RY: They haven't mentioned anything in the present, it's all been oriented towards the past, except for the ongoing ceremonies, but the ceremonies haven't necessarily connected to things happening in the present.

MA: Well, we feel that's the way of promoting the ideas of our country and helping our service men.

RY: Absolutely.

MA: Of course we still go to ceremonies and cemeteries and we try to dedicate new stones if they are needed or help sons when they are dedicating. I know there's an auxiliary in Western Pennsylvania; I believe they have just recently erected a tombstone. They got it from the government and had a ceremony for a local Civil War soldier who did not have one.

RY: The support of troops seems like a rather feminine perspective.

MA: It is. We not only support patriotism and remember the deeds of the boys in blue, is what we call them, but we also stress charitable acts in the auxiliary. We stress that.

RY: What kinds of charitable acts besides giving the books and sending the food?

MA: Visiting nursing homes, taking/driving people to doctor's appointments.

RY: That would be veterans, sort of the veterans' community?

MA: Yes.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
AUXILIARY TO THE SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR - MARGARET ATKINSON

RY: How long have you been affiliated?

MA: In it 60 years this year.

RY: 60? Wow!

MA: I joined when I was sixteen, you do the math.

RY: What inspired you to join when you were sixteen?

MA: Because my great grandmothers, both my maternal and paternal great grandmothers were involved in the forming the first auxiliary here in Philadelphia. So every generation since then, down to my granddaughters has belonged.

RY: Wow, your granddaughters are already members?

MA: Oh yes. Well, they're grown, some of them.

RY: So your great grandmothers were involved in the first auxiliary in Philadelphia and every generation, but not every member of that generation?

MA: No, but someone from every generation has carried on.

RY: Did your mother pressure you to join when you were sixteen or did you just...

MA: Unfortunately, I wasn't raised by my mother, by my father, but it was just expected. When you turned sixteen, you joined the auxiliary because they were so involved in the Sons and all my other women relatives were in the auxiliary and it was when it's your sixteenth birthday, it's time to join.

RY: Oh really? So it's really part of the family tradition?

MA: It is.

RY: When you are sixteen, how do you participate?

MA: We had a ritual. The ritual is patterned much after the Masonic Order's, in the late 1800s there were many societies formed with all these ritualistic meetings and there were different offices and you started with the lowest office, which was being a Color Bearer and then you worked your way up on the floor by being a Guide and then maybe being a chaplain and then eventually a Vice President and then finally a President of the auxiliary. You sort of worked your way up the chain.

RY: So you became a Color Bearer when you were sixteen.

MA: Yes.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
AUXILIARY TO THE SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR - MARGARET ATKINSON

RY: What do you do as a Color Bearer?

MA: Well, it's a ritual, and there are certain ways that the meetings have to be conducted.

RY: So it's at the meetings that you wear the colors.

MA: If somebody visits, you would escort them in with flags and you must walk a certain way on the floor and go in front of the altar and present them to the President. It's a whole ritualistic type of thing.

RY: Do you still go through those rituals?

MA: Not as much as we used to. This generation is not as tuned into something like that. We used to meet once a week and now my particular auxiliary meets 10 months a year, just a monthly meeting. You can't get as many people out. It takes a lot of people to do a ritualistic meeting.

RY: Do you ever call a ritualistic meeting?

MA: Oh yes. Once a year when our State President visits, we do our best to do the meeting, the whole ritual. Otherwise, we do a shortened version of it.

RY: Is the ritual written down so people know?

MA: Yes, it's all printed. Periodically over the years since we were formed in 1886 it has been changed slightly, but most of it is basically the same.

RY: Is the ritual different than the men's ritual?

MA: Yes, it's similar, but there are differences. We are walking the floor in a drill, which the men don't do.

RY: Were your great grandmothers involved in developing the rituals or did the ritual come from somewhere else?

MA: I really don't know. Knowing my family and my great grandmothers, I hardly think they were the ones writing the ritual. I just don't think they would.

RY: Who are they descended from that they are...?

MA: Well, I had on my mother's side, three great grandfathers that fought in the Civil War, so they could choose any one of them to be eligible to join and on my father's side I had a great grandfather.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
AUXILIARY TO THE SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR - MARGARET ATKINSON

RY: Isn't that fantastic.

MA: Actually, I had a great great grandfather on my mother's side.

RY: Can you come into this by just being a descendant of a woman who was a descendant of a soldier in the Civil War?

MA: No.

RY: It has to be through the men?

MA: In the beginning, you had to be a descendant of a Civil War veteran and the auxiliary had one thing that they did differently than the other women's organizations that were formed at that time. If your husband was a descendant and belonged to the Sons, you could also join as a full member.

RY: Oh really!

MA: Then about fifteen years ago, because, unfortunately, membership in any kind of organization like this is dropping all over the United States, I'm sure you know that?

RY: Yes of course.

MA: We now take associates. Up to 1/3 of the memberships are made up of associates. If you are interested in the Civil War and you agree with our ideas and our goals, you may join even though you did not have any descendants.

RY: Oh really, that's very open minded of you.

MA: You may also hold any office except for National Vice President or National President.

RY: Is that true on the men's side also?

MA: Yes. They changed it and then we followed suit. We tend to follow somewhat what the Sons do.

RY: Now, you don't go to Sons meetings and Sons don't come to your meetings, right?

MA: Well, we are certainly able to. You can anytime you wish. Men can attend the women's meetings any time they wish.

RY: Could a man join the women's auxiliary?

MA: No.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
AUXILIARY TO THE SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR - MARGARET ATKINSON

RY: These are radical times we live in, you never know.

MA: The name of the organization is Sons of Union Veterans; I don't see how a woman could join.

RY: What do you think is the most important function of your group in present day society?

MA: Preserving American History.

RY: How do you do that outside of here? You have this fantastic museum, but not very many people come to this museum.

MA: Well, some of us go out to school dressed in period clothing and do talks and tell them about the life of a woman in the Civil War. If a man is free and not working that day and comes with us, he'll dress as a soldier and tells them how the soldier lived in the field. We don't emphasize the battles and the gore and so forth, but we emphasize what the life was like for the person during the Civil War.

RY: How terrific. Now, when they made this movie recently, did they come to consult you?

MA: Well, many if not every Civil War movie have re-enactors. They're the ones who are out in the fields fighting because they are the ones that have the uniforms and the equipment.

RY: When they did the background research, did they come to your organization.

MA: They go to some of the ones in the reenacting community or in the Sons who are very, very knowledgeable.

RY: So you would emphasize daily life other than the battles. Is that true of the men also, or not?

MA: I would say half and half.

RY: That's really fascinating.

MA: We have community groups that call women's groups especially, and I go out to them and I talk about the women in the Civil War. I take some clothing with me to show them.

RY: How do we know, and how do you know about these women? Did they leave diaries?

MA: Well, there are many, many books out.

RY: Scholars? Scholarly works.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
AUXILIARY TO THE SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR - MARGARET ATKINSON

- MA: Right. There are books being written all the time now, even specialized books. We have some back here just on women of the war and they'll have a chapter on a different woman and her story.
- RY: That's terrific that that got recorded. I wonder how that did, because there has been such a bias in history to only record the noble acts of men.
- MA: Well, after the war when the GAR posts were formed, they were formed really for three reasons. For comradeship with each other; to talk over their war experiences, to help their wounded patriots who might not be able to manage anymore on their own, and to take care of the orphans and the widows.
- RY: Really.
- MA: Right. So many of these people sat down and wrote a history of their particular regiment and what they did in the war, or maybe a personal history. We have many original letters constantly coming to light that families have in their homes. Or people will send us copy of letters of from those you get an idea of what the life was like.
- RY: Because I certainly don't think we know about the women who were associated with men that fought in the Revolution. It really is quite unusual. I haven't thought about that until this moment.
- MA: I haven't thought about that either, but I've never seen a book on women of the Revolution.
- RY: Absolutely not, so this is really quite unique I think to have this much knowledge.
- MA: When we are finished with this, I will just quickly take you back to the back of the room there where we have all these different small paper back books on women, most of them written in the last fifteen or twenty years.
- RY: Well, that's sort of the feminist interest. That there were documents at those feminist...
- MA: Actually, about twenty or thirty years after the war women realized that their stories weren't being told so some of them that were very, very active during the Civil War started writing down their memories so they would be available, because they wanted their history to be heard too.
- RY: So those women were just progressive women. Smart, interesting women who wrote down their history, that's really terrific. Was the auxiliary started at the same time as the Sons of the Union Veterans?
- MA: No, it was started afterwards.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
AUXILIARY TO THE SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR - MARGARET ATKINSON

RY: How many years afterwards, approximately?

MA: I think about four or five years after the Sons were formed they got the idea of starting an auxiliary.

RY: Well that's pretty soon.

MA: Yes.

RY: Is the main function of your organization the same or different than it was in the past?

MA: I think in the past it was more to remember the Civil War soldier and it's in recent years that we have expanded out to... Well when I say recent years, in WWI they did raise money to buy ambulances for the soldiers. So even as far back as WWI, there was a thought to, "well now we have another war let's help these soldiers."

RY: So already they were doing more and...

MA: Already, they started to think of more than just Civil War soldiers.

RY: Have you noticed any changes in your time, in your period? I mean, you've been in this since you were sixteen years old, sixty years. Incidentally that is very good, you're looking fabulous.

MA: Thank you. Yes, I don't think that years ago we had the Civil War reenacting where the people dressed up, spoke, and tried to present living history. That's something that has become more prominent in our organization in the last twenty five years.

RY: Really. Why do you think that's true?

MA: Well, the Hundredth Anniversary of the Civil War in the 60s started this. Then we got reenacting groups and of course some of these people belonged to the auxiliary or the Sons and starting thinking this would be a good idea and it sort of spread. Now, we get many of our members from among ranks of re-enactors. Cause they have a real history and a real interest in the Civil War.

RY: Do you like that whole reenactment thing? Are you comfortable with it or not?

MA: Yes. Understand I don't go in the field anymore, I'm beyond running around the field but I do living histories.

RY: Oh, you do? Do you talk in the period and do people recognize that you're not talking like you're from the 21st Century?

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
AUXILIARY TO THE SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR - MARGARET ATKINSON

MA: Well, some people can do that completely, I'm not that accomplished, but I do give some programs where I'm in first person but it is only for a brief period of time.

RY: Does it make you connect with the history more? Does it give you a sense of the reality of the past?

MA: Oh yes. When you go around all day with a hoop skirt on, you realize how constricted you are in what you can do. That's just one simple example and we do a living history in October in Lolika Hill for the Museum.

RY: Maybe we should know about this, in October?

MA: Yes, the second weekend in October in Lolika Hill and I actually, along with the assistance of a volunteer over there and a few others, we bake apple pies over the open fire and that type of thing, which kind of fascinates the public, especially the children. We dip candles, heating the wax over the open fire.

RY: As an archeologist, I write narratives based on fragmentary information that we dig up out of the ground and I find the process of writing the narratives, which is simply to sort of link everything that I know about this place...there isn't written history necessarily, but I have census records and I have whatever stuff I have located from the privies, but I write these little narratives and while I'm writing the narratives, I feel the connection of the past that I otherwise can't feel. I have trouble believing in the reality of the past, it's just hard to really believe that things were so different, but in the process of those narratives, I feel that and I think you probably feel that when you're dressed up.

MA: Well, it's not Civil War, but when I was researching the history of this house and started to delve into the history of the man who built it, I began to feel like I knew him, so I can understand that.

RY: Do you anticipate any changes in the future?

MA: I don't know. I'll be honest with you. I'm currently the National Recruiter for the auxiliary also and I'm finding it more and more difficult to get this generation, which is so tied up with both parents working and the children so involved in school and sports and all, I'm finding it very difficult to find people who have time to join a group like this. So I think we are going to have to gradually change, but I don't really know what the answer is.

RY: What about your granddaughters who are involved?

MA: Well, they are members but they are no longer involved. They're married and they're expecting babies, except the one that became a high school history teacher because of her interest that was brought through this.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
AUXILIARY TO THE SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR - MARGARET ATKINSON

RY: That's good, but they don't want to be actively involved in the organization?

MA: They can't be.

RY: They're just too busy.

MA: Yeah. It's that younger generation, they are just too busy so it's very difficult.

RY: Do you think that's a bad thing.

MA: Yes, because I don't want to see this all lost. We have a school teacher over here that's nodding her head yes. I don't know what the answer is, I really don't, except that we have to reach out more into the reenacting community and give the people who have this fire in them to learn about our history and are not just going in it because mom was in it or dad was in it.

RY: So, it's the reenactors who are sort of the hope of the future?

MA: Exactly.

RY: That takes a big commitment too. It is an odd generation. A very odd time we're living in isn't it?

MA: Yes.

RY: Do new members join for the same reasons you joined?

MA: Some join because everybody in their family did and some join simply because they have an interest in history, which, I guess really hasn't changed.

RY: It hasn't changed; they join for the same reasons?

MA: I guess before most joined because your neighbor or someone in your family was in it, and you had the ancestry, and it was closer to the Civil War, and it was more alive in your mind, and now I guess it's more people who are history minded.

RY: (TAPE IS NOT CLEAR). How do you and other members recruit new members, or do you do that?

MA: We certainly try. At the national level I made a video last year and anytime anyone inquires about maybe starting a new auxiliary in the country, I send them a video so they can get some basic information with some pictures on it. Well actually, our National President last year, got the pictures and had me make a video at home speaking and then had a professional intersperse the pictures with the speaking. So when I said, "we go to cemeteries", they showed children in the cemetery doing the rubbings to get information

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
AUXILIARY TO THE SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR - MARGARET ATKINSON

of the tombstones that were crumbling and they showed auxiliary members laying wreaths on Memorial Day, that type of thing interspersed with it. That was one way, and we try to do it by word of mouth. We keep urging our members to find somebody, which I guess every organization does. On a national level, the membership of our national auxiliary, even despite all the hard recruiting, has not basically changed in ten years. We are just holding our own. Naturally, we having members who are passing away all the time, but it's basically about the same, on a national level.

RY: How is this state doing?

MA: This state? Pennsylvania always had the largest number of members in the country and we have had a slight lost in the last few years. Each year we are having a little bit of a lost.

RY: (TAPE IS NOT CLEAR).

MA: Each auxiliary pays a per capita tax, which is sent into the state treasurer and she compiles it all and sends it to the national organization so that they can then function, have some money to function with. Then we have money raisers.

RY: So people give you money, people leave money and that kind of thing? The fact that you have access to this building...

MA: Well, first of all, we have to keep it separate. The museum is not part of the Sons and not part of the auxiliary, it's completely separate. I'm talking about the National Auxiliary. We use the per capita tax for basic expenses. We have two main fund raisers each year. Each of them is expected to raise several thousand dollars during the year and that's basically how we get our money to operate.

RY: It's adequate?

MA: We just make it.

RY: How do you identify perspective candidates?

MA: If anyone meets someone who expresses any kind of an interest, we changed the rules. It use to be that you couldn't go into a meeting unless you're a member, and now, on the National Level, we did this about five years ago, anybody can attend one of our meetings two times to see if they find they have any interest in what we do.

RY: So during war time, which we are in now, is this a good time to recruit people, because you are doing sort of good works.

MA: I always thought that most of what we're doing would attract people.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
AUXILIARY TO THE SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR - MARGARET ATKINSON

- RY: Absolutely. So that's the kind of way that you would attract them. So that's the one way anybody could know how they could help what's happening. So now let's switch to Independence Square. Are you involved in the Memorial Day event at Independence Square?
- MA: The auxiliary is always asked by the Sons to participate in the event.
- RY: How do you participate?
- MA: Well, we usually...First of all we go in period clothing, those of us who have it. We always hold flags by the speaker, on the side of the speaker, and we always lead the crowd in the American Creed, which we recite at every meeting we have and if they wish us to participate in the laying of wreaths, we also do that along with the members of the Sons.
- RY: I meant to tell you that when I was a little girl I twirled the baton and my daddy used to take me to all the Memorial Day events. I come from a little town in upstate New York and he took me around to all the little towns to lead the parade, do cartwheels, twirl my baton, and stand in those cemeteries, because of course all those parades went through the cemeteries for the laying of the wreaths. So I'm very sentimental about it. I can really recall it so clearly.
- MA: When I was a little girl my father would never miss the Memorial Day Service. Actually, I have a picture of my grandfather holding me when I'm thirteen months old at a Memorial Day Service, but when I was about seven or eight, he started bringing me to the parades and I would walk in the front with another little girl and hold the banner for the auxiliary.
- RY: The same thing. Do you remember that pride and how exciting it was?
- MA: I thought you didn't do anything else on Memorial Day except go to parades.
- RY: Well, it was wonderful. I wondered why I always loved parades and it's because of that reason. So you do participate in the Independence Square thing?
- MA: Yes.
- RY: How many dresses do you have incidentally? How much period clothing?
- MA: Myself personally? Oh golly, I used to dress three granddaughters too. I guess I must have at least about seven or eight.
- RY: These are ones you made as re-creations?

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
AUXILIARY TO THE SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR - MARGARET ATKINSON

- MA: Right, we've had someone make them. It would never be an original dress, it would be too fragile. Yeah, they're reproductions. We go to books that show dresses from that period and copy them.
- RY: What fun. Do you have different ones? One for Memorial Day, one for Independence Day, etc.
- MA: No, I have the dress that you would wear just around the house, just a skirt around the house. I have a dress that you would wear to go shopping with the hat. I have dresses if you went out to dinner... with a bonnet. I have ball gowns.
- RY: Great, what fun. So when you are going to a school, do you just see what kind of mood you're in to determine which dress you would wear?
- MA: Well, I usually wear a day dress and if I have someone else with me, I have them wear something else, otherwise maybe I'll take a ball top and just show them and hand it up. Not the whole dress, it's just too big and bulky.
- RY: Since 9/11 has your group had any concerns about the security of the Square?
- MA: I haven't personally, I don't know of anyone who has mentioned anything about the security.
- RY: You know the Park Service is very nervous about the security?
- MA: Oh I understand, but no I haven't had any concerns about it. I mean the first couple of years we had to stay in the Park behind the Hall. They wouldn't even let except two people, walk out to the plaque in front to lay the wreath, but this past year they did change that and they put us all through at one time. We made a special arrangement to put us all through security first, escorted us in a group over and we were allowed to have it in front of Independence Hall again by the Lincoln Plaque, which made us very happy.
- RY: How do you feel about that whole security thing?
- MA: I know it's necessary, but I think Independence Hall is where our country...it's the birth place of our country and I don't think we can make it so covered with fences or things that make it not available to the public...It's a symbol of our country and I think we are giving into the terrorist if we put ugly fences in front of everything. I really do, but that's just my personal opinion.
- RY: Well, that's just what they want to know. Exactly how you who really use the park feel about the changes being made.
- MA: I can understand the need for security and having been born and raised in Philadelphia, I would be heartbroken if anything happened in Independence Hall and being someone

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
TRADITIONAL USE STUDY
AUXILIARY TO THE SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR - MARGARET ATKINSON

who loves history, but we have to do it in such a way that we don't take away from the ambiance around Independence Hall.

RY: It's a very hard problem. Would you like to have more contact with the National Park Service?

MA: The auxiliary doesn't really need it because the Sons are the ones who work with them to set up this program on Memorial Day and we just assist them. So we are not involved in the actual contact.

RY: Are the Sons having problems? Do you know?

MA: I haven't heard of any. I understand this past year, as I said, they were delighted that they allowed them to all meet in a group at a certain time and be escorted through security as a group and hold it in a the normal place. Before that they were kind of unhappy at being in the back of the Square.

RY: Do you do something on Lincoln's Birthday also, or is it just on Memorial Day?

MA: Well, the national organizations for the Sons and the auxiliary go to the Lincoln Memorial in Washington on Lincoln's Birthday and participate in the wreath laying there. Our national heads will all do that.

RY: You don't do that?

MA: Well I did when I was the National President.

RY: That's such a wonderful memorial in Washington, it's so beautiful. Do you feel the need to communicate the organization's interests to the NPS before they make changes to the Square?

MA: No.

RY: Do you think of Independence Square as sacred ground?

MA: Absolutely.

RY: How do you think it should be maintained? Would you be upset if anything was built in Independence Square or if was changed in anyway? I'm talking about the Square behind Independence Hall.

MA: I think I would prefer to see it as it is because when it was there originally there were a lot of trees and around. If you start building back there, you're going to get rid of this atmosphere which is hard to get in a city as it is, to replicate the atmosphere that was

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY

AUXILIARY TO THE SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR - MARGARET ATKINSON

there when Independence Hall was built, but at least your retaining a little bit by having a little greenery in the back.

RY: It's very beautiful isn't it?

MA: It is.

RY: Well you know they are rehabilitating it now and we are, as a matter of fact, archeologically monitoring all of the digging that's going on. They're digging up the old drainage system and replacing it with a new drainage system under all the walkways and that's the concern and that is the reason for this study at this moment. They want to know exactly how people feel about Independence Square.

MA: I can understand that they have to do things like that but I hope they keep it as a Square with trees and walkways.

RY: Do you see the significance of Independence Square as linked to the history of Independence Hall, to the inclusion within the National Independence Historical Park, or to its role in the city of Philadelphia?

MA: I have been looking at this question for a week and I don't know how to separate those and pick one above the other, I really don't. It's certainly connected to the city. It's an important part of Philadelphia, but it's also our national history and if you're having a park around it call the National Independence Historical Park then it's certainly important to that too. I just couldn't see how I could choose one above the other there, I'm sorry.

RY: When you have guest from out of town, do you always take them to Independence Park?

MA: Absolutely.

RY: Do you think that people appreciate enough that we have these wonderful things here in Philadelphia?

MA: Well I don't know if all Philadelphians do. I hate to tell you the number of Philadelphians I've meet who have never seen Ben Franklin's Grave, seen the Liberty Bell, or gone to the Betsy Ross House, but anybody from out of town...I think we get used to it because it's right here in the city, but anybody from out of town, they want to see it.

RY: How do you like the whole new thing in the Mall and the museums, and the whole thing? Do you think that's good?

MA: The only time I got a chance to see it was when we just went down on Memorial Day. Unfortunately because of a problem with my knees, parking down there is not always the best and getting down there by public transportation is not to viable for me right now, so

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

TRADITIONAL USE STUDY

AUXILIARY TO THE SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR - MARGARET ATKINSON

it's just what I saw that day waking through where you go in through security and walking through the long building across the street from Independence Hall and then they crossed us across the street. So I have not seen the Constitution Center yet.

RY: You have not been in the new Liberty Bell Center? Did you go through the new Liberty Bell Pavilion where the Liberty Bell has been moved? Have you done that yet?

MA: Yes. We came through on Market Street where security was and we went through a real long building.

RY: Well the security is now in the old Liberty Bell building, the funny shaped building and then the Liberty Bell has been moved over to the new building.

MA: No, I haven't seen that.

RY: So you haven't seen the new Liberty Bell building yet, the Center, or the Constitution Center, so there's a lot of stuff there (laughing).

MA: See, the thing was that we had to be there precisely at 11 am to meet and you were afraid to wander away. When we were finished we immediately had to get in our cars and get up here to Frankford because we were going to do a ceremony at a cemetery up here at 2:00 pm, so it was a very tight schedule.

RY: So you do more than one Memorial Day wreath laying?

MA: We do three. In the morning we go to Mt. Moriah in Southwest Philadelphia and then from there we get to Independence Hall, and then from Independence Hall we go up to Cedar Hill Cemetery in Frankford. Then we get back here around 3:00 famished and eat. It's an all day thing.

RY: Memorial Day, the way it used to be. Is there anything else that you'd like to share?

MA: No.